

spot where the old one had been. This nest was of the usual pointed shape. Both of these nests were lined with straw—no feathers being used.

This summer (1904) what I believe to be the same pair of birds built a nest on top of a strip of wood about five inches wide. This nest is shaped almost like a Phœbe's, being a high circular nest. The centre of this nest was made almost entirely of feathers into which the eggs sank and were almost hidden from view. While the female sat upon the nest laying an egg the male would always be perched upon a near-by stick, apparently on guard.

It is a wonder these birds selected this place for a nesting site as it is just above a door where people are passing every little while all day long. In constructing this nest the birds made themselves just about twice as much work as they would have had building one of the half cone style. As I believe they were successful in rearing all their former broods this new style of nest was hardly built for more protection. Whether it is less arduous for them to build a nest on a solid foundation than to fasten it to the side of a beam I am unable to say. At any rate this circular nest took just about double the material for its construction.

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### LAWRENCE WARBLER (*Helminthophila lawrencei*)

### BREEDING IN BRONX PARK, NEW YORK CITY.

BY GEORGE E. HIX.

On May 18, Dr. Wm. Wiegman found a typical male Lawrence Warbler (*Helminthophila lawrencei*) mating with a female Blue-winged Warbler (*H. pinus*). At that time they were collecting material but the nest was not found until after the young, six in number, were hatched. I first saw Lawrence on the 11th of June. At that time the young had apparently been hatched a couple of days. On the 17th the nest was empty, but contained fresh excrement. When last seen there was nothing to show whether the young birds would be typi-



cal *pinus* or tend toward *lawrencei*. This of course could not be determined until the juvenile plumage had been moulted and the first winter plumage assumed. The two songs heard were both different from that of the Blue-winged Warbler, being somewhat between that and the Golden-winged.

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## AN ADDITION TO THE BIRDS OF OHIO

BY LYNDS JONES.

Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd calls my attention to a record which entirely escaped my notice when compiling my 'Revised Catalogue of the Birds of Ohio'. The published note follows.

'Smith's Longspur in Ohio.

By Clark P. Streator.

Smith's Longspur (*Calcarious pictus*) Collected at Garrettsville, Ohio, on Jan. 29, '88. I observed a large flock of strange birds busily engaged in feeding upon the seeds of ragweed. They would only stay a moment in a place and were very shy, but I was lucky enough to secure two very fine specimens. I believe this to be the first time this species has been taken in Ohio'. Ornithologist and Oologist, 13, page 95.'

This species should be added to the list of Accidental species in the Revised Catalogue.

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## ALL DAY WITH THE BIRDS.

This may seem an inopportune time for discussing a subject which has special reference to an all day study of the birds during the height of the spring migrations. It is certainly true that this all day habit grew out of a special effort put forth to determine as nearly as possible what and how many species of birds might be found in a limited region in one day, but it has long outgrown merely that. These spring migration all day studies proved so valuable in many ways that entire days were given in other seasons to the



Hix, George E. 1904. "Lawrence Warbler (*Helminthophila lawrencei*) Breeding in Bronx Park, New York City." *The Wilson bulletin* 16(3), 84–85.

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