

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-

wooded slopes, a pair of Louisiana Water Thrushes (*Seiurus motacilla*) had young out of the nest in the Ravine of the Mine, and a Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens virens*) sang daily beside the Camp buildings, near the River. But the Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) of the Transition Zone completely replaced the Carolinian Blue-wing (*V. pinus*); we found four pairs in open, upland woods, and a singing male along the River Road. This species had not been known to breed anywhere along the Delaware River in New Jersey. Another Transition species, the Chestnut-sided (*Dendroica pennsylvanica*) also frequented open woods and was about twice as common. A singing male Pine Warbler (*D. vigorisi*) was found in very open woods with scattered Pitch Pines well up on the mountain toward Catfish Pond, the third and southernmost isolated record for this species in the Kittatinnies, the others being at Round Pond (eight or nine miles northeast of ours) and at High Point, Sussex County, the latter station since destroyed. We found only two singing male Black-throated Greens (*D. virens*), both in old timber on the mountain side, one in a ravine full of hemlocks but no undergrowth. Associated directly with the Worm-eating and Hooded Warblers in the Ravine of the Mine were three pairs of Canada Warblers (*Wilsonia canadensis*), not in a swamp at high altitude such as the Canada usually frequents in northern New Jersey, but in this ravine with a mountain brook at the bottom and hemlocks rising from a dense growth of rhododendrons, and running from 340 feet to not over 1000. In this same ravine were two pairs of Blackburnians (*D. fusca*), and we found another male in an open growth of scattered pitch pines well up on the mountain toward Catfish Pond. A singing male and a female Black-throated Blue (*D. caerulescens caerulescens*), apparently of different pairs, were along a stretch of wood road through deciduous forest at the same altitude as the Ravine of the Mine. This and the Blackburnian had previously been found breeding only in Sussex and Passaic Counties, both farther north and at a higher altitude. The Canada also was not known to nest in Warren County.—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City*, and C. H. ROGERS, *Princeton Museum of Zoology, Princeton, N. J.*

Notes from Northern Ohio.—The following records of wintering and breeding birds near Wooster, Ohio, are notable and the Field Sparrow (*Spizella p. pusilla*) is a very uncommon if not rare bird in northern Ohio during winter.

Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis. ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—Although common in central Ohio this bird is an uncommon winter visitor here. On February 6, 1926, one was seen near Wooster.

Asio wilsonianus. LONG-EARED OWL.—One found within the city limits on January 8, 1926.

Asio flammeus. SHORT-EARED OWL.—On January 20, 1926, three individuals of this species were found in a marsh near the city.