

on a nest early in the day. From her description it could be nothing but a Cedar Waxwing. It was not until the 27th that I could visit the nest, and was astonished to find a Cedar Waxwing incubating four eggs. The nest was twelve feet from the ground in a slender maple. The fearless creature allowed me to touch her before leaving the eggs. On the 29th the eggs hatched. Time did not permit me to witness what type of food the adult brought to the nestlings, but I assume wild cherries, abundant in the area about the nest, formed a prominent share. On the morning of October 8 the young were still in the nest, but left early in the afternoon of that same day. Thus ten days were spent in the nest. The locality was three miles east of Ithaca, N. Y.

A cursory review of literature fails to reveal October nesting records for this species, or even late September dates. Forbush, in his 'Birds of Massachusetts' (Vol. 3, p. 167), records small naked young in the nest on September 13 and young likewise being hatched on September 19. Both were Massachusetts records. He further states (p. 170) the young leave the nest in from twelve to sixteen days. Possibly the young I had under observation were hurried from the nest, or fed particularly well to hasten their development and departure, because of the lateness of the season.—W. J. HAMILTON, JR., *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

The Races of the White-eyed Vireo.—In a paper by Mr. W. W. Worthington and myself on the birds of northwestern Florida, published a few years ago (Wilson Bulletin, XXXVIII, 1926, 204–229), I had occasion to go into the case of the White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*) from a systematic and nomenclatural standpoint. The A. O. U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature must have either overlooked or ignored this note, since in the new edition of the 'Check-List' the species stands as before, so I venture to bring the matter again to the front, having examined considerable additional material in the meantime. In the paper in question I undertook to show that northern examples of the White-eyed Vireo were readily separable from southern birds by their larger size and brighter coloration, and that therefore they were entitled to stand as a valid subspecies under the name *Vireo griseus noveboracensis*. I further stated that in my judgment there was not enough difference between birds from the Florida Keys (*maynardi* Ridgway) and typical *griseus* (type-locality "Louisiana") to justify their respective recognition as distinct races, and therefore proposed to sink the former as a synonym. After again going over ample material I find that the only character by which *maynardi* can be told is the slightly paler under parts, and even this is not constant. Its bill is not appreciably smaller, as has been supposed. It would appear, therefore, that *maynardi* rests on a very slender basis indeed, and I am still decidedly of the opinion that it is not worth recognizing by name. Moreover, the status of the supposed southwestern form, *micrus*, which I left open at the time, I have been able to investigate since, with the help of a small but choice series of specimens from the State of Tamaulipas,

Mexico. After comparing these with our series of true *griseus* I can discover no sufficient grounds for considering them different. I would therefore call *micrus* also a synonym of *griseus*. The race from the Bermuda Islands, *Vireo griseus bermudianus*, the type-series of which I have examined, appears on the contrary to be a valid and easily recognizable race.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Brewster's Warbler in Blue-wing Plumage.—On May 29, 1932, near Wellsville, Ohio, I observed for half an hour at close range with x8 binoculars a bird which without critical examination in the hand appeared to be a perfectly typical Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*) but which sang only the song of the Golden-wing (*V. chrysoptera*) usually the three syllable one, sometimes the two syllable song. I regarded it as a hybrid of the type known as Brewster's Warbler (*V. leucobronchialis*) though of course not typical of that form.

On June 24, 1931, not more than fifty yards away I saw a singing male Golden-wing and this year there were many Blue-wings singing in the immediate neighborhood.

On June 16, 1932, I again had (presumably) the same bird under observation for several hours, this time intermittently for he was gathering food for young birds as were a number of typical Blue-wings. I searched in vain for his nest and mate. On this occasion he sang the three syllable song or occasionally a two-syllable improvisation of his own. By June 24 this bird as well as the Blue-wings had disappeared.

The question arises as to how many specimens of hybrid origin there are in collections which are so nearly like one or other of the parent species that the differences can only be detected by critical examination if at all.—WILLIAM C. BAKER, 22 *W. Pershing St., Salem, Ohio.*

A Brewster's Warbler in North Carolina.—I observed a Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*) at Chapel Hill, N. C., on August 25, 1932, which is apparently the second record of this hybrid for this state. Mr. C. S. Brimley writing from Raleigh, states that he knows of no record since the specimen taken by Mr. H. H. Brimley at Raleigh Sept. 6, 1888. I observed the bird for several minutes under excellent conditions and the bright yellow wing and head patches, the absence of any black throat patch, the narrow, tapering line through the eye and the greenish-grey upperparts were very apparent. My bird differed from Mr. Brimley's in that there was no trace of yellow on the breast.

From the above records it would appear that the Brewster's Warbler probably migrates through piedmont North Carolina along with its "parents" the Golden-wing and the Blue-wing. Extreme dates at Raleigh and Chapel Hill for the Golden-wing are August 26–September 12, and for the Blue-wing August 20–September 4. Both these species breed in the mountains of North Carolina which would make it possible for summer occurrences of the Brewster's Warbler there either as a breeding bird or as offspring.—EUGENE P. ODUM, *Chapel Hill, N. C.*