

very active Bird Club, and birds are protected and encouraged in every way, but in this case an exception was made, in view of the very remote chance of the bird ever returning to its breeding range. Upon dissection the bird was found to have a rather severe but recent injury to its side, the skin being broken, and the flesh discolored and discharging from the wound. This was probably caused by the high wind of a few days before, the bird having been blown against some obstacle. It is therefore very doubtful whether the bird would have recovered from this wound, and the zero weather which was recorded the next week.

The bird, a male in the first winter plumage, is now in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. According to the A. O. U. 'Check-List' the only other records of this species east of Colorado and Nevada are from Wisconsin about seventy-five years ago.—JOHN B. MAY, M.D., *Cohasset, Mass.*

Cardinal at Scranton, Pa.—On January 28, 1928, while on a mid-winter bird walk near Glenburn Pond about 8 miles from Scranton, a pair of Cardinal Grosbeaks was noted and subsequently seen by our party at least three times. This, so far as we have been able to ascertain, is the first record of these birds in Lackawanna County.

Others in the party were, Geo. M. Sutton, Mrs. Edgar Sturge, Miss Helen Howarth, J. M. Cairns, and F. H. Coffin.—MRS. FRANCIS H. COFFIN, *1528 Jefferson Ave., Scranton, Pa.*

A Blue Grosbeak at Newton Centre, Mass.—While combing my notes, recently, for records that might be of interest to Mr. E. H. Forbush, for his 'Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States,' I came upon a note which should have long since been recorded in 'The Auk.'

On August 3, 1920, while sitting on my front porch, at about 7:45 in the evening, I was startled by "several loud, clear calls from somewhere close at hand, and the like of which I had never heard before." Then there were some more notes "softer and lower than I cannot begin to describe," and I discovered the bird in a tall cedar which stands close beside the house, and only about fifteen feet from where I then stood.

I had a good look at the bird, an immature male, Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea caerulea*) before he flew off into the woods whence I, unfortunately on crutches at the time, was unable to follow. While I neither saw or heard this bird again, it must have been in the neighborhood for some time previously, for some of my sons, though they had not seen it, had heard its notes on several occasions, and had tried, unsuccessfully, to get me to identify it from their description; and several of my neighbors had both heard and seen the bird, and had supposed it to be an Indigo-bird which is not uncommon in our vicinity.—FRED H. KENNARD, *Newton Centre, Mass.*

The Prothonotary Warbler at Newton Centre, Mass.—Among the General Notes, in 'The Auk,' Volume 25, 1908, page 320, under the heading

"Protonotaria citrea at Concord, Mass." Mrs. Lidian E. Bridge noted that "this bird was identical in plumage with one shot by Mr. Kennard in Auburndale last May, which specimen is in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History."

I had never recorded this bird, and the above note had escaped my notice for all these twenty years until recently called to my attention by Mr. Forbush's office, which seems to check up on everything.

For the sake of accuracy, perhaps, I ought to record this Prothonotary Warbler—a fine singing male—as collected on June 20, 1890, or 17 years before Mrs. Bridge says it was! I had first seen the bird on June 16 when I watched it for some time on the banks of the Charles River at Auburndale, Mass., and again in the same locality on June 19 and 20, and only collected it after I had made sure that it was a lone bachelor, and had no mate.—FRED H. KENNARD, *Newton Centre, Mass.*

Nesting of the Sycamore Warbler.—While the Sycamore Warbler (*Dendroica dominica albiflora*) is a common summer resident, few there are who know it and fewer still who have found and recognized its nest. Mrs. Harry Bucklin of Brazil is indeed fortunate in her knowledge of and acquaintance with this bird. In her collection I found last summer the first Sycamore Warbler's nest I ever saw. In conversation I learned she knew the haunts of these birds and for several years past had observed their nests. After the season was over, on two occasions she was able to secure the nest. One of these (A) she has; the other (B) she kindly presented to me. Both nests were taken at Pennyroyal, Clay County, Indiana, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Bucklin. They were both built in the same Sycamore tree but three years apart.

Nest "A." Built about 35 or 40 feet above the ground in a flat crotch, on an approximately horizontal limb of a large sycamore tree. The birds were seen building on April 26, 1924, but they are usually seen first about the middle of April. One date is April 16. The nest measures as follows:

Outside diameter 2.50 inches; inside diameter 1.65; outside height 2 inches; inside depth 1.75 inches.

The heavier frame was composed of shreds of grapevine bark, bits of the covering and coarser fibre of weeds, mingled with which were many small pieces of cotton cord or ravelings. The nest was lined and its entire bottom was composed of the soft down obtained from dry sycamore balls. In fact the nest really had no foundation for the bottom, the lining material reaching through to the limb. It was taken after the young had left.

Nest "B." The birds were first seen April 17, 1927. The nest was built about May 14. It was about 75 feet above the ground in a crotch of small branches toward the end of a sycamore limb which was not strong enough to bear one's weight. It was so hidden by the foliage that it could not be seen until some of the leaves fell this autumn. Then it was secured but was mashed against another limb so that its measurements doubtless are only approximately correct.