

1911. This is an area of treeless plains, except for a narrow strip along the stream, which is grown up with willow trees, some of them very old and twisted by the wind.

The above specimen of Yellow Warbler is the only one known from extreme western Kansas, but the species has been recorded by Linsdale (Auk, vol. 44, no. 1) at Coolidge, and by Menke (Kan. Univ. Sci. Bull. vol. 32, no. 3, 1894) at Garden City. More specimens of the Yellow Warbler from this section of the state are needed badly to determine the true status of the species.—W. S. LONG, *Zion National Park, Utah*.

Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) in Northern Michigan.—On June 10, 1934, a male Connecticut Warbler was noted at Munuskong Bay, Chippewa Co., Michigan. This was in a well wooded area, grass and bush grown, spring-fed and damp. This bird was collected. Another was observed in the same woodland on June 14, 1934.

On June 9, 1935, two males were located along the Tahquamenon River valley about a half mile from that river just north of the town of McMillan, Luce Co., Mich., in a black spruce swamp. The ground was covered with a thick mass of sphagnum moss through which protruded masses of Labrador tea and other shrubs. Oscar M. Bryens and I returned to the area later and searched for the nest without success. The male on one side of the road was nearly always singing in the same tree about twenty feet from the ground. He paid little attention to the presence of man. Although I searched the region on June 10, 11, 12 and 18 and found both males present in the same location I had no success in locating a nest.

The song given by the birds was the regular "Freecher-freecher-freecher-freecher." At 5 A.M. on June 12 both males were timed with a stop watch and uttered this song for a period of several minutes at the rate of six times per minute—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Michigan*.

Plumage Variations in the Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*).—These birds were observed in Essex County, N. Y., on their breeding grounds, all but one having been seen in an area a quarter mile in diameter.

Males: some had small patches of black on the sides of the breast patch; some had practically clear slaty throats, one had black specks extending right up to the chin. One had broken patches of black along the lower border of the breast patch. In one the yellow belly extended in a little triangle into the black breast patch.

Females: one had a wash of light sulphur on the throat; the breast and spots on the throat were light slaty. This bird had thin crescents of white around the eye. One had no yellow on throat or breast, but had a practically white throat. In this bird the white around the eye formed an almost complete ring. The other females seen had a very thin complete eye ring of white. One was yellowish below but for a band of light slaty across the breast. One was completely yellow below except for a very faint slaty band across the breast.—GEOFFREY CARLETON, *52 W. 94 St., New York City*.

Maryland Yellow-throat in Winter in Maryland.—While making a bird census at Lake Roland, Baltimore Co., Md., on December 22, 1935, I came upon a female Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas*) and followed her for half an hour as she hopped through the sedges. Snow was falling at the time. As I returned past the spot at dusk the bird was still there.—W. BROOKE MEANLEY, JR., *5111 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md.*

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) Eating Wasps.—On the morning of

June 20, 1935, I saw a male Summer Tanager attack a colony of wasps, killing some and apparently driving off the rest and then, tearing the nest to pieces from the top, he set to work on the comb apparently devouring the larvae and carrying some of them away.

The nest of this common black and white paper nest wasp was in a pine tree near the kitchen window from which I watched the performance for about half an hour. When I first noted some unusual activity the bird was pecking at something which he held. Then perching on a twig about three feet from the wasp nest, he sat for a moment facing the nest. I noted then that about a dozen wasps were flying about the nest in an excited manner. The bird then made a dive toward the swarm, seized a wasp and flew off to a resting place nearby. I was at first in doubt whether he was eating the wasps or merely killing them. I afterward found several dead wasps beneath the tree on the ground. After several times repeating the attack the wasps all suddenly disappeared whereupon the Tanager alighted on the nest and rapidly tore the upper protecting layers away and attacked the comb.

The nest was not more than six inches high and had two combs.

Within the next several hours about a third of the comb was destroyed. The finish of the performance I did not witness as we left home that morning and on our return six weeks later there was practically nothing of the nest left.

The wasp nest was less than ten feet from the window of the kitchen from which I was looking. The Tanagers have been at home at the rear end of the lot for several years.—J. I. HAMAKER, *Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.*

Cardinal at Milton, Mass., in Winter.—A female Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis cardinalis*) was seen at my home in Milton, Mass., on December 8, 1935, and again on the 16th when I had an excellent opportunity to study her in detail with 8x glasses. Since then she has visited the feeding box daily up to the present (January 10, 1936) usually in company with Juncos and Chickadees. She seems especially interested in sunflower seeds which she has some difficulty in cracking by a sideways motion of the mandibles which gives the appearance of chewing. I have seen only one other Cardinal here, a male, on June 29, 1897.—HENRY S. FORBES, *Milton, Mass.*

The Name of the Antiguan Bullfinch.—In his account of the birds of Anguilla (Auk, Vol. XLIV, Oct. 1927), Mr. Peters states that the subspecific name *chazaliei* Oustalet should apply to the Bullfinch of Antigua, if Barbudan and Antiguan specimens should prove identical. This is, in fact, the case, but *ridgwayi* Cory has three years priority over Oustalet's name, so that the Bullfinch of Anguilla, St. Martin's, Barbuda and Antigua should be known as *Loxigilla noctis ridgwayi* (Cory).—JAMES BOND, *Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia.*

Sporophila lineola Taken in New Hampshire.—From time to time many unusual species of birds have been taken at the University of New Hampshire Marine Laboratory, located at the Isles of Shoals, ten miles off Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The most unexpected visitor of this sort was an adult male specimen of *Sporophila lineola* taken at the Isles of Shoals, August 8, 1935. Aside from the fact that the tail feathers were being molted, the plumage was in good condition. Identification was made by comparison with specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. The species is normally found in South America, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, it has never been taken before in the United States.—C. F. JACKSON, *Professor of Zoology, Univ. New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.*