

for this and adjacent portions of the state.—CLARENCE F. STONE, *Chasm Lodge Bird Sanctuary, Branchport, N. Y.*

Concerning the Nesting Status of Certain Birds at Princeton, N. J.—The following notes form some additions to the data contained in 'The Birds of Princeton, N. J. and Vicinity,' by W. A. Babson (Bulletin of the Bird Club of Princeton University, Vol. I, No. 1, September 1901).

Cathartes aura septentrionalis. TURKEY VULTURE.—Babson failed to find this species nesting in the immediate locality, and this condition, so far as I am aware, has held good to the present year (1932) when, on May 5, Mrs. A. N. Pack of Princeton showed me a breeding place of the vulture which had been found some days previously on the wooded ridge known as Rocky Hill, just north of the town. Upon our approach to the spot we flushed what apparently was the parent from a pile of basaltic blocks. The two eggs were placed on the leafy floor of a dark recess or small cave, formed by the jumble of rocks and affording little more than enough space for the bird to turn around in. Later in the day the place was again visited by Mrs. Pack and the cavity found to be filled with sticks and rubbish, evidently by some 'vandal' who felt malignantly toward the birds but who for some reason did not take the eggs. Because the latter were too cold for hatching, they were collected by Professor A. H. Phillips, of Princeton University. He found incubation to be fairly well advanced. The shells remain in his collection.

Dendroica pensylvanica. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—Babson mentions this bird as "a common migrant and probably a rare summer resident . . . but there are no direct records [of breeding]." On June 17, 1932, Mr. Geoffrey Carlton and I heard two birds of this species singing repeatedly near 'Rockingham,' Washington's Headquarters (three miles northeast of Princeton). The songs came mostly from thickly bushed cut-over ground. On the same day Mr. Henry Norris Russell, Jr. and Mr. Frederick Loetcher, both of Princeton, discovered a nest containing four young of this species about two miles from town in the opposite direction. The nest was placed in a bush on the edge of deep woods but near a bushy pasture. On the following day, June 18, the discoverers of this nest took me to the locality, but we found that the young had flown and were being fed out of the nest by the female.

Passerculus sandwichensis savanna. EASTERN SAVANNAH SPARROW.—Mr. C. H. Rogers, Curator of the Princeton Museum of Zoology, has told me of finding a bird of this species singing in the vicinity of a stream flowing through a marshy meadow just north of the Walker-Gordon Dairy Farm, at a date suspiciously late in May, 1931. On the chance that the bird might remain to nest, Mr. Carlton gave this vicinity a casual but unsuccessful search in June of the same year. However, both on June 17 and 21, of the following year (1932), Mr. Russell saw a Savannah Sparrow and heard it singing each time in this same locality. Babson lists it only as a transient.

Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans. EASTERN HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—This bird is listed, as is the Chestnut-sided Warbler, among thirteen species which "probably breed every year," although Babson has no direct breeding records. On June 10, 1932, I found an adult Henslow's Sparrow with a mass of food in its bill in a high field north of town. In this same field, on June 12 of the preceding year, I flushed a fledgling of this species and succeeded in capturing it. The specimen was brought alive to the Princeton Museum of Zoology where it was satisfactorily identified and then brought back again to the place of capture and released. Adult Henslow's Sparrows which were present at the time of capture were still scolding when the young bird was returned.—LAIDLAW WILLIAMS, *Princeton, N. J.*

Water Birds Observed at Reading, Pa.—The following observations made during the past season in the immediate vicinity of Reading, Pennsylvania, may be worth recording. The fall migration here was noteworthy, several species new to the county list having been recorded.

Gavia stellata. RED-THROATED LOON.—One of this species visited Lake Ontelaunee during a severe northeaster, on November 10, 1932.

Phalacrocorax a. auritus. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—One was seen at Lake Ontelaunee on November 8, 1932.

Branta bernicla hrota. AMERICAN BRANT.—One came in to Lake Ontelaunee during the previously mentioned storm of November 10. This is apparently the first local record in over forty years.

Pisobia bairdi. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—One individual was seen on a mud flat at the head of Lake Ontelaunee on September 28, 1932. I had an excellent view of it both at rest and in flight, at short range and in good light, eliminating any possibility of error in identification.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER.—On September 13, 1932, Dr. David Berkheimer identified two Stilt Sandpipers at Lake Ontelaunee. On the 18th I saw seven at same place, and one remained until the 25th. This is the first local record of this species for many years.

Phalaropus fulicarius. RED PHALAROPE.—During the severe northeasterly storm of November 10, three Red Phalaropes were on Lake Ontelaunee. I was previously familiar with both of our other phalaropes and immediately recognized these as different. The comparatively chunky build, thick bill, and conspicuously white crown were easily discernible at a distance of thirty yards.

Larus atricilla. LAUGHING GULL.—Two Laughing Gulls were brought in by the previously mentioned storm of November 10. This is also a new record for the County, and I took particular care to note all the field marks carefully.

Hydroprogne caspia imperator. AMERICAN CASPIAN TERN.—One, the second record in three years, was seen at Lake Ontelaunee on April 25.

Alle alle. DOVEKIE.—On November 19, 1932, following a series of storms, a Dovekie was picked up near Birdsboro and turned over to the