17. I collected the incubating female so as to be sure of the identification.

On August 21, 1949, I found an empty nest of the same sort not far from the first.

On August 28, 1949, I found an unfinished nest. It contained one egg (weight 0.48 grams) on September 4 and 5. On September 11 it held two eggs and the female was incubating. When I visited it several days later the eggs, as well as the female bird, were gone.

On August 26, 1950, I found a nest through watching the owner fly to it. It contained a well-fledged young bird which flew off as I approached. I collected the adult female.—FR. HAVERSCHMIDT, *P. O. Box 644, Paramaribo, Surinam, Dutch Guiana.*

Clark's Nutcracker in the Chisos Mountains, Texas.—On October 20, 1950, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Letson, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and I observed a Clark's Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*) in the Chisos Mountains, in Big Bend International Park, Brewster County, Texas. The bird was feeding in the tops of not very high pinyon pines (*Pinus edulis*) at an elevation of about 6000 feet on the north side of the divide between The Basin and Juniper Canyon. We first encountered it in the vicinity of the 'cactus garden' on the recently constructed foot trail leading to Lost Mine Peak from the road at the rim of The Basin. The spot was approximately one and one-half miles north of Upper Juniper Spring and the same distance west of Lost Mine Peak. We watched the bird for twenty minutes as it moved about, sometimes flashing its black and white wings and tail while balancing at the tip of a slender branch. It seemed quite unconcerned by our presence, allowing us to approach to within 50 feet of the tree in which it was feeding.

Nucifraga columbiana was not listed by Van Tyne and Sutton from Brewster County, Texas (1937. *Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. Misc. Publ.*, 37), nor by Burleigh and Lowery from the Guadalupe Mountains of western Texas (1940. *La. State Univ. Occ. Papers No. 8*). The species is believed to range normally southward as far as southern New Mexico, southern Arizona and northern Baja California. Starker Leopold has reported it from the State of Nuevo León, in México (1946. *Condor*, 48: 278). As Bent (1946. *U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 191: 321) has pointed out, "the nutcracker is given to erratic wanderings that sometimes take it considerable distance from its normal range."—JOHN E. GALLEY, *1610 W. Holloway Ave., Midland, Texas.*

First successful nesting of the Cerulean Warbler in New Jersey.—On June 6, 1950, at a picnic in the Greenbrook Sanctuary of the Palisades Interstate Park in New Jersey, less than five miles north of the George Washington Bridge, Mrs. Marjorie Kirkpatrick of Livingston, New Jersey, reported hearing the songs of a Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*). After a search, a dozen or so of us located a pair of the warblers and their partly finished nest. The nest was in a sweet gum well out on a branch high over a junction of paths and a road along which the whole party had passed earlier in the day. Nesting material was being gathered on the ground and from an old vireo nest higher in the same tree. The male sang many times as the female added material to the nest. The presence of the several observers had no noticeable effect on the birds.

On June 10, when I next visited the nest, the female was on it and the male was singing in a nearby tree. On June 17 at 6:30 a.m. Mr. Dater and I again visited the nest. The female was sitting and the male singing, as before. A storm of heavy rain and high wind broke just after our arrival. We checked once more before leaving the area, finding that things seemed to be normal. Later in the day, however, another observer found the nest abandoned and noted a gaping hole in it. Subsequently, Mr. Collins, the park naturalist, detected egg remains on the ground below.

On July 13 two other members of the Ridgewood Audubon Society and I succeeded in finding a second Cerulean Warbler nest some two hundred feet from the first. The new nest was in an oak about thirty-six feet from the ground. In the nest we could see two young