

the birds were found, is 1500 feet above sea level and dominant plants are *Kalmia polifolia*, *Andromeda glaucophylla*, *Eriophorum viridi-carinatum*, and *Carex* spp.

Records for the occurrence of the Short-billed Marsh Wren in the Adirondack region are apparently quite rare. Dr. Merriam (Auk, 1: 59, 1884) says that Romeyn B. Hough collected two females on October 27, 1877, in Lewis County where they evidently were breeding every year. Bedell (Auk, 40: 700, 1923) recorded a male throughout the summer of 1922 near Waterford, New York, in Saratoga County. These are the only published accounts of this species I have been able to find that would indicate its approach to the Adirondacks as a breeding bird.—J. KENNETH TERRES, 220 Pleasant Street, Ithaca, New York.

Mockingbird in New Hampshire in midsummer.—A Mockingbird, *Mimus polyglottos*, was observed at Wentworth, New Hampshire, on July 19, 1940. It flew across the road one-half mile south of the town, where the Baker River crosses the State highway, route 25A. Time did not permit a search for the nest or a mate and it is doubtful if the bird were nesting, although this is not an impossibility. Successful nesting has occurred as far north as Bangor, Maine, Lunenburg, Vermont, 1884, and Brattleboro, Vermont, 1931 (Bagg and Eliot). I have found no nesting records for New Hampshire. The birds have been recorded at various times in New Hampshire but mostly in the fall and winter. However, a male was heard singing at Winchester, New Hampshire, in mid-June 1935, and another was observed at Manchester, New Hampshire, May 25, 1927 (Goellner). Winter records for the two States include: one at East Andover, New Hampshire, October 26–November 4, 1939 (K. Elkins); one at Norwich, Vermont, January 15–March 1939, and one at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, November 17–30, 1939, and several others in the southern portions of Vermont and New Hampshire.—RICHARD WEAVER, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Bicknell's Thrush in West Virginia.—On the morning of May 16, 1940, on the University Farm about one mile northeast of Morgantown, Monongalia County, West Virginia, I collected a thrush whose measurements seemed to indicate that it was referable to Bicknell's (*Hyllocichla minima bicknelli*). This identification has since been confirmed by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, of the U. S. National Museum. This specimen, a female with a wing length of 93 mm., constitutes the first record of this subspecies in West Virginia, and one of the very few west of the Appalachians. It is of interest to note that for a time Gray-cheeked Thrushes were observed fairly commonly in a certain wooded area, associating with the more numerous Olive-backed Thrushes, and that three others were collected by J. L. Poland. All of these birds, one taken May 15 and two May 21, 1940 (the latter two also examined by Dr. Wetmore) have proved to be referable to the larger form (*H. m. minima*).

Wallace (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 41: 211–402, 1939), reviewing the alleged occurrences of *H. m. bicknelli* in the interior, concludes, "The few remaining records, if authentic, can best be explained as stragglers or accidental records rather than regular migrants."—WILLIAM A. LUNK, Fleming Avenue, Fairmont, West Virginia.

Warbling Vireo in Cape May County, New Jersey.—Dr. Witmer Stone, in his classic 'Bird Studies at Old Cape May,' says he has been "unable to obtain a single record" of the Warbling Vireo in the county, and also that "none has been recorded" for that region. When I gave Dr. Stone my nesting data of Cape May birds I overlooked a record of the Warbling Vireo, *Vireo gilvus*, of a bird that Mr. T. E. McMullen and I observed on June 8, 1919, at Cold Spring. It was a

singing male whose song attracted our attention as we approached a farmhouse, and came from a large, branching white-poplar tree on a lawn in front of the dwelling. We spent some time watching the bird, who sang persistently, and we searched unsuccessfully for its nest.

This is the only Warbling Vireo I have ever seen in Cape May County, and at the time of its observance, I was unaware of its rarity in southern New Jersey, where I have seen it three other times in June, viz., June 9, 1915, Westmont, Camden County; June 29, 1928, Palmyra, Burlington County; June 16, 1932, Pennsville, Salem County. All of these birds were singing males and were undoubtedly nesting, but we were unable to find their nests.

I have never seen a Warbling Vireo in July or August, nor during September migration in southern Jersey, and have very few May records of its occurrence in the State. In fact, I have seen the Warbling Vireo on very few occasions anywhere in late summer and fall.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*.

Western Meadowlark in New Jersey.—On April 28, 1940, with Miss Miriam Minton of Metuchen, I made an early-morning trip to the region south of South Plainfield, New Jersey, in order to take a census of the Upland Plovers that are usually to be found there. While driving slowly along a country road and listening carefully for the notes of the plover, my attention was called to a beautiful and very familiar song. I said at once to my companion, who is an enthusiastic bird student, "That is the song of the Western Meadowlark!" Presently our binoculars revealed the bird (*Sturnella neglecta*) sitting on a fence post about one hundred yards distant. We slowly approached the bird until we were within fifty yards of it. During this time it had poured forth its complete song a number of times. We watched it until it flew to a distant field. As I am very well acquainted with this bird in the West and have spent many hours listening to its gorgeous songs, including the flight song, there is not a possible doubt as to correct identification.

On May 1, 1940, I made another trip to this locality hoping to hear the bird again. The fields were searched for some distance in every direction during the two and one-half hours I was there, but there was no trace of our western visitor. I spent many other mornings in May in this section of the country but without result, so I conclude the bird had wandered farther afield. I am unable to find a single authentic record of this bird's appearance so far east.—JOHN T. S. HUNN, *1218 Prospect Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey*.

Probable breeding of the Beautiful Bunting in the United States.—Although the fourth (1931) edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-list' implies, on page 316, that the Beautiful Bunting (*Passerina versicolor pulchra*) is a regular resident of "extreme southeastern California," we know of but one published record for that State: two specimens taken by Dr. J. A. Hornung from "fifteen or twenty" seen at Blythe, on the Colorado River, February 8-9, 1914 (Daggett, *Condor*, 16: 260, 1914). The only other record published to date for the United States is that of a female taken by Frank Stephens at Crittenden, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, July 14, 1884 (Brewster, *Auk*, 2: 198, 1885).

During June 1940, the writers made a three-day survey of the bird life of the west slope of the Baboquivari Mountains, at the east end of the Papago Indian Reservation, Pima County, Arizona. Observations were made from Baboquivari Camp (in Baboquivari Canyon a bit below the mouth of Moristo Canyon) to well up in the pinyon-juniper-oak-locust woods of Baboquivari Peak. Our most in-