

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