

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.

Three of the six 1923 males were located along the Wappingers another by the Casparkill and two were in woods with swampy ground or ponds very near. The presence of water is probably more than a coincidence and seems to indicate a preference for such conditions. The Cerulean Warblers were last noted August 22, 1923.

The following records for 1923 north of Poughkeepsie have been supplied by Maunsell S. Crosby, all being males and noted in moist woods near water. Hyde Park May 12 (2); 13 (2); 19 (3); 20 (2). Not visited after this date. Camp Meeting Woods, Rhinebeck, one bird May 18, 29, 30, June 2, 17. This bird is interesting in that it may be the same individual as one observed in that place in June, 1922, for, instead of having the usual song, a buzzy slightly rolled "cheer-cheer-cheer-cheer-cheer-cheer-chee" suggesting one of the songs of the Golden-wing, it gave a peculiar Veery-like ending, "cheer-cheer-cheer-cheer-cheer-cheer-churr-churr-churr," though it occasionally used the other shorter song. No other Cerulean Warbler heard here has had such a song. Leacote, Rhinebeck, one bird May 22, 28, June 14. On June 25 a Cerulean crossed Crosby's lawn in a leisurely way from east to west, singing as it went though its nearest regular station at Camp Meeting Woods was a mile and a half away. Another Cerulean was heard singing in the Charles Woods, Barrytown, on June 27, where it had never been found before.

To summarize: six males and at least three females have been noted in 1923 in the original Wappingers region southeast of Poughkeepsie, and seven more males north of Poughkeepsie, a total of 13 males. They were still in every locality in which they were found in 1922. On the whole the species seems to have made an encouraging increase and it is to be hoped that it is really established. It would be interesting if observers in other parts of the Hudson Valley would make diligent search for it.—GEORGE W. GRAY, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) Breeding in Alabama.—I am in possession of a communication from Mr. Lewis S. Golsan, of Booth, Alabama, that constitutes the first authentic record, so far as I am able to ascertain, of the nesting of the Redstart within the boundaries of Alabama. Though the bird has been repeatedly observed in the State during the breeding season, the nearest approach to a definite nesting record is Avery's unqualified statement ('American Field,' Vol. XXXV, p. 55, Jan. 17, 1891) that it "Breeds" near Greensboro. Therefore I deemed the matter of sufficient interest to make a special visit to Mr. Golsan and inspect for myself the nesting site.

The nest, apparently completed, was discovered by Mr. Golsan on May 6, 1923, in Bridge Creek Swamp, about two and one-quarter miles southeast of Booth in Autauga County. It was placed about twenty feet above the ground in the small fork of a red maple limb and only a few yards from the public roadway through the swamp. Visiting the place again on May 12, Mr. Golsan found the female Redstart sitting on the nest, which she