

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.

The 1910 Check-List, and local and state lists of the north central states are devoid of information on the wintering range in the Mississippi valley. —A. W. SCHORGER, 168 North Prospect Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

Some Unusual Bird Notes from Cheshire County, New Hampshire.—*Somateria molissima dresseri*. EIDER.—Just below Cobb's Island where Mill Brook empties into the Connecticut River in Westmoreland, on April 19, 1931, I had occasion with three companions to watch two male and six female Eider Ducks feeding. We were using 8x binoculars and were at the water's edge. The birds when first seen were drifting downstream close to the New Hampshire bank and later worked up-river close to the Vermont shore. Occasionally one dove and came up a distance ahead of the others. Their presence on this body of fresh water seems noteworthy to both New Hampshire and Vermont birdmen.

Querquedula discors. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—Some few minutes had elapsed when two Teal were discovered overhead just as they checked their hurried flight and were turning about-face. They gave two separate three-syllabled "quacks" thereby frightening the Eiders, and all disappeared beyond the island. In the January 'Auk,' 1931, pp. 110-111, J. J. Murray speaks of the vocal notes of this species. I also found it noisy in migration, both at this time and on other occasions. On May 2, some two hundred yards below Cobb's Island, I flushed a male and female along the bank and not over twenty feet from me, and the same loud "quacking" note was given. In both cases the birds had become suddenly frightened, and at neither time could the sex of the vocal bird be determined. Teal breed along this watercourse in locations about the two islands, but the species is undetermined.

Mareca americana. BALDPATE.—When the two Teal flushed from the river bank on May 2, four Baldpates, frightened no doubt by the Teal's calls, suddenly appeared winging out of a sheltered cove. They passed close inshore, saw me and wheeled out over the water, going downstream in rather unhurried flight. The white crown, black lower tail-coverts against the white belly when they banked in passing me, and the white patch on the forewing were clearly noted. A hunter with me on this and the occasion of seeing the Eiders remarked that he had never seen either kind on the river before.

Passerculus princeps. IPSWICH SPARROW.—Since, according to the third volume of Mr. Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States,' the distribution of this Sparrow is given as "rare local migrant coastwise," the occurrence of a stray in the Connecticut River valley is of interest. On April 20, and until May 2, 1931, I found an individual of this species in a large mowing on the flats along the river and in the adjoining towns of Walpole and Westmoreland. The bird would flush once and then was hard to put up. It uttered a song,—which seemed to me exactly as recorded by Jonathan Dwight: "*tsip-tsip-t's-e-e-e-pr-re-ah*," and could be approached closely as it tried to hide in the grass or crouched conspicuously in the open.