

singing male whose song attracted our attention as we approached a farmhouse, and came from a large, branching white-poplar tree on a lawn in front of the dwelling. We spent some time watching the bird, who sang persistently, and we searched unsuccessfully for its nest.

This is the only Warbling Vireo I have ever seen in Cape May County, and at the time of its observance, I was unaware of its rarity in southern New Jersey, where I have seen it three other times in June, viz., June 9, 1915, Westmont, Camden County; June 29, 1928, Palmyra, Burlington County; June 16, 1932, Pennsville, Salem County. All of these birds were singing males and were undoubtedly nesting, but we were unable to find their nests.

I have never seen a Warbling Vireo in July or August, nor during September migration in southern Jersey, and have very few May records of its occurrence in the State. In fact, I have seen the Warbling Vireo on very few occasions anywhere in late summer and fall.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*.

Western Meadowlark in New Jersey.—On April 28, 1940, with Miss Miriam Minton of Metuchen, I made an early-morning trip to the region south of South Plainfield, New Jersey, in order to take a census of the Upland Plovers that are usually to be found there. While driving slowly along a country road and listening carefully for the notes of the plover, my attention was called to a beautiful and very familiar song. I said at once to my companion, who is an enthusiastic bird student, "That is the song of the Western Meadowlark!" Presently our binoculars revealed the bird (*Sturnella neglecta*) sitting on a fence post about one hundred yards distant. We slowly approached the bird until we were within fifty yards of it. During this time it had poured forth its complete song a number of times. We watched it until it flew to a distant field. As I am very well acquainted with this bird in the West and have spent many hours listening to its gorgeous songs, including the flight song, there is not a possible doubt as to correct identification.

On May 1, 1940, I made another trip to this locality hoping to hear the bird again. The fields were searched for some distance in every direction during the two and one-half hours I was there, but there was no trace of our western visitor. I spent many other mornings in May in this section of the country but without result, so I conclude the bird had wandered farther afield. I am unable to find a single authentic record of this bird's appearance so far east.—JOHN T. S. HUNN, *1218 Prospect Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey*.

Probable breeding of the Beautiful Bunting in the United States.—Although the fourth (1931) edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-list' implies, on page 316, that the Beautiful Bunting (*Passerina versicolor pulchra*) is a regular resident of "extreme southeastern California," we know of but one published record for that State: two specimens taken by Dr. J. A. Hornung from "fifteen or twenty" seen at Blythe, on the Colorado River, February 8-9, 1914 (Daggett, *Condor*, 16: 260, 1914). The only other record published to date for the United States is that of a female taken by Frank Stephens at Crittenden, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, July 14, 1884 (Brewster, *Auk*, 2: 198, 1885).

During June 1940, the writers made a three-day survey of the bird life of the west slope of the Baboquivari Mountains, at the east end of the Papago Indian Reservation, Pima County, Arizona. Observations were made from Baboquivari Camp (in Baboquivari Canyon a bit below the mouth of Moristo Canyon) to well up in the pinyon-juniper-oak-locust woods of Baboquivari Peak. Our most in-