

were examined the next day which agreed in the minutest detail with my observations.

The date is, of course, remarkable but curiously enough the only recent record accepted by Griscom in his 'Birds of the New York Region.' for Long Island is October 15.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

The Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes g. grammacus*) in New Brunswick.

—On August 13, 1923 I recognized a Lark Sparrow feeding in the road at North Head, Grand Manan Island, N. B. The distribution of white in the tail and the face markings were unmistakable. Procuring my collector, I returned to the spot and secured the bird which proved to be an immature male. I have given the specimen to the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa. On August 16, about half a mile further along the road, I discovered two more of the same species and watched them at close range.

This is my fourth experience with this Middle West bird on the eastern coast, and confirms me in the belief expressed in 'The Auk', XXIII, 1906, p. 103; "that stragglers in the migration along our eastern coast may not be so very rare, but that they are overlooked, being mistaken for Vesper Sparrows, owing to the white outer tail-feathers."—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *98 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.*

Abnormal Cedar Waxwing.—I saw in April, 1920, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in a small collection of mounted birds owned by C. H. Horton, Esq., a Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) with yellow tips to its wing-quills instead of the usual red sealing-wax adornments. This is most unusual. The only similar case that I know of is mentioned by George A. Boardman of Calais, Me., in his letter of June 14, 1875, to Prof. Spencer F. Baird in which he says that he "shot a Cedar Bird with the waxen tips bright yellow instead of red."—J. A. FARLEY, *52 Cedar St., Malden, Massachusetts.*

Palm Warbler Summering in Northern Wisconsin.—On June 24, 1923, while searching an open, moss-covered bog in the northern part of Rusk County, Wisconsin, I discovered a singing Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*) in a group of very small, scattered tamarack saplings.

I returned to the same bog on July 1, this time locating two Palm Warblers, one of which was studied closely through glasses and even sketched, as it sang from a point less than ten feet distant. On July 8, also, two Palm Warblers were found in the same vicinity, one of the two having food in its bill at this time. I made three special trips to this bog to verify the identification and to study the birds. The characteristic wagging of the tail and the markings were observed carefully, as was also the song.

The song was a short, pleasant, wavy trill—a repetition of a very few notes—combining certain elements to be found in the songs of the Chipping Sparrow and the Slate-colored Junco, yet with an added quality peculiar to itself. Though not spectacular it could be heard for a long distance

over the hot, moist bog and could not fail to attract the attention of any bird-lover. It was given from a height of from six to twelve feet, the bird usually perched on the top of a sapling or dead spruce, and with the head thrown far back.—WALLACE B. GRANGE, *Ladysmith, Wisconsin*.

The Cerulean Warbler in Dutchess County, N. Y.—On May 14, 1922, two Cerulean Warblers (*Dendroica cerulea*) were seen along Wappingers Creek, about three miles from Poughkeepsie. (Prof. Charles W. Moulton, Allen Frost, George W. Gray.) This very pleasant surprise was followed by a breeding record which was probably the first for Dutchess County. Several other Ceruleans were also noted that season. ('Auk,' Vol. XL, 1923, p. 104.) During 1923 six males have been located within a radius of three miles, southeast of Poughkeepsie and at least two of these found mates and nested. Careful search revealed none until May 7, when I was reasonably sure of two singing males, one of which was seen. The nests of these were found later in exactly the same locality as the 1922 birds. On May 9 another singing male was found a mile southwest and seen with a female on May 27. On May 20 the fourth male was found about three miles southeast of the first bird (Raymond Guernsey, Frost, Gray), and on a later date was verified by Maunsell S. Crosby. On May 30 a fifth male was found a mile south of the original location and June third, a sixth was found singing a half-mile northeast. On May 11, a female was seen on Cedar Ridge about 500 feet from where the sixth male was later seen,—possibly its mate.

On May 20, the nest of the first pair was found (Guernsey, Frost, Gray) and contained one egg on May 24. This nest was not examined again. On the same day a nest of the second pair was also found. Something had gone wrong and the female was using bits of this nest in building a new one. On this occasion, the new nest was not definitely located, but the next day was found nearly completed. A Kingbird was then removing and using what was left of the old nest and the Cerulean was gathering caterpillar webs and made no more visits to the old nest while observed. Complete data on the first nest would undoubtedly have given a rather early nesting record.

These Warblers were heard regularly from May 7, to June 23, and then apparently came a lull. On August 2, a male of the first pair (?) was singing and feeding in the tops of the trees, confining himself entirely to elms, although there was a good percentage of bass-woods, ash, and buttonwoods, as well as a few beeches inviting his inspection.

Of the five nests found in 1922-1923, three were in buttonwoods, one in a sugar maple and one in a white oak. All were well up; the lowest 25 feet and the highest fifty feet or more. Two were rather like a Pewee's nest in appearance though all that could be examined were fairly deeply cupped. The three others were very like a Redstart's and all were well decorated with some whitish substance which was probably the white inner bark of rotting basswoods, as a female was seen gathering this material May 23, 1922.