

July 8: We have decided it is a nest, for there are a few more ravellings hanging down a foot or so.

July 9, 1933: Late afternoon: We saw both Red-eyed Vireos (*Vireo olivaceus*) working at the nest. The bunches of untidy ravelling hang lower, but there is no bottom to the nest. Birds are absolutely silent.

July 10: Some loose network may be seen forming a bottom to the nest. Several bits of birch bark have been skillfully intertwined on the outside. Both birds work. The ravellings are mostly caught up.

July 11, 6 A.M.: Saw one bird pull a small, short strand of bark from a dead oak twig. He carried it to the nest and was back for another in four minutes. Strangely enough he tried to pull bark from several live twigs before he again found a dead one and got the bark. Same thing was repeated several times. No singing, which is strange when one realizes how talkative Red-eyes usually are. At the end of the day the nest appeared finished. All loose ravellings had been caught up and fastened. A piece of paper $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size is spread across the floor of the nest inside.

7.30 P. M.: Heard strange clicking noise, something like fingernails snapping together. A male Redstart was snapping his bill at a female Cowbird (*Molothrus a. ater*) in the underbrush at left of cottage. The Cowbird appeared quite unconcerned. It moved on a few feet, and so did the Redstart, snap-snapping continually. The Cowbird continued to move, ever toward the Vireo's nest. The Redstart kept about four feet behind her. The Cowbird's movements were very deliberate almost slinking. There was no sound. From bush to bush it went into the oak tree, which stands in front of cottage. Across that it advanced step by step with the Redstart in close pursuit. Suddenly it darted from the oak tree, swept down toward the ground exactly beneath the Vireo's nest and then up into the beech above the nest. Instantly the Redstart was after it and also both Vireos—perfectly silent. The Cowbird disappeared. The Wren, usually such an ardent defender of all branches near his nest, paid no attention whatsoever to this Cowbird. I wondered if he considers it no enemy since it can not enter the hole to lay an egg there. Vireos went across the road after the Cowbird left and "hissed" for quite a time, then they returned to a dead branch a few feet above their nest and sat there about six inches apart for so long I tired of watching them.

July 12: 9.15 A. M.: I saw the Cowbird settling herself on the nest, so I called and scared her off. All day long the male Vireo sang in the tree near by, but never approached the nest. No eggs ever laid in it. The birds simply abandoned it.—MINNA ANTHONY COMMON, *Thousand Island Park, N. Y.*

Lawrence's Warbler in Delaware.—On the afternoon of May 6, 1932, I was on the edge of a small woods near Wilmington, Delaware, engaged in watching a Warbler migration in full swing. I spied one diminutive bird busily moving about which was a new acquaintance for me, and watched it with binoculars carefully noting down its characteristics.

The next day, after referring to Forbush and others, I felt sure that the bird had been a Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora lawrencei*). Through my binoculars I had been able to distinguish clearly all of its characteristics: crown and sides of head bright yellow except for a black line through the eye, throat black, breast and belly bright yellow, wings and tail bluish, under tail-coverts white. There had been, however, one yellow wing-bar instead of the two white ones as in the typical *V. lawrencei*. Either the specimen was a hybrid more closely resembling *V. chrysoptera* or I had been deceived by its activity among the yellowish, budding oak leaves. As I observed it very carefully, I consider that the former is more probable.

As nearly as I can discover from available literature and from the records of the Natural History Society of Delaware, this is the first record of Lawrence's Warbler for Delaware. Mr. C. J. Pennock had placed the bird on the society's hypothetical list as of probable, but unrecorded, occurrence in the state.—J. WILLCOX BROWN, *Montchanin, Delaware*.

A Hybrid in the Genus *Dendroica*.—Hybrids in the genus *Dendroica* seem to be very rare. There is in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology a skin which is evidently a hybrid *Dendroica striata* × *Dendroica castanea*. The bird in question, No. 53692, is a male taken at Warren Dunes, Berrien County, Michigan, May 19, 1920, by Norman A. Wood. It is similar to *D. striata*, but differs from the latter species in the following particulars: malar region and chin black, with only the anterior half of the interramal region and a spot one or two millimeters in length at the end of the rami white; black streaks on the sides of throat coalescent, leaving a white line in the center of the throat only one to two mm. broad; chin, malar region, sides of neck, sides, and flanks more or less marked with bay; suborbital, auricular, and postauricular regions, as well as breast, pale cream buff; the abdomen, sides, flanks, and under tail-coverts also somewhat suffused with this color. The bird has the following measurements: wing (flat), 73 mm.; tail, 49; tarsus, 18.5; exposed culmen, 10.5; middle toe, 11.2.

W. P. Taylor (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., VII, 173-177) has already reported an apparent hybrid *Dendroica coronata* × *D. auduboni*. It will be noted that in both of these cases the crossing has been between very closely related species.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

The Juvenal Plumage of Townsend's Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*).—Apparently there is no description of the juvenal plumage of Townsend's Warbler. Two specimens were collected by the writer at Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands, in July, 1920. No. 6809, female juvenal, July 7, 1920, presents the following characters. Upper surface brownish olive, greener on dorsum and grayer on crown; lores and auriculars dusky brown, a broad supercilium and malar stripe whitish, faintly tinged with yellow; chin and throat dusky olive gray passing into white on the ventral