

flew to the bud ends of the oak where they obtained material which was apparently used in fastening and cementing the lichens. When they flew back to the nest each turned around in it two or three times as if to round and smooth the cavity. The bird would then reach outside and with great care place the material between the lichens. They always flew directly to the bud ends and on to the nest.—MYRA KATIE ROADS, 463 Vine St., Hillsboro, Ohio.

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) Breeding in Utah.—This bird, a common visitor to the West in the late fall, was found breeding in the City Hall Park at Ogden, Utah. Reports of it breeding in the mountains of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and in the vicinity of Fort Sherman, Idaho, have been recorded.

On July 29, 1931, the adult bird and four young were observed; the young were just learning to fly and were still being fed by the female bird. They were very tame and seemed little concerned with the multitude of people that passed through the park. Their food consisted of the little red berries from the barberry plant.—GORDON Y. CROFT, 2115 C. St. N. W. No. 405, Washington, D. C.

Prothonotary Warblers nesting near Buffalo, N. Y.—On May 17, 1931, members of the Buffalo Ornithological Society made a census of the birds in the vicinity of Buffalo. On that occasion a colony of at least eight Prothonotary Warblers was found on the property of Martin Schmitt in Oak Orchard Swamp, southeast of Medina and at the extreme northern edge of Genesee County. At this spot Oak Orchard Creek is bordered with partially submerged willows, making an ideal nesting site for these birds, and we were hopeful that they would remain to breed. On May 31, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan E. Eckler of the society found a nest containing five eggs, in a dead willow stub. The following day they found a second nest with six eggs, in a knot-hole of a live willow, and on June 2 a third, containing seven eggs, in another live willow. Mr. and Mrs. Eckler spent two weeks at the swamp studying the bird life there, being of course particularly interested in this colony. The third nest was later found to have been disturbed, and the birds abandoned it in favor of another site, where they successfully reared five young. In all, five nests belonging to four pairs of birds were eventually located. The fifth was found when Mr. Eckler, losing his balance while wading through the water, placed his hand for support on a gnarled willow, and the bird flew out between his fingers. We are of the opinion that still another pair had a nest at a considerable distance from the edge of the stream, but this was not confirmed.

These observations would seem definitely to extend the breeding range of the Prothonotary Warbler considerably to the northward.—CLARK S. BEARDSLEE, 132 McKinley Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.

Prothonotary Warbler in Wyoming.—On September 10, 1931, my wife and I found a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) among the

buildings of the automobile camp at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park. Well aware that the bird was far out of its normal range, I was careful to make certain of the identification, which was easy, as the wanderer hopped about in grass and low shrubbery, most of the time in full view and within twenty feet or so, for as long as I cared to watch it, so that, using 10x prism binoculars and with the afternoon sun behind me, I could note the bird's form, bill, and coloration almost as though it were in my hand—rich yellow head and breast, olive-green back and rump, white belly, and externally blue-gray wings and tail (the latter was not spread so as to show the white). I saw even the slight olive-green veiling of the yellow crown, characteristic of the winter plumage.—CHARLES H. ROGERS, *Princeton Museum of Zoölogy, Princeton, New Jersey.*

Habits of the Blackburnian Warbler in Pelham, Massachusetts.—Since *Dendroica fusca* normally lives in deep woods, it was a surprise to discover from the roof of my mother's summer home on June 24, 1931, a pair carrying food to a nest 18 feet from the ground near the top of a cedar among comparatively open, young growth, 40 yards south of the house and 150 yards to the east of the great pines and hemlocks where the male habitually sang. On only three occasions did I hear him singing anywhere near his nest—on June 13, 24 and 25. From 8.00 to 8.45 A.M. the male brought three meals and the female eight. An expedition was then made to the vicinity of the nest, much to the distress of the female, who, on my daughter's climbing the tree next to the cedar, assumed a peculiar attitude, her tail outspread and dropped at right angles to her body, her wings flipping rapidly and occasionally held stiffly up or down. The excitement caused the young to jump out on the ground where they could not be found. The male did not appear until 9.07—42 minutes after his last visit; he went to the nest, but finding it empty ate the insects himself. At 9.30 and 9.42 I saw him peering down from the tops of the cedars in the nest region; at 9.45 I first heard the food call of the young *zee-zee zee-zee*; the male shortly arrived with food and after some searching located one of them, returning to feed again at 9.53.

A second visit to the vicinity of the young a half hour later elicited a repetition of the "broken-wing" ruse from the female, but her mate merely chipped and soon departed. The young called persistently at the rate of 73 to 81 double calls a minute. From a distance I watched the mother bring food to one of them. It squeaked as I took it in my hand; the female chipped rapidly but gave no other demonstration. I banded it and let it hop away. The mother's chipping kept the young silent for some time, but finally it called despite my proximity. The scolding of parents often seems to us foolish behavior for it betrays the fact of a nearby nest; however, at this stage it is of distinct value, since it warns the young to silence.

Young recently out of the nest have been found in this region, July 16, 1931 and August 1, 1925. On the latter occasion the female gave the same form of demonstration as did this female, while the male confined himself to chipping.