

the nest and flushed much easier than did the female who permitted one to approach to within three or four feet of the nest before leaving. Incubation lasted 14 days from the laying of the second egg. The young were hatched during a two-day interval that elapsed between my visits. During three hours and twenty-six minutes of observation the male was recorded incubating the eggs for one hour and twenty-nine minutes while the female was on the nest for one hour and fifty-five minutes. The average periods of attentiveness were 17.8 minutes for the male and 23.0 minutes for the female. Inattentive periods for each sex were the reverse of the attentive periods, for the eggs were never left exposed, except for a few seconds during exchanges at the nest.

Observations showed that the male shared equally with the female in feeding and brooding the young. Two days after hatching, one of the young disappeared from the nest. During more than two and one-half hours in the middle of the day when the young were three days old, the male made 14 trips to the nest with food while the female made 11. The nestlings were fed, on the average, 9.2 times per hour. Most of the trips were more frequent than this, however, when the birds were actively feeding the young. During this same period, the male brooded the young a total of 25 minutes in four periods on the nest, as compared to the total of 51 minutes for the female in two periods.

The nestlings stayed in the nest for 12 days. On the first day after leaving, they were found about 30 feet from the nest. One had departed to the south, another due west, and the last toward the north. This may have been accidental but may, nevertheless, be better insurance of survival, since there would be less chance of the entire scattered brood becoming victims of a predator. Food was brought to them regularly by the female during an hour of observation. The male was neither seen nor heard during this time.

Five days later the three young birds were about 300 feet from the nest in the directions started but had moved closer together. The young birds had a distinctive call pattern which apparently was useful to the parent bird in locating them.—M. MAX HENSLEY, *Department of Zoology and Physiology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.*

**A Record of the Black and White Warbler in Eastern Washington.**—On August 15, 1948, a female Black and White Warbler, *Mniotilta varia*, was collected as it fed alone in willows bordering Paradise Creek, four miles east of Pullman, Washington. The specimen proved to be an adult with postnuptial moult only partially completed, thus giving it the rather worn appearance so characteristic of many of the warblers in late summer. The A. O. U. Check-List (1931) lists this species as accidental in Washington, but a search of the literature has failed to reveal the authority for this statement. The Distributional Check-List of the Birds of the State of Washington, Pacific Northwest Bird and Mammal Society, Northwest Fauna Series, No. 1, February, 1934, fails to mention the record, and there is no record for the state in the distribution files of the Fish and Wildlife Service. In view of this, it would seem that the above specimen represents the first definite record for the occurrence of the species in Washington State.—THOS. D. BURLEIGH, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Moscow, Idaho.*

**Reverse Warbler Migration in the Connecticut Valley.**—For several years, while watching September hawk-flights at Mt. Tom, in the Massachusetts part of the Connecticut Valley, observers have noticed reverse warbler (family Parulidae) migration which, though small in scale, is of regular occurrence. Singly and in small