

about 125 feet from the first nest. This time a short search revealed a second nest, almost identical with the first in structure and in position, again about two feet up in the crotch of a low bush; milk-weed had again been employed for the outer covering. The second nest had evidently just been vacated, as it was considerably beaten down at the rim and crawling with parasites. I observed the male twice quite close to this nest gathering grubs and caterpillars, but was unable to trace the female or the young.

While the results of this investigation were not wholly satisfactory, I had the pleasure of collecting both nests and later of comparing them with a nest of the Chestnut-sided Warbler in the collection of Mr. William H. Trotter, which they closely resembled. Other birds discovered nesting in this immediate vicinity were Brown Thrasher, Cardinal, Catbird, Song-sparrow, Field Sparrow, Yellow-breasted Chat and Maryland Yellow-throat. No birds were seen whose nest could possibly be mistaken for that of the Chestnut-sided Warbler, and in addition I observed the male Warbler almost continuously from June 7 to July 13. I feel that this is conclusive evidence that the Chestnut-sided Warbler is extending its range, as I understand that breeding records of this bird in Montgomery County have been extremely rare.—CHARLES PLATT, *Laverock, Chestnut Hill, Pa.*

**Palm Warbler Breeding in Michigan.**—A small group of observers from southern Michigan spent several days on the Jack Pine plains in Crawford County. At Lovells, on June 16, 1931 Mr. N. T. Peterson noticed a Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*) which was scolding. He attracted our attention and we were soon able to locate three young which could not have been out of the nest more than one day. They were easily captured, then banded and photographed. The following day a male Palm Warbler was heard to sing from the top of a jack pine tree.—RICHARD E. OLSEN, HUMPHREY A. OLSEN AND LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Michigan.*

**Prairie Marsh Wren Wintering near Madison, Wisconsin.**—The Prairie Marsh Wren (*Telmatoodytes palustris iliacus*) arrives at Madison in spring on the average date of April 27. The earliest acceptable date of arrival is March 25 (1928). A bird found near a spring at Lake Wingra on March 5, 1922, induced the belief that this Wren occasionally winters. Search in winter of likely localities was fruitless until Dec. 31, 1928, when I worked the Mud Lake region. Here I found three birds in the dense beds of cat-tails bordering the open water of the Yahara River and at the "spring holes" in the marsh. I was unable to secure a specimen as the Wrens moved for the most part under cover of the rushes, only a fleeting glimpse being obtainable. The breeding bird is *T. p. iliacus* but the possibility remained that *T. p. palustris* might occur sparingly and winter. On Jan. 3, 1931, I took a specimen in the same locality. Subsequently, through the kindness of A. H. Howell, I was able to compare it with specimens of *T. p. iliacus*, in winter plumage, in the U. S. National Museum.