

Nests with eggs .....	27
Eggs laid .....	92
Eggs hatched .....	60
Eggs failed to hatch .....	32
Nestlings died .....	10
Nestlings banded and lived .....	50
Nest used twice in same season .....	1
Nests that were 100 per cent successful . . .	8

Red-winged Blackbirds were previously studied in relation to their propagation efficiency by Merrill Wood and reported by him in 'Bird Lore,' July-August, 1928, page 262. Among twelve nests with thirty-nine eggs, only twenty-one new Red-winged Blackbirds were produced and only one nest raised its full quota of young birds. These twelve nests should have produced forty-eight birds instead of only twenty-one. The Barn Swallow nests should have produced 108 birds instead of the 50 survivors.—HAROLD B. WOOD, M.D., *Harrisburg, Pa.*

**Cerulean Warbler in Holderness, New Hampshire.**—On June 5 1929, I heard an unfamiliar song and upon entering the woods located the singer in the tops of the tallest deciduous trees. The bird flitted restlessly in and out of the dense foliage maintaining a height of from thirty to sixty feet. It sang incessantly—without variation—"See-See-See" with an ascendant note on the last syllable. Occasionally it remained motionless on a bare branch while singing.

After four hours of constant observation, under difficult light conditions, I finally identified it as a male Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*). The bird remained in the vicinity and was subsequently collected by Mr. Harding and presented to the Boston Society of Natural History.—KATHARINE C. HARDING, *121 University Road, Brookline, Mass.*

**The Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*) and the Sycamore Warbler (*Dendroica dominica albilora*) in the North Carolina Mountains.**—In view of the scarcity of records for these two Warblers from the mountains of western North Carolina, the writer considers that observations made the summers of 1928-29 are worthy of interest.

*Dendroica d. albilora* was observed at Blowing Rock, Watauga County, at an elevation of 4000 ft., on two occasions during August 1928; one being seen on the 16th, and one on the 20th of the month. There was no question whatever as to the identity; they were very tame, coming to within ten feet while feeding in chestnut trees, particularly among the terminal twigs of drooping limbs. The superciliary stripe was entirely white, a feature which did not necessitate the use of binoculars, although 6 and 8x glasses were brought into play when the birds moved higher in the trees.

Watching for them during this past summer, the writer found several more. Birds of this sub-species were also seen and readily identified, in the same locality, by Herbert R. Sass, of Charleston, S. C., and James