

during the spring rains the river had overflowed much of this territory and upon receding had left a number of small ponds. On the edge of one of these the nest stump was located. The two most common trees near this site were the red-birch (*Betula nigra*) and the silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), while poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*) over-ran everything on or near the ground.

Upon investigation we found that the nest contained two young. Both parents entered the nest-hole with food and with little concern because of our presence, the male singing frequently.

On July 9, the birds were observed by Messrs Quattlebaum, W. DeWitt Miller, W. G. Van Name and Carter, the two young birds being banded by the last. Again the male was in full song. At dawn on July 11, we found that heavy rains had caused the river to again overflow, the ground about the nest site being flooded. While we were not prepared for this emergency and did not visit the nest, observations from the road disclosed the birds entering the nest-hole, and the male was heard to sing occasionally. Messrs. Maunsell S. Crosby and Ludlow Griscom visited the spot the same day, arriving about noon, and while both parents were observed, they were not seen to visit the nest and the young were not in evidence. It is possible that the nest was vacated during the forenoon. On July 13, Howland did not find the birds in the vicinity.

The diameter of the opening to the nest-hole was one and three-eighth inches, the nest being 2 inches below the opening. The nest was composed principally of decayed leaves, plant stems, a little moss and plant fibre, the cup being lined with very fine rootlets, fine grasses and leaf stems, a little moss and a strand or two of horse-hair. The cup was two and one-quarter inches in diameter, one and one-quarter inches in depth. The cup was entirely open on one side, the nest conforming to the shape of the inside of the trunk. The nest was most compact and weighed five-sixteenths of an ounce.—R. H. HOWLAND, T. DONALD CARTER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

The Prothonotary Warbler in So. New Jersey in Summer.—On June 15, 1924, Mr. Turner E. McMullen and the writer saw a pair of Prothonotary Warblers, (*Protonotaria citrea*) while hunting for Parula Warbler's nests, in the lower end of Beaver Swamp, in Cape May County, New Jersey. They were found along a sluggish stream deep within the swamp, the vegetation of which consisted chiefly of sour gums, with dense undergrowth of red maple, holly, magnolia, sweet pepperbush, etc. Judging by their behavior they had young out of the nest close by in the shrubbery, but we had not the time to search for fledglings; the female was the boldest and flitted nervously about with her bill full of insects, often within several feet of us. The Prothonotary Warbler is an extremely rare bird in south Jersey where it is not supposed to breed, and has never to my knowledge been seen in summer except by Mr. Julian K. Potter ('Auk,' 1915, p. 370), who saw a bird in a swamp in Cumberland County.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*