

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus and Spiza americana in Maine.—A female *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* was collected by Mr. Fred. Rackliff, on Metinic Island, Knox Co., Maine, Aug. 17, 1882. The bird was discovered quite early in the forenoon in a piece of oats on the north-east part of the island, where it remained until a little after noon, when it was shot. The island lies about four miles southeast of the mainland of the town of St. George. The capture was effected directly after a 'fog mull' and light rain, but no heavy wind was experienced here. The bird was flushed several times before it was shot, but showed no disposition to leave the place. Mr. Rackliff mounted it for his collection. I believe this is the first instance of the bird's capture in Maine.

A young male *Spiza americana* was taken by Mr. Ralph H. Norton at Westbrook, Cumberland Co., Maine, Oct. 10, 1888. The bird was flushed from the rushes growing by a low field drain, and was in company with several species of Sparrows. The throat mark was indicated by a few black-centred feathers scattered over the upper throat. The skin is now in my collection. So far I have been unable to find any record of its occurrence in Maine.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Westbrook, Maine.*

The Ipswich Sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps*) on the coast of Georgia.—Mr. W. W. Worthington has very kindly given me permission to announce the occurrence of this Sparrow in Glynn County, on the coast of Georgia, where he took two specimens in January, 1890,—one on the 8th, the other on the 15th. I have examined both birds, and find them perfectly typical representatives of *A. princeps* which has not been previously recorded, I believe, from any point on the Atlantic Coast south of Cobb's Island, Virginia.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

A Hybrid Tanager.—While in Omaha last fall for a few hours I called on Mr. Leonard Skow who called my attention to a Tanager in his collection that did not fit the keys. On my return to Washington I arranged to have the bird sent on for examination, and Mr. Ridgway pronounces it an unmistakable case of hybridism between *Pyrranga rubra* and *P. erythromelas*—the first known instance of this phenomenon in the genus.

The bird is a male. Its bill is rather thicker than in *P. erythromelas*, but not so long as in *P. rubra*, with the median notch of the upper mandible well developed. The wings are rusty black, the primaries are edged with red on the outer web, while the secondaries and coverts are washed with brick red, giving the whole wing the appearance of having been brushed over with a water color of reddish yellow. The tail is marked in the same manner, but with more of the appearance of having been dipped in the red stain, as the whole web of each feather is tinged more deeply on the outer than on the inner web and at the base than at the tip. The body has the scarlet color of *P. erythromelas*, with no trace of the vermilion of *P. rubra*, though there is a little of the bronze of immaturity on the nape of the neck and on the belly. In a series of about thirty

specimens of *P. erythromelas* there is no trace of the reddish wash on the black—though several show red feathers among the black coverts. The characters of *P. erythromelas* are the stronger on the whole, as might be expected, as it seems the hardier bird of the two.

Measurements show that it is intermediate in size between the two species. I give a few (in inches), with those of Ridgway's 'Manual' for comparison.

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
Hybrid	3.90	2.85	.60
<i>P. rubra</i>	3.55-3.95 (3.69)	2.80-3.15 (2.99)	.82-.90 (.86)
<i>P. erythromelas</i>	3.55-3.90	2.80-3.25	.55-.60

The specimen is now in the collection of the U. S. National Museum—L. M. McCORMICK, *Washington, D. C.*

The Summer Tanager in Connecticut.—An adult male *Piranga rubra* was taken here April 28, 1893. The weather was quite cold at the time. Although in rather poor flesh, the bird shows no signs of ever having been aged.—JNO. H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

Cape May Warbler at Shelter Island, New York.—While collecting birds here on May 11, 1893, I secured a fine male Cape May Warbler. It was leisurely searching for insects in an oak grove on the very highest point on the island, and showed no alarm at my presence. It came in a 'bird wave' consisting of Warblers, Orioles, Chimney Swifts, Bobolinks, and Thrushes, which came on in numbers on that date or during the night previous.—W. W. WORTHINGTON, *Shelter Island Heights, New York.*

Nesting Habits of *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*.—This spring (1893) a pair of Catbirds (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*) took it upon themselves to build a nest in a small but dense honeysuckle vine that runs over a wire netting under the very roof of the side veranda of my house. Not in the least daunted by either cats, children, or constant passers-by, they had evidently come to stay and rear a brood. It occurred to me that it might be a good opportunity to note the exact times of their egg-laying, and also the precise number of days included within the period of incubation. After the nest had been completed twenty-four hours the female deposited her first egg, and then laid three more, making four in all, upon the hours and days as set forth in the subjoined record.

First egg laid	May 11, 1893,	at 10.35 A. M.
Second " " "	12, " "	9.40 A. M.
Third " " "	13, " "	9.15 A. M.
Fourth " " "	14, " "	10.15 A. M.