

Wilsonia pusilla chryseola in New Mexico.—A specimen of *Wilsonia pusilla chryseola* in the Biological Survey collection of the United States National Museum adds this subspecies to the list of the birds of New Mexico. It was discovered in a recent rearrangement of the collection, and is of interest in extending the known migration range of this form considerably to the east. It is a juvenal female, No. 196903, United States National Museum, and was taken by Mr. Ned Hollister at Riley, Socorro County, New Mexico, on September 24, 1905.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Wilsonia pusilla pusilla in Colorado.—Although the eastern form of Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*) has a number of times been credited to Colorado, there seems to be but a single published record that is based upon recent specimen examination. This is cited by Mr. Ridgway (Bulletin U. S. National Museum, No. 50, II, 1902, p. 710). Since, however, the full data have never, so far as we are aware, appeared in print, it may be well, for the sake of those who have not access to the specimen, to publish these particulars. The bird in question is an adult male, taken at Fort Garland, Colorado, on May 28, 1873, by Mr. Henry W. Henshaw. It was originally catalogued in the United States National Museum collection as No. 79,516, but was subsequently exchanged and is now in the Colorado Museum of Natural History at Denver, Colorado.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Nesting Sites of the Long-billed Marsh Wren.—Mr. Aretas A. Saunders in the April number of 'The Auk' states that the Long-billed Marsh Wren "breeds mainly, if not entirely in cattail marshes" and he adds it has been his experience that this bird "is found only in those marshes containing the narrow-leaved cattail."

In the extensive Topsfield meadows of the Ipswich River this bird breeds abundantly, not in cattails, but chiefly in the great bulrush (*Scirpus validus*). A list of the plants among which it builds its nest here may be found in my 'Birds of Essex County' and a photograph of the nesting region constitutes the frontispiece to the Supplement to the same work.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *98 Pinckney St., Boston.*

Defense Note of Chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*).—On May 17, 1921, noticing a hole about a foot from the ground on a fence post, I stooped down and peered into the cavity to see if it contained a nest. As I did so there issued from the hole a harsh, hissing sound that was decidedly startling. Securing a stick I thrust it repeatedly into the entrance, each time provoking the hissing sound. Unable to account for this extraordinary salutation and obsessed with the idea that it might be produced by a snake, I pried away a piece of the wood and out flew a chickadee that had been defending a nest containing eight eggs.

I have examined numerous nests of this species in various parts of its range, but have never had a similar experience.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wis.*

Notes from Collins, N. Y.—I note in the last 'Auk' Mr. Thomas L. Bcurne's account of the nesting of the Alder Flycatcher in Erie County. My records from 1912 contain an account of the breeding of one to three pairs in the town of Collins, in three different swamps. Before this time, I am inclined to think that I confused it with the Acadian Flycatcher.

Within easy walking distance, in fact almost in sight, are always two singing males and about one mile distant, usually another. On June 13, 1917, I found a nest being built and it soon contained three eggs. It was between four and five feet up, in a spice bush, in a swampy place, not well concealed. Since then, every season has brought a singing male to the same area, but I have never tried to find the nest. As the bird is now singing there, I shall make an effort to locate it.

The Cardinal Grosbeak was first observed by me May 5, 1913, and has been seen every year since, the greatest number at one time being six, on December 26, 1921. As these were all females, there must be at least nine, as there are three adult males besides. On May 7, 1922, in the woods of the hospital grounds, I found a female building. The nest was not well hidden, in a hemlock, five feet from ground and contained one egg. On May 12 the nest was empty and finely crushed egg shells under it. On May 15, I found the female beginning another nest, about seven or eight feet from the ground, also in a hemlock, poorly concealed; she is at present incubating, in spite of too numerous red squirrels, crows and jays.

Another pair are constantly in the same location near the Cattaraugus Creek, year after year. Gowanda, two miles distant, boasts of one, if not a pair, and several have been taken near Eden (Erie County) for the Buffalo Society of Natural History.

Several Canadian Warblers are nesting as always, also the Louisiana Water-Thrush, Juncos, several Parula, Magnolia, Hooded, Blackburnian, Black-throated Green and Mourning Warblers. I have also in times past found the nest of the Black-throated Blue Warbler.

On June 18, 1917, I found the nest of the Migrant Shrike with six newly hatched young. Nearby, parents were feeding another brood, out of the nest. This is the only nest of this species that I have found.

On June 6, 1915, I found a pair of Blue-headed Vireos building in the Gowanda Glen. Owing to my absence during the summer, I did not follow the subsequent history of the nest and have never since found them breeding.—ANNE E. PERKINS, M. D., *Gowanda Hospital, Collins, N. Y.*