

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

(Frost), May 23, 1915, Poughkeepsie (Frost), September 24, 1916, Turkey Hollow (Clinton G. Abbott), May 18, 1924, Thompson Pond, Pine Plains (Walter Granger and Robert Cushman Murphy). On June 11, 1924, while preparing supper at the south end of Schaghticoke Mountain, near Webatuck, at a point along Ten-mile River where it is only a quarter of a mile from the Connecticut state line, we saw a male Prairie Warbler singing in a small tree only a few rods from camp. A careful search next day revealed its nest in process of construction in soft maple brush beside the main road, on a rather steep bank, the nest being about four feet above the top of the bank. Both birds were present. On June 22, Frost returned to the spot and found that the nest contained three eggs. On June 29 it contained two eggs and one young bird. Three or four days later Frost again visited the nest, to find that a rapidly-growing grape-vine had turned it over and without question the young brood had perished. The adults had disappeared.—MAUNSELL S. CROSBY, ALLEN FROST and KENNETH FLEWELLING, *Rhinebeck, N. Y.*

A House Wren Adopts a Family of Young Black-headed Grosbeaks.

—On June 26, 1924, a neighbor who had been enlisted to watch the birds notified me that a House Wren had a nest of young in his apple tree. Knowing that Wrens do not nest in the tree foliage I went to his place at once, and found a nest of the Black-headed Grosbeak containing three young apparently about three or four days old. The female Grosbeak was on the nest and a House Wren was bringing small caterpillars to her, which she took from the Wren's beak and fed to her young. At first it seemed to me as though the Wren was liable to be cited as a co-respondent, but soon the male Grosbeak came and relieved his mate on the nest, yet the Wren continued to come with food which the male Grosbeak likewise received and fed to his young. Thus the Wren's status was fixed as a "friend of the family." However it was noticeable that while the Wren lit on the nest close to the female Grosbeak it was somewhat shy of the male, standing farther away on the limb and stretching its neck to the full length to deliver the food. Both of the Grosbeaks sometimes themselves ate the Wren's offerings, in place of feeding them to their young. The Wren made more trips to the nest than both Grosbeaks combined, but did not carry so many caterpillars on a trip.

This whole performance seemed so odd and unusual to me that I feared my account might be doubted, and I therefore telephoned Dr. W. H. Bergtold who came and watched the exhibition with great surprise and interest. On July 3, the young birds were banded by Dr. Bergtold.

They refused to remain in the nest after being banded. That night was unusually cool for the season, yet the next morning I found two of the young birds perched on some loose brush, where they were being fed by the Wren and the female Grosbeak. To make this record complete it should perhaps be added that a Wren came on May 12, and took possession of a double bird house about thirty feet distant from the tree