

southeast side of my property. After a search of ten minutes or more I discovered a male Yellow Throated Warbler in full nuptial plumage in the topmost branches of one of these spruces. My mind at once flashed back to the spring of 1918 when I had become more or less familiar with this Warbler at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. Being unable, at that time, to study it for long, I returned, in the afternoon, and, at last, relocated the bird at the northern end of the line of spruces, which were well filled with Canada and Magnolia Warblers. Subsequently, until the morning of the 21st, when I last saw it, I examined the bird twenty-three separate times and for periods varying from ten to twenty minutes each. On one occasion (7:08-7:19 A.M., May 19, standard time) my watch indicated that it sang on an average of once every 84 seconds, although there were periods when it sang at intervals of 21, 27, 33 and 40 seconds, as against 124 and 209 second intervals. On only one occasion did it come within ten feet of the ground (5:48 P.M., May 20) but kept to the tops of the spruces mentioned, feeding, decidedly sluggishly, for a Warbler, at heights varying from 30 to 20 feet. So many Canada, Magnolia, and other Warblers were coming through at the time, I was never able to locate the bird, except when it sang. Roughly estimating its periods of song were as follows: (standard time) sunrise or about to 9 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. although I twice heard it during the early afternoon (2:11 P.M., May 19 and 3:37 P.M., May 20). Its feeding suggested that of the Pine Warbler; close inspection of the branches rather than the darting methods of such as the Redstart, Parula, and other tree-haunting Warblers. As I have a keen dislike to collecting a bird when I am sure of its identity, I forbore disturbing my pretty little visitor, and thus let pass an opportunity to examine the contents of its stomach. I believe, however, that it fed almost exclusively on a species of gnat which swarmed in clouds about the tops of the spruces, and attracted thither, during the period stated, an unusual number of Canada, Magnolia, Black-throated Green, Black and White, and several Blackburnian Warblers. On the morning of the 21st, I found it for the last time and heard it sing, from my study window, at 8:51 A.M. Whether the bird followed the Magnolias and Canadas I do not know, but its disappearance coincided with a marked lessening of the former species in so far as my spruces were concerned. This visit is a life-record for me in Westchester County.—RUTGERS R. COLES, *Nestle-down Farms, Mamaroneck, N. Y.*

The Tennessee Warbler at a low altitude in Vermont.—On July 1, 1925, I saw a Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*) near Middletown Springs, Rutland County, Vermont. The bird was feeding in a dense alder thicket and allowed me to approach within eight feet. The thicket is in a large bog known as Tinmouth Channel Swamp. It has a close stand of arbor vitae with a mixture of other evergreens, but is at just one thousand feet elevation and so can hardly be considered as in the Canadian Zone where the Tennessee Warbler might be expected during

the breeding season. It is interesting to note that on the same day I saw a female Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) in the same swamp. While the breeding records of the latter species indicate a more southerly distribution than in the case of the Tennessee Warbler, it is, I believe, regarded as a Canadian Zone type. Other Warblers noted in this same swamp from June 27 to July 1st were the Nashville (*Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*), Magnolia (*Dendroica magnolia*), and Blackburnian (*Dendroica fusca*).—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *Chappaqua, N. Y.*

The Short-billed Marsh Wren breeding in Westchester County, N. Y.—On May 24, 1925, I discovered a colony of at least ten pairs of the Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) in a marsh near Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y. While no nests were found, the birds were present throughout the breeding season and I often saw them carrying food to the young. The spot where the Short-billed Marsh Wren occurred is, except for two or three narrow ditches, comparatively free from water. It is filled with tussock grass and sedges but has only one small clump of cat-tails. Since Dr. Fisher's notes at Ossining in the early eighties, I know of no Westchester County breeding records for this species, which is, in fact, exceedingly rare near New York City at all times.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *Chappaqua, N. Y.*

Mountain Chickadee With an Adopted Family.—May 15, 1925, I made a trip ten miles southeast of Santa Fe intending to examine a number of bird boxes. One of the boxes contained a set of six eggs of the Mountain Chickadee (*Penthestes gambeli gambeli*) and three eggs of the Gray Titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus griseus*) with the Chickadee incubating. I took out the six eggs of the Chickadee and left those of the Titmouse.

May 22, the Chickadee was incubating four Titmouse eggs, all of which hatched. June 8, I again visited the box and found the Chickadee busy feeding four young Titmice.—J. K. JENSEN, *Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

Ruby-crowned Kinglets Nesting in Michigan.—On July 4, 1925, Mr. M. J. Magee, Mr. W. J. Breckenridge and myself found a pair of Ruby-crowned Kinglets carrying food; and as this species has never been found nesting in Michigan, according to Prof. W. B. Barrows, it awakened more than ordinary interest.

Search at the time failed to find the nest. But on the following day, Mr. Breckenridge and I returned to the locality and found the nest, containing six or seven young, in an open cedar, spruce, and tamarack swamp, with a wet springy moss underfoot and a small lake close by on Sugar Island, Chippewa Co.

The heart-shaped nest, six inches long and four inches across at the top, was in a small twelve foot spruce about six feet from the ground.

The top of the nest was woven and fastened to a dry, short branch leaning downward along the trunk of the tree, thus leaving the bottom