

adult Scott's Orioles followed by two young of the year. The birds were insect-hunting among the dwarf cedars of the foothills a few miles back from the Rio Grande River. I managed to secure one of the young birds by 'winding' it with a rifle ball and it is now in the National Museum at Washington, D. C.

At this same time a friend came to my camp and described a curious black and yellow bird he had seen recently at the foot of the San Pedro Mountains, fifteen miles east of my locality. This bird was also seen in the cedars of the foothills, and was unquestionably an adult male of this species. From these observations it is quite probable that this Oriole breeds north at least to the Sandia Mountains in central New Mexico.—E. W. NELSON, *Springerville, Arizona*.

**Scott's Oriole in California.**—I have lately received from Mr. C. H. Marsh, who is living near San Diego, a fine adult male Scott's Oriole (*Icterus parisorum*) in full breeding plumage, with the following details. On May 16, 1890, he came upon a pair in an alder tree in Telegraph Cañon, about ten miles from San Diego, and about the same distance from the Mexican line. He shot the male, letting the female go. He discovered their nest in the same tree, only five feet from the ground; it contained a single young bird. Mr. Marsh has seen only this pair in a residence of several years. He adds that when living at Silver City, New Mexico, (up to 1887, I think) he obtained them occasionally.

The occurrence of this Oriole in Lower California has been noted by several (Belding, Bryant, Anthony), and in 'The Auk' for January, 1885, Scott has given a full account of its breeding in Pinal County, Arizona; but I have seen no record of its having been found breeding within the limits of California proper.—F. C. BROWNE, *Framingham, Mass.*

**Nesting of the Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.**—This species, reported to be exceedingly rare in most sections, is here common as a migrant and tolerably common as a summer resident. (But compare, in this connection, Wheaton, *per* Coues, *Birds of the Northwest*, p. 233.) It has not as yet been found in Butler and Armstrong Counties. In the breeding season it is partial to high, open, oak woods, as well as to low, damp, beech woodland, in which places I often see five or six pairs in the course of as many hours' walk. Inhabiting as it does the terminal foliage of the highest forest trees, it would easily be overlooked even by the most careful of observers, were it not for the peculiar notes of the male, which are readily distinguished from those of any other Warbler, and which suffice to disclose its presence. I can scarcely describe this song, beyond saying that it is a genuine Warbler song, and that its last notes somewhat resemble the 'drumming' of our locust (*Cicada*); but once heard it is not apt to be forgotten.

It was with these facts in mind that on May 24, 1890, I determined to put my previous experience to a test in finding the nest of the species.

Proceeding to a patch of woodland in which I had previously located two pairs, I quickly discovered one of the males, and in the course of half an hour his mate appeared, whereupon I transferred my attention to her. After an hour's patient watching she at last was seen to go to her nest, which was thus discovered to be saddled on the fork of a horizontal branch of a certain kind of tree, far out from the trunk, and fully 50 feet from the ground. The only way it could possibly be reached was by climbing a tall, slim butternut tree adjacent, thus enabling one to scoop out the eggs by means of a net attached to the end of a pole. However, on May 26 the plan was successfully carried out, though not without considerable risk; in addition the nest was secured and the female bird shot, thus putting the identification beyond question. The male came about at the time, but apparently manifested little concern.

The nest was a small, neat structure, tightly fastened to its branch, and composed mainly of weed stalks and strips of bark, though the outside, whose texture was rendered firmer by means of a plentiful supply of saliva and cobwebs, presented a decidedly white appearance, owing to the color of the stems composing it as well as to the bits of paper and hornets' nest added. The lining was simply finer weed stalks. It contained three eggs of the Warbler and one of the Cowbird, all fresh, so that the set was probably incomplete. In color they almost exactly resemble a set of American Redstarts in my collection, differing only in being slightly shorter. The ground-color is white, with a rather decided suggestion of bluish-green, spotted over, in the style of most Warblers, with reddish-brown, the spots tending to aggregate at and around the larger end.

The eggs, the nest, and the female bird are now in the collection of Dr. C. Hart Merriam of Washington, D. C.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.*

**Marian's Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus marianæ*) on the Coast of South Carolina.**—On December 16, 1890, I shot a fine adult male of this new bird. This specimen was the only one I could find, although the Long-billed Marsh Wren was very abundant the same day. This record extends its range about two hundred miles or more to the northward.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**The Bluebird Wintering near Boston.**—On the 9th of December, 1890, my neighbor, Mr. E. F. Holden, reported a Bluebird in the village. I found one in the same valley on the 21st of that month, and saw it afterward at different times up to February 5. My own dates were as follows: December 21, 22, 27, 29; January 3, 30; February 1, 4, 5. On three of these occasions the bird was perched in an ash-tree beside an old barn, in which I suspected it of finding shelter. At three other times it was within a very few rods of the same spot, and at the farthest it was less than a quarter of a mile away. The casual appearance of a Bluebird here in mid-winter would not be worthy of record, but I am not aware that one has ever been