

**The Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica dominica*) at Cape May, N. J.**—While examining the Pitch Pine trees in the woods at Cape May Point at the southernmost extremity of New Jersey, on July 13, 1920, in a search for some young of the Pine Warbler (*Dendroica vigorsi*), I noticed the terminal portion of a small branch in violent agitation and focusing my binoculars upon it was astonished to see an adult Yellow-throated Warbler (*D. dominica dominica*) emerge from among the needles. I watched it feeding in this tree for some little time, hoping that it might lead the way to a nest or brood of young, but it seemed concerned entirely with obtaining food for itself. Finally it disappeared behind the main trunk of the tree and apparently flew off on the far side, as further search failed to discover it anywhere in the neighborhood. Two days later a careful search was made and after about an hour the bird was seen again in the same vicinity and was secured. It was a male with sexual organs only moderately developed and as no trace of other individuals of the species, either adult or young, could be found during the remainder of the summer, it seems probable that this was simply a stray individual that had wandered a little north of its regular range. As the Blue Gray Gnatcatcher occurs regularly in the same woods and the Mockingbird not infrequently, it would not be surprising if this species occurred there occasionally as a breeder.

One specimen of this species was secured somewhere in Cape May County by the late Harry Garrett, of West Chester, and was obtained from him by Charles J. Pennock. It is now in the collection of the Philadelphia Academy, but I have not been able to learn the exact locality of its capture. These constitute, so far as I know, the only specimens that have been obtained in the State. My specimen is now also in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

**The Black-poll Warbler and Bicknell's Thrush at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.**—It appears to have escaped general notice that Mr. E. Chesley Allen, in a paper entitled 'Annotated List of Birds of Yarmouth and Vicinity, Southwestern Nova Scotia' (Trans. N. S. Inst. of Sci., Vol. XIV, Part 1, pp. 67-95, Jan. 5, 1916), stated that the Black-poll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) and Bicknell's Thrush (*Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli*) are regular summer residents on the West Cape, at the entrance to the harbor of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and doubtless breed there. The West Cape is an island at high tide, but is connected with the mainland by a highway bridge. My attention was first called to the presence of these birds at this point by Mr. Allen.

On the afternoon of June 18, 1920, I spent two hours at the West Cape and, although a clouded sky and a high, chill easterly gale made conditions unfavorable for observing song-birds, I noticed six Black-poll Warblers and one Bicknell's Thrush in song. I have no doubt that I should have found many more of the warblers, which seemed to be plentiful,

had I not spent most of my time in a small area of dense spruce woods, searching for Bicknell's Thrush, which proved to be extremely shy, although I finally obtained an excellent view of it.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Quebec, P. Q.*

**The Summer Resident Warblers (Mniotiltidae) of Northern New Jersey.**—The past summer's field-work has added three northern warblers to the known summer resident avifauna of New Jersey,—the Nashville (*Vermivora ruficapilla*), Blackburnian (*Dendroica fusca*), and Black-throated Blue (*Dendroica caerulescens*). There was already reason to suspect the breeding of these species in this region as for two or three years past I had observed them the very end of May and, several years ago, had seen a male Blackburnian Warbler in June.

The ten days from June 11–21, as well as June 27–28 were spent in the mountains near Moe, west of the southern end of Greenwood Lake. Bearfort Mountain and the parallel ridge immediately northwest reach a height of 1400 feet, the narrow valley separating them lying about 1100 feet above sea level.

The Nashville Warbler is a common bird in this region. Eight individuals, mostly singing males, were observed between June 12 and 20, and no doubt many more could have been found had special effort been made. The white birch (*Betula populifolia*) groves bordering the heavier timber are their chosen haunts.

A male Black-throated Blue Warbler was seen on June 21, by the road up the mountain from Greenwood Lake to Moe. One has been noted in the same spot on May 31. This species proved to be fairly common in a tract of mixed hemlock and hardwood on the ridge northwest of Bearfort Mountain. Here also several male Blackburnian Warblers were found in full song and one female was observed. This spot was visited on two occasions, the 19th and the 27th. Altho no nests of any of these species were found all the circumstances indicate that they breed in the region.

The Chestnut-sided, Golden-winged, Black-throated Green and Canada Warblers and the Northern Water-Thrush are all common summer residents here, though the last named is very local. The species of more southern or general distribution are the Black-and-White, Worm-eating, Yellow, Hooded and Northern Parula Warblers, the Northern Yellowthroat, Redstart, Ovenbird and Louisiana Water-Thrush. As only a single Northern Parula was observed (on June 17) the exact status of this species is uncertain. A Yellow-breasted Chat was heard singing at the southeast foot of Bearfort Mountain near West Milford, on June 28.

There can be no further doubt that the Northern Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) breeds in New Jersey. This species was common in two swamps on the mountain northwest of Bearfort, and a full-grown young bird was seen on June 27. The haunts of the two Water-Thrushes are distinct, the northern species inhabiting the swamps while its southern