

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.*