

especially once when he flew much lower than usual. We spent much time watching this bird and soon found that there were others of the same species present. We definitely heard one other male singing but could not locate him and saw several females or young birds. They remained in one party moving through the branches much as in migration and finally crossing the road disappeared in the swamp. We were very much surprised to find this Warbler so far south of its summer home at a time when it would seem that it must be breeding.—RUSSELL RICHARDSON, JR., 329 South 16th St., Philadelphia.

The Mockingbird at Suffern, New York.—On July 5, 1926, I saw an adult Mockingbird (*Mimus p. polyglottos*) in the Ramapo Mountains near Suffern, New York. Although only a rather short observation was possible I am confident of the identification as I am very familiar with the species in the south. The presence of a Mockingbird in the northern Transition zone of the Ramapo Mountains so late in summer is hard to explain. Mr. W. DeW. Miller, who has worked in similar country on the New Jersey side of the border, tells me that he considers its occurrence worthy of record.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, 32 Garden Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summer Notes from the Kittatinny Mountains, N. J.—From the evening of June 18, till the morning of the 22nd, 1926, we occupied Camp Pahaquarra, belonging to the Trenton-Mercer Area Council, Boy Scouts of America. This is on the Delaware River, seven miles northeast of the Water Gap, and is in Pahaquarry Township, Warren County. We spent three full days afield, exploring a tract of land three miles long by a mile wide, the width running from the River (altitude, 301 feet) to the crest of the parallel ridge (maximum about 1600 feet). This is practically all Camp land except for two narrow farms along the river just below the Camp buildings, an old mining property. This entire slope and crest of the Kittatinny range is heavily timbered, except at some of the higher levels where the forest has been thinned by more or less recent fires. We found 69 species of birds, missing several which doubtless occur, and including several which seem worthy of record.

On two days we saw an adult Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*) and once an immature bird along the River. A pair is said to nest on the cliffs of the Water Gap. Twice we saw a Logcock (*Phloxotomus pileatus abieticola*), and found workings of the species everywhere. Its local name is "English Woodpecker," the idea being that as it was unknown thereabouts 20 years ago and has since become common, it must be in the same category as the English Sparrow, Starling, and Pheasant. It is there at about its southern limit in New Jersey, unless it reappears in the Pine Barrens.

We listed 16 species of Wood Warblers, all doubtless breeding. These included four Carolinian species; the Worm-eating (*Helmitheros vermivorus*) and Hooded (*Wilsonia citrina*) were each fairly common on thickly-