

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.