visited the nest with Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., and we found that it contained four eggs which appeared to be in an advanced stage of incubation. On the 28th the eggs were still unhatched. The bird stuck closely to the nest at all times. A rock tossed into the lower branches of the tree would not move her. Only when we began to shake the tree in climbing did she leave, and then only to fly to a nearby tree, from which she returned each time before we left the spot. On the morning of the 30th there were three naked young, just hatched, and one egg. This time the bird let me climb within a few feet of the nest before she left it. The morning on which the birds hatched was quite cold and the villagers reported that there was some frost. Late on the afternoon of the 31st the fourth egg was still unhatched. The next day we removed the egg and found it to be infertile. The young birds were still doing well. The end of my vacation having come, I was forced to leave without being able further to follow the fortunes of this interesting and belated brood.

During one of the visits to this nest, Mr. Sprunt and I found a fledgling Goldfinch in the road on the other side of the lake. The bird had evidently just left the nest. Some of the secondaries and tail feathers had not fully emerged from their sheaths, and the bird could hardly fly a yard. Here close at hand was another example of rather late nesting.—JAMES J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Efficiency of Propagation of Barn Swallows.—During bird banding activities on Conanicut Island, R. I., numerous trips were made to 45 barns and 35 sheds in fifty-two locations throughout this nine-mile island in Narragansett Bay. Bird bands were attached to 84 Barn Swallows, of which 26 were adults. The adult birds were nearly all caught with a large hand net while flying within the barn. One adult caught in one barn, which contained but one nest, was caught again about three hours later in the evening in another barn one mile away, showing that Barn Swallows do not remain in the vicinity of one barn during the nesting season. The bands applied to these Barn Swallows numbered C5605 to C5676 (save 7 to 9 and 76 to 81) and C7280 to 99. During the previous year bands were attached to 45 fledgling Barn Swallows in these same barns, but no later returns were obtained by catching these birds this following season.

Nearly all nests were numbered by chalk on the rafters. Sixteen nests which were marked had been used before our arrival. The nests were numbered to determine their future age, the number of times they are used, their productivity and if the birds return to the same nests. This work and the determination of the efficiency of the propagation of Barn Swallows was done by Mr. Merrill Wood.

The work showed that the propagation efficiency of Barn Swallows was about 50 per cent, as only one-half the eggs laid were successful. The number of eggs laid in a nest varied from one to 5, usually 4. The last set of eggs laid was complete on July 29, 1929; this set contained 3 eggs, but only one hatched.

Nests with eggs	27
Eggs laid	92
Eggs hatched	60
Eggs failed to hatch	32
Nestlings died	10
Nestlings banded and lived	50
Nest used twice in same season	1
Nests that were 100 per cent successful	8

Red-winged Blackbirds were previously studied in relation to their propagation efficiency by Merrill Wood and reported by him in 'Bird Lore,' July–August, 1928, page 262. Among twelve nests with thirty-nine eggs, only twenty-one new Red-winged Blackbirds were produced and only one nest raised its full quota of young birds. These twelve nests should have produced forty-eight birds instead of only twenty-one. The Barn Swallow nests should have produced 108 birds instead of the 50 survivors.—HAROLD B. WOOD, M.D., *Harrisburg, Pa.*

Cerulean Warbler in Holderness, New Hampshire.—On June 5 1929, I heard an unfamiliar song and upon entering the woods located the singer in the tops of the tallest deciduous trees. The bird flitted restlessly in and out of the dense foliage maintaining a height of from thirty to sixty feet. It sang incessantly—without variation—"*See-See-Seep*" with an ascendant note on the last syllable. Occasionally it remained motionless on a bare branch while singing.

After four hours of constant observation, under difficult light conditions, I finally identified it as a male Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*). The bird remained in the vicinity and was subsequently collected by Mr. Harding and presented to the Boston Society of Natural History.—KATHARINE C. HARDING, *121 University Road, Brookline, Mass.*

The Blue-winged Warbler (Vermivora pinus) and the Sycamore Warbler (Dendroica dominica albilora) in the North Carolina Mountains.—In view of the scarcity of records for these two Warblers from the mountains of western North Carolina, the writer considers that observations made the summers of 1928–29 are worthy of interest.

Dendroica d. albilora was observed at Blowing Rock, Watauga County, at an elevation of 4000 ft., on two occasions during August 1928; one being seen on the 16th, and one on the 20th of the month. There was no question whatever as to the identity; they were very tame, coming to within ten feet while feeding in chestnut trees, particularly among the terminal twigs of drooping limbs. The superciliary stripe was entirely white, a feature which did not necessitate the use of binoculars, although 6 and 8x glasses were brought into play when the birds moved higher in the trees.

Watching for them during this past summer, the writer found several more. Birds of this sub-species were also seen and readily identified, in the same locality, by Herbert R. Sass, of Charleston, S. C., and James