

and to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser for advice in connection with the determination of the specimens.—JOHN W. ALDRICH, *The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio.*

**Hybrid *Vermivora* in the Chicago region.**—In 'The Auk' for July, 1938, the writer published a note on the Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*) in the Chicago region, giving details of the discovery of the breeding of this hybrid in that area. The present note summarizes the more satisfactory and extensive observations made during the following breeding season (June 14, 17, and 18, 1938) in the same area, Deerfield Township, Lake County, Illinois (in that note, the locality was erroneously designated as in Cook County). The area within which these observations were made covered approximately ten acres.

On June 14, 1938, the recorded number and distribution of Blue-winged Warblers (*Vermivora pinus*) indicated that there were at least three nesting pairs. One nest of a pair of Blue-winged Warblers containing six young (five to six days old) was found on the ground beneath a small blackberry shrub in a semi-open grassy woodland. A male Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) in full song was located in the same general territory occupied by this species the previous summer (see earlier note, referred to above). On June 18, the writer with Mr. Sydney Stein, Jr., of Chicago, located a brood of at least three young warblers just out of the nest attended by a female Blue-winged Warbler and the male Golden-winged Warbler, mentioned above. As well as could be ascertained, these young conformed to the juvenal plumage of the Blue-winged Warbler, indicating that the mating was probably one of pure *pinus* with impure *chrysoptera*. That there were additional young in the brood was probable as the female, making the round and feeding the young, was noted to remain away for more or less definitely spaced periods between her visits to the three young which we were able to keep under our eyes. The male Golden-wing accompanied the female most of the time but was never seen to feed the young. In the observers' presence, the male Golden-winged Warbler feigned injury by fluttering its wings and, at the same time, bending forward and raising its tail. Mr. Stein was fortunate in seeing the male apparently attempt to lead the young from the observer's presence by perching next to one of the young, then fluttering the wings and moving along the branch causing the young bird to move, and repeating the performance with a second youngster.

Soon after, a Brewster's Warbler, very likely a female, was discovered attending a brood of at least two young, one of which appeared to be a juvenal Blue-winged Warbler and the other, decidedly grayer, a juvenal Brewster's Warbler. The plumage of this adult Brewster's Warbler was typical, the wing-bars being yellow and the white under parts having a more or less restricted yellow breast-patch. Another Brewster's Warbler, a male observed in full song, had clear white under parts and the yellow wing-patch of *chrysoptera*. Its song was identical with that of one of the Blue-winged Warblers occupying a neighboring territory and also with that described in the above-mentioned note.—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Lyons, Illinois.*

**Flight song of the Blue-winged Warbler.**—On June 17 and 18, 1938, the writer observed and recorded the flight song of the Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*). Subsequent perusal of the numerous references containing notes on calls and songs and particularly those of Mr. A. A. Saunders revealed no mention of a flight song in this species. Correspondence with Mr. Saunders indicated that though the flight song of the Blue-winged Warbler had been observed in the past, there was no definite record, and in spite of its being a more or less rare phenomenon, the observation was worthy of publication.