

The Blackburnian Warbler is a most persistent singer. By far the most common of his songs in this vicinity (A) might be written *zee zee zee zee zip*, the accent being on the last syllable which is slightly lower than the rest. The length of this simple song is one second; it is given at the rate of 6 to 8 songs a minute, intervals between the beginnings of songs ranging from 7.3 to 9 seconds during uninterrupted singing.

The next most popular song, (B) is louder and more vehement and lasts 1.5 seconds. It might be written *tral tral tral tral zeeee*, the last note being higher than the others. It is given at the rate of 6 to 7 songs a minute, intervals ranging from 7 to 10.2 seconds. When singing this song the bird sometimes introduces chips between songs, as the Black-throated Green often does with one of his songs and the Magnolia Warbler rarely. A bird on July 5 introduced two chips before each song, but later gave a continuous performance, the record for one minute being as follows ("c" denoting a chip, "B" a song): ccBcccBccccccBccccBcccBccccB—7 songs and 24 chips. These chips are uttered less rapidly than in the case of the Black-throated Green Warbler, with which species I once counted 73 chips besides seven songs in one minute.

The third song is rather rare; it reaches the length of two seconds and is given at intervals of 10 to 14 seconds. My rendering of it is: *chee-chee-chee-chee-chee-chee-chee see see see*, the middle portion being at the lowest pitch, and the last the highest. Sometimes chips are introduced in series of this song.

In 1931 two of these warblers were singing July 22, although two others had stopped earlier in the month. On July 25 on a long walk through the western woods not a single song was heard from this species. My latest record for 1928 was July 24.—MARGARET M. NICE, *Pelham, Mass.*

A Possible Case of Red-wing Polygamy.—During the past season (1931) due to continued drought in this section, the Thick-billed Red-wings (*Agelaius phoeniceus fortis*) nested commonly in groves and bushes often several rods from the usual low lying grounds.

In studying one case of this change in habitat a possible case of Red-wing polygamy was noted. The two nests concerned were at a distance of 47 paces from each other, one in a lilac bush, the other in a plum thicket. On June 23 the female in one nest was brooding closely as the four eggs were hatching while the second held three young still blind. As I examined the nests in turn the same male dashed boldly against my hat and back doing his best to drive me off. I then went purposely from nest to nest several times with the same male following in a great rage. During two hours of close watching no other males appeared in the vicinity and in subsequent visits I also saw but one male in the territory.

Since it could not be definitely proven that the one male noted on the several occasions was the same individual, the explanation offered is merely a suggestion.—ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, *Route 2, Jamestown, N. Dak.*