

territory; however, the Brewster's Warbler was not seen again. Curiously enough (at this date) another Blue-winged Warbler was discovered a short distance to the south, singing the usual inhale-exhale song. Between these two warblers lay a swampy stretch cut by a brook—the territory in which the Golden-winged Warbler was observed previously. While the writer stood at the edge of this brook, a small bird which proved to be a warbler was sighted at the top of a small elm. Though seen at a distance of from 100 to 125 feet, this warbler was at the top of the elm and in good light, and remained there a few moments, during which we noted that it was a Brewster's Warbler resembling *chrysoptera* more closely than *pinus*. Its dissimilarities from the former were: the presence of one conspicuous white wing-bar and a distinct black line through the eye. No throat patch nor yellow could be seen on the breast, which was dull white throughout. Whether or not this could have been a fully grown offspring of the pair observed previously or even a young of the Golden-winged Warbler remains a puzzle.

In the Chicago region, the Blue-winged Warbler is a rare summer resident of which there are fairly recent breeding records; it is reported most frequently from the Indiana Dunes, where it should be considered uncommon rather than rare. The Golden-winged Warbler has not been recorded as a summer resident for more than forty years. Of the Brewster's Warbler, there are a few published and a number of unpublished, reliable records. The writer is aware of only one record of the Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora lawrencei*)—that listed in Ford, Sanborn and Coursen's 'Birds of the Chicago region' under date of May 15, 1931, an observation which, though not so stated, should be credited to C. T. Clark, who contributed the record.

The discovery of the breeding of Brewster's Warbler constitutes the first record for the Chicago region and also a westward extension of its breeding range as based on Maurice Broun's statement in Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts,' which lists Michigan as the farthest point west; however, the latter is relatively unimportant in that Brewster's Warbler can be expected even more to the west where the breeding areas of *V. chrysoptera* and *V. pinus* overlap.—FRANK A. PITELKA, Lyons, Illinois.

Chestnut-sided Warbler nesting near Baltimore, Maryland.—On June 16, 1937, while walking along the Green Spring Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Lake Roland, half a mile north of the Baltimore city limits, I noted a pair of Chestnut-sided Warblers (*Dendroica pensylvanica*) flitting about a low tract of underbrush in pursuit of insects. The location is that where F. C. Kirkwood found several pairs of Blue-winged Warblers (*Vermivora pinus*) breeding many years ago. The flora of the habitat is chiefly upland sumac (*Rhus glabra*) and blackberry. After I had watched the movements of the warblers for about ten minutes, the pair separated; the female, which could be readily distinguished from the male by its gray crown and less brilliant coloring, disappeared among the underbrush, while the male flew to a grove of white oaks (*Quercus alba*) on the side of a nearby hill. Here it remained and sang at short intervals, and as it displayed no apparent desire to depart from the vicinity in which it was originally sighted, I set about to locate the female. As I sat overlooking the habitat, deeming it possible that the female might be picked up in its movements among the underbrush, it suddenly appeared, spanned the tips of the upland sumac for about fifteen feet, and disappeared into a clump of blackberry bushes. An investigation after a wait of five minutes revealed the female busily adding material to a partially constructed nest. The nest was slung between two blackberry stalks and was approximately three feet from the ground. I immediately left the vicinity.

A subsequent visit to the nest was made on June 26. Upon entering the black-berry patch, the female flushed at five feet and revealed a completed nest with one egg of a Cowbird (*Molothrus ater ater*) and two of her own. The nest had become almost entirely detached from one of the stalks, and was slanted at about a fifty-degree angle. This condition was probably to be attributed to the Cowbird's encroachment. When I disappeared from the scene, having left a camera and tripod in my stead, the female warbler slowly worked back to the vicinity of the nest. Its highly excited *chip-chip* notes, resembling those of the Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), changed to a somewhat fainter *cheep-cheep*; and although it did not actually settle upon the eggs until a half hour after my departure, it would often stop as it flitted by, stand on the rim of the nest, turn the eggs over several times and then dart into the underbrush. Not long after the female settled down to incubate, I released the camera's shutter from my improvised blind, twenty feet away, and the sitting bird immediately flushed. In less than five minutes she had returned to incubate. A second 'snap' of the shutter failed to disturb her. The male warbler was neither heard nor seen during the second visit. Upon an investigation two weeks later, the nest had become completely severed from its support and the contents lay broken on the ground.—M. BROOKE MEANLEY, JR., *Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.*

Mourning Warbler nesting in Wisconsin.—In the January, 1934, issue of 'The Auk' I mentioned the finding of the nest of the Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*) near Germantown, Washington County, Wisconsin. Upon that occasion we found only one nest and saw but one pair of birds in the locality. Inasmuch as this was the first published record of the finding of a nest in Wisconsin, we considered the bird a rare nester in the State although Dr. Schorger reported having seen adults feeding large young at Lake Owen. On June 25, 1937, Mr. Warren Dettmann and I visited the Germantown area in the hope of finding another nest. Not far from where we found the breeding pair several years ago, we located a partially completed nest by watching the actions of a pair of adults. Upon further investigation of nearby open places in the heavy brush where jewel-weed and nettle grew, we saw a dozen or more males and two females and heard a number of singing males. Two pairs were observed to be feeding fully fledged young. We climbed trees in order to have a better view of the jewel-weed patches below, and learned that the adults do not fly directly to the young to feed them but alight at a point from twenty-five to fifty feet away and take a ground route. Their movements below were detected by the vibration of the tops of the jewel-weed. By noting the focal point of these movements, one may locate either the nest or the young. While trying to locate one of the young, several of us stood quietly and the adult female hopped along the ground within a few feet of us, apparently unafraid. In this locality this species seems to be partial to an undergrowth of jewel-weed and nettle. We visited several nearby wood patches which contained neither jewel-weed nor nettle, and could locate no more of the birds.

In a recent letter, Mr. C. H. Richter, of Oconto, reports that the Mourning Warbler is a fairly common summer resident along the Oconto River bottoms and on the small willow- and nettle-covered islands, but that he has not located a nest.

Mr. Clarence Jung of Milwaukee reports that on July 18, 1937, he observed a pair of Mourning Warblers feeding two fully fledged young in a nettle patch in a large woods a short distance west of Cedar Grove in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin.

In view of the foregoing facts it would seem that this species is not as rare a breeder