might possibly be the cause of this bird's death, I brought the bird to Cambridge and enlisted the interests of my colleague, Dr. Jeffries Wyman, Jr., who, in turn, persuaded Dr. A. J. Haagen-Smit and Dr. George Hass to make a careful chemical analysis, first, of the liver and kidneys of the bird and, secondly, of the other remaining tissues. General diffusion of arsenic throughout the whole body would possibly have been inconclusive as representing either high tolerance or chronic poisoning; but the finding of most of the arsenic in the liver and kidneys is good evidence that we have here the cause of its death.

Doctors Haagen-Smit and Hass's report follows, published here by their kind permission:—

"An examination of the viscera of the bird revealed nothing of importance. They were intact. The liver and kidneys were carefully dissected away from the neighboring structures and were removed without contamination by intestinal contents. The total amount of hepatic and renal tissue weighed approximately 500 mgm. The bird was then divided into two parts for determination of the content of arsenic.

"The liver and kidneys were placed in a 50 cc. distilling flask; 25 cc. of concentrated hydrochloric acid (Merck) with less than 0.00001% of arsenic were added. The digestion was almost complete in 24 hours. The distilling flask was then connected to a condenser. The receiving flask contained a few cc. of distilled water. The distillation was continued almost to dryness. Then a second quantity of 25 cc. of concentrated hydrochloric acid was added to the residue. Three hours later this fluid was distilled off into a receiving flask. The two fractions of distillate were united.

"The procedure for digestion of the remainder of the bird was the same. About 125 cc. of hydrochloric acid were required to carry the digestion to completeness, only a small amount of residue remaining in the flask.

"The arsenic content was determined by the Marsh-Gerzeline method, as described in 'Legal Medicine and Toxicology' (Peterson, Haines & Webster, vol. 2, 1923).

"The liver and kidneys contained 0.51 mgm. of arsenic. The remainder of the bird contained 0.003 mgm. of arsenic."

(*Signed*) A. J. Haagen-Smit
George Hass

It is greatly to be hoped that similar analyses may be made from time to time, and Dr. Hass has indicated his willingness to repeat the examinations should opportunity offer. Birds sent to the undersigned will be welcome if accompanied by definite information concerning the circumstances under which the dead specimens were found.—Thomas Barbour, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

Palm Warbler in Bermuda.—On March 15, 1937, I found a Palm Warbler, typical *Dendroica palmarum*, on the golf-club grounds at St. George's. It was very tame, allowed a close approach, and was under excellent observation with a Zeiss binocular for several minutes. The subspecies was positively determined by the entire absence of yellow on the under parts except for the vent and under tail coverts, which were in sharp contrast with the dirty brownish white of throat, breast and belly. Oddly enough this race is unrecorded from Bermuda, a curious lacuna, which the late Warren F. Eaton predicted would be filled at almost any moment (cf. Bradlee, Mowbray and Eaton, 'List of Birds recorded from the Bermudas,' Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 39, p. 364, 1931). As is now well known, the 'Western' Palm Warbler in winter plumage is easily distinguishable in life from the Yellow

Palm Warbler.—Ludlow Griscom, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

Cowbird's egg in a Red-wing's nest.—In view of the general paucity of records of the Red-wing being victimized by the Cowbird in eastern North America, perhaps my experience on June 5 of the present summer (1937) may be of interest. On this date I found a nest of the Eastern Red-wing (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) containing four eggs of the owner, and one heavily zoned egg of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater ater*). When found the nest had been deserted by the owner, whose eggs were slightly incubated, while that of the Cowbird was perfectly fresh. On a conservative estimate during the past twenty-five years I must have examined some 500 nests of the Red-wing, and my friend, Mr. L. M. Terrill, probably three times that number without finding a case of parasitism by the Cowbird, thus showing how rare the event is in these parts. At the moment I know of no published record for Canada, and in a recent letter from Dr. Herbert Friedmann he tells me that since the publication of his monograph on the Cowbird in 1929, he has only received one or two records for the eastern United States. As he points out, however, in his monograph, the event is of somewhat common occurrence in the Middle West, but extremely rare in the eastern United States, a remark that would seem to apply equally well to eastern, if not to the whole of Canada.—Henry Mousley, *4073 Tupper Street, Montreal, Canada.*

European Goldfinch at Hanover, New Hampshire.—On the morning of May 13, 1937, at 8 a. m., while standing at the window watching the Goldfinches (*Spinus tristis*) swinging on the pendant twigs of a larch tree (*Larix europæa*), I noticed a European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis* subsp.) swinging on a twig. Its bright-red mask was plainly visible, as well as the circle of black on its head, and the cinnamon-brown of its back. It was swinging and feeding like the other Goldfinches, looked a little larger than they, and was nearly upsidedown when I first saw it. Its appearance was most striking in the pale new yellow-green of the larch tree. It flew away with the little flock of American Goldfinches, but at 9.40 a mixed flock of American Goldfinches and Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) flew into the larches, and some dropped to the ground, to drink from the little pool by the brush-pile, and to search for weed seeds there. In the group of birds on the ground we saw the European Goldfinch. It came into plain view and was seen distinctly by Mrs. Haskins and Dr. Frederic Lord (Dr. Lord knows the Goldfinch in Europe and identified it immediately). It flew to the third larch, displaying the broad yellow band on its black wings.

At 10.20 a. m. while Mrs. Forsyth was here, we had our last glimpse of the goldfinch. It flew almost to the top of the oak tree facing the north window, then disappeared around the side of the house, and was gone.

As far as we knew at the time this was the only record of the European Goldfinch in New Hampshire. Forbush in 'Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States' does not mention *Carduelis carduelis*. A week or so later, however, I told the Scotch hairdresser, Donald Miller, of having seen the European Goldfinch. Mr. Miller has been a bird-fancier and has raised "caged" birds, and hailing from the British Isles, knows the European Goldfinch well. He said that five years ago he had seen three "English Goldfinches in a little bush at the Stadium" here, and that he had wanted to cage them. He has seen one, or more, several times since, but none this year nor last year. He did not know that they were not indigenous to this country, so their appearance had not surprised him.