

chartrain, and which were said to have passed on to the northward from there. Two years ago, perhaps not so long (not having my 'Auk' to refer to I cannot tell), a Bachman's Warbler was sent to Washington from Sombrero Light House by its keeper, and as the Sombrero is eastward and north of Cape Sable, this would show a tendency of the species to migrate *up* the East Coast, taking Cape Sable and its vicinity as the diverging point.

"I will send you the entire series of Bachman's Warblers in a few days; the collection now numbers sixteen well marked adults, two young females, and two others that I at first thought to be Bachman's Warblers, but now feel sure are not."

Mr. Atkins concludes his letter of August 9 with some very instructive notes on the migrations of other Warblers, Vireos, and the like, at the point where he is located, which notes I hope to present to the readers of 'The Auk' at an early day in a more detailed manner than present space permits.—W. E. D. SCOTT, *Tarpon Springs, Florida*.

Dendroica coronata at Key West in Summer.—Mr. J. W. Atkins has forwarded to me for examination an individual of this species taken by him at Key West, Florida, on July 28, 1888. It is an adult female bird in very worn plumage.—W. E. D. SCOTT, *Tarpon Springs, Florida*.

Breeding of the Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) in Niagara County, New York.—On May 30, 1888, while passing through a large wood, I noticed a nest on a fork of a horizontal limb of a small basswood tree, which I took to be the nest of the Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*). I also saw a pair of birds in a large tree, near the one containing the nest, but I was unable to identify them. On June 8 I found the bird on the nest, and on its leaving I shot it and was surprised to find that it was a female *Dendroica cerulea*. The nest contained three eggs when secured, but one or two fell from the nest when the bird left it. Incubation was nearly complete, and it was with difficulty that I succeeded in saving two good specimens and the broken shell of the third. I did not succeed in securing the male, but an hour before in another piece of woods half a mile distant I had shot by mistake another male of this species, which was also a surprise, as I had found but two of this species during ten years' collecting in this County, and they were both male birds, taken May 10, 1882, and May 11, 1883, and not over ten rods apart. I had come to the conclusion that they were to be found here only during migration, and rarely then. On leaving the woods after securing this nest, we passed into an old pasture lot or clearing in which were a few small trees left standing, and while digging out a set of four eggs of the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) I noticed another pair of *D. cerulea*, and on watching them found they were building a nest in a small basswood, also on the fork of a horizontal limb, about twenty feet from the ground and eight feet out from the trunk. I am so particular in describing the position of these nests, as in 'North American Birds,' Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, Vol. I,