The oval nest opening is more nearly 5.5 × 4.5 cm. than the 5 cm. diameter he mentions; the maximum depth, though the edges of the top had been somewhat broken by the active young, is the same, 4 cm. The nest is composed of fine grasses, with two small pieces of Arizona Cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*) on the outside; there are many small oak and maple leaves (tentatively identified as *Acer grandidentatum* and *Quercus emoryi*, when compared with material in the Harvard Herbarium by Dr. Stuart Harris). Two pieces of shredded cedar bark are loosely placed near the top, but only one small piece of moss, mentioned in other nests, is visible. The nest has been deposited in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, with the type nest.

Blake (*op. cit.*) notes that in 1947 no Colima Warblers could be found in Boot Spring Valley. However the species has been seen in the area regularly from 1949 on, at least five birds being found in Boot Spring Canyon in 1953 (Peter Koch, Sprunt, Robert Fox, *in litt.*). On our ride back to headquarters we again heard Colima Warblers at lower elevations, making a total of eleven males heard singing, of which four were seen, one female, two birds showing no rufous on the crown, and four nestlings; a total of 18 birds of this species.

I am most grateful to Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne for information and suggestions as well as for his critical reading of this manuscript.—DOROTHY E. SNYDER, *Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts.*

Cape May Warbler Feeds on Amphipods.—A warm front with a flow of moist southwesterly winds from the Gulf of Mexico assailed the New York City and Long Island area on October 2 and 3, 1954. Temperatures hovered in the 80s with the relative humidity rising to the low 90s.

On October 3, 1954, I arrived at Jones Beach State Park, L.I., N. Y. at 6:00 A.M. On the beach a dense fog greeted me, a fog that was so thick in places one could literally cut through it with a knife. The visibility was limited to some ten yards. Emanating from the fog overhead were heard many chips of warblers as they passed by. By 10:00 A.M. visibility improved somewhat, to 25 yards, and remained so until about 5:00 P.M.

Near the high-tide line, a small bird was noticed, fluttering around in a peculiar manner. Upon closer examination, it proved to be a Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*), and it was chasing and catching some kind of prey. The warbler fluttered its wings as it skimmed and bounced along the sand in a jerky motion. As I watched it through my 10 × glasses, I saw the bird successfully catch small whitish animals and swallow them. At times the warbler would stand motionless with one of the animals in its bill, and I managed to approach to within a few feet of the bird and see its food with great detail. These small animals were quite common on the damp sand and under piles of eel-grass. I collected a number and identified them as *Orchestia platensis*, a species of amphipod about 14 mm. in length ranging along the Atlantic Coast as far south as Florida (Pratt, Manual of the Common Invertebrate Animals, Revised Edition, 427, 1951).

Interspersed on the beach were small groups of fishermen who gave the impression of being detached from the land when viewed through the tenuous vapors of the fog. At times the Cape May would fly to these groups and flutter up their legs and equipment. To the warbler, the fishermen probably appeared as clumps of vegetation. The fishermen watched with amusement the antics of this small, strange bird.

While I had the warbler under observation for about 2 hours, it caught and ate some 25 amphipods.—WALTER DAWN, *Bulls Island, Awendaw, South Carolina.*