destruction counts against the bird. The others were ants and small bees and are of neutral importance except perhaps the ants which may be injurious. Diptera made up 16.7 per cent of the stomach contents and again a large proportion of them were parasitic species. Lepidoptera (small moths) constitute 16.7 per cent, beetles 7.8 per cent and the remainder was made up of Hemiptera, spiders and miscellaneous insects. Except for the spiders the food was entirely composed of insects, and a large proportion of useful species were taken and no decidedly injurious ones. I should say that these Cape May Warblers did very little to pay for the destruction of grapes."

In 1914, about half a dozen Cape May Warblers arrived on September 6. I watched an immature female at a distance of five feet, the bird not minding me in the least; it ran out on a twig and reaching across to a bunch of Clinton grapes, punctured one and repeatedly ate from it, none as far as I have noticed have gone through the motions of drinking with raised beak; when it was satisfied, I examined the grape and found it intact as far as the pulp was concerned, but the juice was partly extracted.

On the following day the number of individuals had doubled; further increased on the 11th, becoming common on the 12th, 13th and 14th, and by the last date the red and purple grape crop was ruined; some grapes had as many as three or four wedge-shaped punctures; while the white grapes had not been touched. However, on the 17th I found the Niagara grapes utterly destroyed. I counted forty-five grapes on a single bunch with from one to three punctures. It would seem that a fresh puncture occurred on every visit and the havoc made during the last three days. The species was very abundant until the 21st, and about ten or a dozen constantly present until Oct. 18; the last one was seen on the 20th.

Single Tennessee Warblers (*Vermivora peregrina*), were taken on October 3 and 8; and during the season, almost all the species enumerated for 1913, with the addition of the Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis americana usneæ*) and Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*); but all in greatly reduced numbers owing to the abundance of wild fruit on which they fed undisturbed.

I believe that grape juice was the principal food of the Cape May Warbler during its lengthy visit in this neighborhood. It was present in countless numbers at Berwyn and vicinity as far as a mile south of the village, apparently by far the most abundant species for a period; the complaints of the "little striped yellow bird" were many, and so far as I am able to learn, all unbagged grapes were ruined; the loss must have been many tons worth several hundred dollars.— FRANK L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Penna.*

Cape May Warbler Eating Grapes.— On September 12, 1914, at West Grove, Chester Co., Pa., where I spent the summer and fall, I observed three Cape May Warblers (*Dendroica tigrina*) feeding upon ripe grapes. I did not note how long this species remained with us, but I recall distinctly that for several days a few of them might be seen at almost any

time in the tree over which the grapevine grew.— ISAAC G. ROBERTS, *West Chester, Pa.*

Addendum.— Referring to specimens of the Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*), mentioned in lines 27 and 28, there should have been, on page 105 of this volume of 'The Auk,' a footnote as follows: [2] Proc. Portland Society Natural History, April, 1882.— N. C. B.

The Rock Wren at National, Iowa.— A single individual of this species (*Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus*) was observed on the morning of September 27, 1914, and was still here the next day. It was found in a wet ravine about the roots and thick sprouts of willow trees that grow about thirty feet from my bird blind. It had a favorite spot where in full view it would sit many minutes preening itself. While it was under observation a House Wren and English Sparrows were present with which it could be compared. Its head was not so slim as that of the House Wren, but seemed fuller or rounder, suggesting more the head of the Warbling Vireo, which was emphasized by its ashy color, while the very light breast rendered it conspicuous against the dark bark of the willows. It cocked its tail and scolded in true wren fashion.

The bird could not be taken. It was watched on both days as long as I could spare the time, and the description of it, here given, was written down while the bird was present. Rump and tail a dull rufous, the color being brighter on the rump; head and nape ashy, with a brownish wash, there being a gradual blending of this ashy with rufous along the back until the brighter rufous of rump is reached; a tinge of rufous on the tertials, the rest of the wings dark gray with darker bars; tail, rump, and back barred; no bars nor stripes could be detected on nape, head or under parts except tail; no light or white stripe over the eye; throat and breast a grayish white, somewhat lighter than corresponding parts of the *Passer domesticus*. The most strikingly marked portion was the under part of the tail, buffy white in color with conspicuous lateral bars of dark brown or black. A subterminal band of black on the tail is mentioned, also figured, in books of Mrs. Bailey, and of Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, also in 'The Birds of Washington.' I failed to see this though it might have been possible had I been on the lookout for it, as I was for the stripe over the eye. In the hand, traces of such a streak probably could have been found. The bird was studied from thirty to thirty-five feet away and I used both 8-power and 5½-power Bausch and Lomb binoculars, the latter being better for near distances.

Our place is six miles from the Mississippi River. This brings the occurrence of the species very near to the eastern limit of Iowa; and it makes the 148th species identified on our place with four or five more just beyond our borders.— ALTHEA R. SHERMAN, *National, Iowa.*

Corthylio — A Valid Genus for the Ruby-crowned Kinglet.— The genus *Regulus* as currently recognized comprises some eighteen forms