

the primeval forest the song of a male was heard at its regular singing station. Good luck favored us almost at once for the bird came down from the poplars to within fifteen, or at most twenty, feet of us where identification was easy and positive. At that time the song was on the wane and the young were evidently able to fly. As far as I was able to determine, there were but three or four pairs breeding in an area of a hundred acres, about three miles from Morganton.

Mr. Leverett M. Loomis, in his notes on this species as observed by him at Chester, South Carolina (Auk, VIII, 1891, p. 170), says: "Its appearance so soon in August leads to the inference that it breeds near at hand in the mountains." Mr. Loomis's surmise has at length been fulfilled. In the South Atlantic States this species has not been discovered breeding south of the mountains in Virginia. Among the most noteworthy birds that I found breeding near Morganton are the following: Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*), very rare; Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*), Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*), Summer Tanager (*P. rubra*), Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), Migrant Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*), very rare; Mountain Solitary Vireo (*Lanivireo solitarius alticola*), Sycamore Warbler? (*Dendroica dominica albilora*), Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*), American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki*), a common breeder. The Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) was found migrating in large numbers in late April (April 22) and up to the middle of May.

The Raven (*Corvus corax principalis*) breeds on Grandfather Mountain, and I saw a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) on August 17 while it was flying over the town of Lenoir. On August 18, while at Lenoir I observed a brood of Sycamore? Warblers being fed by their parents.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**The Orange-crowned Warbler in New Jersey Again.**— There seem to be only four dated records of the occurrence of *Vermivora celata* in New Jersey. These birds were secured in different parts of the State, the last being collected by P. Laurent at Anglesea, October 6, 1889. As being the first recorded capture in twenty years, it seems worth while to mention one which I shot at Haddonfield, February 25, 1909. The bird was feeding in a large pine tree opposite my study window. At first, supposing it to be a kinglet, I gave it little attention. For fully a quarter of an hour it stayed in the pine, flitting from limb to limb with the nervous, restless manner of the Redstart. This at last aroused me to surmise that the bird must be a warbler, though present at an unseasonable time of year. The shot, which secured the bird, destroyed its sexual organs. However, Mr. Witmer Stone was inclined to identify it as a female on account of the small size of the orange crown-patch.<sup>1</sup>—ROBERT THOMAS MOORE, *Haddonfield, N. J.*

<sup>1</sup> For previous records in New Jersey see 'The Birds of New Jersey' by Witmer Stone, p. 271, in Report of the New Jersey State Museum for 1908.