

90. **American Robin.** Not common winter visitor from January 1 to March 8. Sometimes seen in flocks.

91. **Bluebird.** Rare winter visitor from January 15 to February 20.

**Addenda.** At Melbourne, Florida, on the Indian River, March 10, the following additional species were observed:

1. **Brown Pelican.** Common. Thirty miles below Melbourne these birds breed by the thousand on an island.

2. **Lesser Scaup Duck.** Very abundant.

3. **Ruddy Duck.** Not common.

At St. Augustine, March 17, the following were added to the list:

1. **Herring Gull.** Common.

2. **Bonaparte's Gull.** Common.

*Fruitland Park, Florida.*

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## BREWSTER WARBLER (*Helminthophila leucobronchialis*) IN OHIO.

LYNDS JONES.

On May 23rd, 1902, an individual of this puzzling form was seen and closely studied at Oberlin, but was not secured. Its song was half Blue-wing and half Golden-wing. The back could not be seen satisfactorily, but the underparts were white tinted with black at the throat, the breast strongly tinted with yellow, and the wing-bands clear yellow. The black line on the side of the head was not wider than in typical Blue-wing.

During the present season at least four individuals have been seen and closely studied, two of which have been preserved. The songs range from almost typical Blue-wing to about three-quarters Golden-wing, apparently without any reference to the color phase of the individual. These individuals show no trace of black on the throat and very little

yellow on the underparts. The black eye stripe is narrow. Of the two specimens collected one has no yellow on the back, except the yellowish white wing bands, and just a trace of yellow on the breast, the other one has evident yellow in the middle of the back and on the breast.

All four of these birds were singing males with no apparent family ties. If they mate and remain in the region to nest a report will be made later.

In habits of feeding and singing, these four individuals resemble the Blue-wing more than the Golden-wing, but are found in the same parts of the woods. It may be significant that they have been found only in the two woods in which the Golden-wing was found last season. While no careful nor systematic search was made for nesting Golden-wings, none were found in the course of regular class study, while the Blue-wings were much in evidence in the same woods.

The presence of one individual of this rare hybrid would not excite any great wonder, since it is likely to occur wherever the Golden-wing may breed, but the presence of four, and probably more, individuals seems to demand some explanation. The only light I am able to throw upon it is that in the woods where three of the four were found we last year found what we then supposed to be a pair of typical Golden-wings nesting, but as no nest could be found, and the pair soon deserted the region, they were supposed to have gone elsewhere. In the light of the present experiences I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the female of this pair was of the Brewster form, since she lacked the black throat and was strongly tinted with yellow above and below. It may well be that this pair succeeded in raising a brood in this woods, and that the birds which returned are their offspring; else why so many?