

was seen in a Douglas fir-lodgepole pine forest, a common plant association on the east slope of the Lewis Range. Further geographic and ecological distributional notes and breeding data are needed for all the species of chickadees occurring in the park.—GEORGE A. PETRIDES, *Ohio Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio.*

Stilt Sandpiper and Caspian Tern at Lexington, Virginia.—On October 13, 1947, I saw a Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) at close range at Cameron's Pond, about a mile north of Lexington, Virginia, I checked all the identification marks, including the note. There is only one former record for western Virginia, a bird seen by A. O. English at Roanoke, September 8, 1940 (*The Raven*, 12: 19, 1941); and few for the State. There are two Virginia records for the Washington, D. C., region and one for Cobb's Island (*The Auk*, 50: 195, 1933). Dr. Locke L. Mackenzie saw three at Norfolk, August 25, 1944; and on August 28, 1944, he and Dr. John H. Grey collected a male and a female and saw a third individual at the same place (*The Raven*, 15: 84, 1944).

On October 13, 1947, I collected a Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*) at a small fish pond, one mile east of Lexington, Virginia. It was a male in poor flesh, weighing twenty-one ounces. On the previous day I had seen one on James River, at Waugh, in Bedford County, Virginia. The only previous record west of the Blue Ridge in Virginia is that of two birds seen by the C. O. Handleys, Sr. and Jr., at Blacksburg, September 17, 1945 (*The Raven*, 16: 77, 1945). The bird is casual at Washington. The only other inland Virginia record of which I have knowledge is that of eleven seen by Prof. Ruskin S. Freer at Timberlake, near Lynchburg, April 24, 1941 (*The Raven*, 12: 64, 1941).—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Virginia.*

Cape May Warbler breeding in New York State.—On July 4, 1947, the writers explored an area about one-half square mile in extent of tall coniferous trees, particularly black spruce, in North Elba Township, Essex County, New York. The locality is 1900 feet above sea level and is near the high Adirondack Mountains. We were surprised to find an adult female Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). The small, evenly distributed streaks on the light yellow breast and the characteristic pale yellow cheek areas were observed at leisure. The bird moved actively around, holding food in the bill, and was found to be giving it to two young standing in branches of black spruce trees.

According to Forbush ('Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States,' part 3, 1929) this species is a summer resident in New Hampshire north of the White Mountains, and has been seen feeding young in Vermont. Our observation is, as far as we know, the first evidence of breeding in New York State.—GEOFFREY CARLETON AND HUSTACE H. POOR, *Linnaean Society of New York*, AND DR. OLIVER K. SCOTT, *Cleveland, Ohio.*

The Dickcissel on the east coast of Florida.—On September 28, 1947, I flushed a Dickcissel, *Spiza americana*, from short grass on an abandoned golf course inside the city limits of St. Augustine, Florida. The bird, after several stops in the grass, flew to a small tree. It was a female. Dickcissels occur in west Florida, and at least one was collected near Panama City last year, but there seem to be few if any previous records from the east coast. September 28 was the second day of a period of more than 48 hours of heavy northeast gales accompanied by some rain.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *St. Augustine, Florida.*