

Junco Nesting in Dutchess County, N. Y.—In the County Tables in Eaton's 'Birds of New York,' the Junco is given as a summer resident of Dutchess County. A constant lookout failed to verify this statement until this year, when, on June 15, we were returning to our car from a climb in the neighborhood of Bald Mountain, near Wingdale, through a well-wooded area of fair extent. While scrambling down a dripping wet cliff we heard a bird chirping and, on discovering it to be a Junco, we retreated a short distance, whereupon it immediately flew to its nest, containing four eggs, at the foot of an elm sapling about thirty feet from the base of the cliff.—MAUNSELL S. CROSBY, ALLEN FROST, KENNETH FLEWELLING AND LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Rhinebeck, N. Y.*

Trapping of Lincoln's Sparrow in Pennsylvania.—The trapping of a Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) near my home in Glenolden, Pa., on May 25, 1924, should be of interest to bird banders residing in the Carolinian Faunal region. This individual was captured in one of my traps together with a Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*). Before examining the bird I mistook it for an immature Song Sparrow, for, though it was smaller in size than its companion, the crown and general appearance of the upper parts resembled *Melospiza melodia*. Miss Mary Wood Daley of Darlington, Pa., who was holding the bird in her hand prior to banding, remarked that it was not a Song Sparrow. A glance at the bird's underparts was sufficient to verify her statement. The breast and sides were finely streaked, and the buffy sides, cheek stripes and breast band were plainly evident. After consulting available literature we were satisfied that it was a Lincoln's Sparrow; nevertheless, the following day I examined skins at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and verified the identification. Three days later this same individual was recaptured in our yard, not thirty feet from the house.

In time, bird banding may prove that unusual species are more common in a particular vicinity than is generally supposed. It is quite likely that the field observer, working under difficulties during the rush of spring and fall migrations, passes by the unusual species as individuals of more familiar species, which they resemble.—JOHN A. GILLESPIE, *Glenolden, Pa.*

Cliff Swallows Return to Brookfield, Mass.—Until this spring (1924) Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*) have been known to me only as I have singled out individuals among migrating Swallows but in my father's boyhood they were very common about here.

One colony selected my grandfather's barn, doubtless for its exceptional jet and close proximity to the Quaboag River. These birds were so useful in destroying insects about the place and so interesting to watch, as they rolled their little clay pellets on the river bank to fashion the strange retort shaped nests, that when the available space on the barn had been used, grandfather provided more nesting sites by nailing cleats on the shed. Later when the shed space was covered and the birds persisted in placing their nests on the house they became such a nuisance that father

was pressed into the service to knock the nests down. Thus one large colony was completely wiped out.

Other colonies about here were also broken up and this cause together with the advent of the English Sparrow probably forced the Swallows to leave this vicinity. That was in the early sixties.

In late May I discovered some Cliff Swallows flying over the river meadows and soon father and I found the colony. The birds were building on a barn near the head of Quaboag River and Lake. On questioning the owner, it was found that a few scouts had stopped there last year. We saw that much of the mud for the nests was obtained about a watering trough in the barn yard.

On June 2, I counted fifty nests on the west side of the barn and a few scattered ones on the east side. Some of these nests were broken when I visited the spot June 19. There were young in the other nests and the adult birds were busy carrying food to them.—CLARA EVERETT REED, Brookfield, Mass.

A Summer Occurrence of the Bohemian Waxwing in Colorado.—My friend, Major W. E. Selbie, U. S. A., tells me that he saw a single individual of this species (*Bombycilla garrula*) on July 13, 1924 at Lost Park (Lincoln Park, U. S. Geological Map). This lake is at an altitude of about 12,000 feet, not far above timber line, near the east foot of Mt. Evans. The nature of the country and timber are exactly such in which one would expect to find breeding Bohemian Waxwings if any where in Colorado; Major Selbie states that the bird he saw acted as though it had a nest in the vicinity.

It is possible that a few of these Waxwings remained permanently in the the State and became summer residents in the high altitudes, after the main portion of the great wave of Waxwings in 1917, and the immediately following years, had gone north. The paucity of experienced observers in these high, somewhat inaccessible, fields would explain why none of these Waxwings have been reported as being in Colorado in the summer.—W. H. BERGTOLD, Denver, Colo.

Golden-winged Warbler in Canada.—It may be of interest to at least your Canadian readers that on May 31, 1924, the writer identified in this city, which is about 55 miles due north of the north shore of Lake Erie, a male Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*). Identification was made by sight through 8-power Busch prismatic field-glasses at a distance of between thirty and forty feet. All distinctive markings were observed, and so far as I can ascertain this is the first record of this species in this locality, which is beyond its usual range.—HENRY HOWITT, Guelph, Canada.

Prairie Warbler Nesting in Dutchess County, N. Y.—Hitherto the Prairie Warbler has been recorded only as a rare transient in Dutchess County. Our only previous records are: May 2, 1913, Poughkeepsie