

the north seems rather peculiar.—NATHAN F. LEOPOLD, JR., 4754 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**The Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) at Chicago, Ill.**—This morning, December 2, 1919, I was greatly interested in observing two Bohemian Waxwings feeding upon berries on the shrubbery right beside the street in Austin, Chicago. They were so tame that one could almost touch them. It is possible that the prevailing cold wave has brought many visitors from the north.—CHRESWELL J. HUNT, 5847 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

**Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*) in Massachusetts.**—Occasionally the Orange-crowned Warbler is reported from Massachusetts, usually in November, and more than one is seldom seen. On November 20, in company with Mr. Charles Clark of Medford, I found a single bird near the shore of Jamaica Pond, where the species has been found irregularly during the past few years.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, Auburn-dale, Mass.

**Fall Records of Mourning Warbler in Western Missouri.**—About September 10, 1918, I observed a pair of Mourning Warblers, (*Oporornis philadelphia*) in a tangle of vines and brush, near Lexington, Missouri. At the time, I did not think it unusual, so did not record the exact date. On September 14, 1918, I collected an adult male of this species and prepared the skin for my cabinet. As far as I am aware, these constitute the only fall records for the Kansas City region.—E. GORDON ALEXANDER, Lexington, Mo.

**Breeding of the Canadian Warbler and Northern Water-Thrush in New Jersey.**—On July 4, 1919, the writer spent most of the day exploring Bear Swamp at the foot of the Kittatinny Mts. near Crusoe Lake, Sussex Co. Earlier visits had impressed us with the strong Canadian element in the flora of this swamp, so a further visit was made in the hope of seeing some interesting birds. Nor were we disappointed. The Canadian Warbler was a common bird, especially in the almost impenetrable clumps of *Rhododendron maximum*, no less than ten males and six females being noted. The only other breeding record for New Jersey was made by the senior author at Budd's Lake. (See 'Auk,' 1917, p. 24).

In the same swamp several singing male Northern Water-Thrushes had been seen on May 30, an ideal nesting place for this species. Four birds were noted on July 4, two obviously a pair together, which by their nervous actions and constant chips of alarm plainly had young in the vicinity. One bird was seen carrying food in its bill, which however, it subsequently swallowed without giving us a clue as to the whereabouts of its brood.

Late in May 1919, the senior author observed at least one pair of Water-Thrushes in a swamp near Moe, between Newfoundland and Greenwood Lake, which by their actions gave every reason to believe that they were