

twenty to thirty boys were employed daily. It was placed about four feet above the floor on a two by four inch stringer and was composed largely of moss. The scantling showed through the middle of the nest so it could not be preserved. The parents entered the building which is about forty feet from the water (Fall Creek) by an open window some fifteen feet from the nest. The male bird was caught in an improvised trap made of an old screen set about fifteen feet from the building. One of the fledglings was placed in the trap. With about twenty boys about, it seemed doubtful whether the old bird could be captured, but after twenty-five minutes it entered the trap and one of the scouts pulled the string. Both the old bird and the fledgling were banded. The former being No. A79670; the latter No. A79669. The female and the other fledglings were not caught. It was noted that the tip of the upper mandible of the male parent was broken off. After the identification was verified the adult was returned to the place where it was captured and both were liberated.

It is my feeling that Mr. Perkins is entitled to credit for four unusual records: (1) This is the first verified record of the occurrence of the Prothonotary Warbler in Marion County, Indiana; and (2) the first verified record of its nesting in the county. (3) Is it not also the first record of its using such a nesting site? and (4) the first recorded banding of this species?

Hillis Howie reported this species from the same locality in late May, 1921, but the record was not verified.

Since writing the above Mr. Perkins has sent me the following extract from a letter of Miss Luci Pitzschler in reference to her observation of the nesting of the Prothonotary Warbler at McCormick's Creek State Park, Owen Co., Indiana, in July 1926.

"The nest of the Prothonotary Warbler is about a yard from the ground. The old stump, almost crumbling away, had no bark or hardly any, so I could not tell what kind of tree it was. There was a Sycamore right next to it and it was situated right at the border of the creek near the dripping spring. In the darkness of the hole and hidden way inside I saw two little yellow bills and the birds seemed to have dark fluffy feathers. I first noticed the nest on the fourth (4th) day of July and about three days later it was vacated. I have heard that same loud quick whistle several times on the trail going towards the river and I saw the bird about three or four times."—AMOS W. BUTLER, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Black-throated Green Warbler in the Dismal Swamp.—Mr. Herbert G. Deignan and the writer spent the morning of June 20, 1926 in that portion of the Dismal Swamp that lies in North Carolina, just south of the Virginia line along what is known as the "new road," running east from Sunbury where the swamp is about four miles across.

We were standing on the edge of the road watching our first Prothonotary Warbler when we heard a familiar Warbler song and presently realized that it was the song of the Black-throated Green Warbler. After some search we found him singing from the very top of the trees and saw him distinctly,

especially once when he flew much lower than usual. We spent much time watching this bird and soon found that there were others of the same species present. We definitely heard one other male singing but could not locate him and saw several females or young birds. They remained in one party moving through the branches much as in migration and finally crossing the road disappeared in the swamp. We were very much surprised to find this Warbler so far south of its summer home at a time when it would seem that it must be breeding.—RUSSELL RICHARDSON, JR., 329 South 16th St., Philadelphia.

The Mockingbird at Suffern, New York.—On July 5, 1926, I saw an adult Mockingbird (*Mimus p. polyglottos*) in the Ramapo Mountains near Suffern, New York. Although only a rather short observation was possible I am confident of the identification as I am very familiar with the species in the south. The presence of a Mockingbird in the northern Transition zone of the Ramapo Mountains so late in summer is hard to explain. Mr. W. DeW. Miller, who has worked in similar country on the New Jersey side of the border, tells me that he considers its occurrence worthy of record.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, 32 Garden Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summer Notes from the Kittatinny Mountains, N. J.—From the evening of June 18, till the morning of the 22nd, 1926, we occupied Camp Pahaquarra, belonging to the Trenton-Mercer Area Council, Boy Scouts of America. This is on the Delaware River, seven miles northeast of the Water Gap, and is in Pahaquarry Township, Warren County. We spent three full days afield, exploring a tract of land three miles long by a mile wide, the width running from the River (altitude, 301 feet) to the crest of the parallel ridge (maximum about 1600 feet). This is practically all Camp land except for two narrow farms along the river just below the Camp buildings, an old mining property. This entire slope and crest of the Kittatinny range is heavily timbered, except at some of the higher levels where the forest has been thinned by more or less recent fires. We found 69 species of birds, missing several which doubtless occur, and including several which seem worthy of record.

On two days we saw an adult Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*) and once an immature bird along the River. A pair is said to nest on the cliffs of the Water Gap. Twice we saw a Logcock (*Phloxotomus pileatus abieticola*), and found workings of the species everywhere. Its local name is "English Woodpecker," the idea being that as it was unknown thereabouts 20 years ago and has since become common, it must be in the same category as the English Sparrow, Starling, and Pheasant. It is there at about its southern limit in New Jersey, unless it reappears in the Pine Barrens.

We listed 16 species of Wood Warblers, all doubtless breeding. These included four Carolinian species; the Worm-eating (*Helmitheros vermivorus*) and Hooded (*Wilsonia citrina*) were each fairly common on thickly-