

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-See" 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

J. Murray of Lexington, Va. Birds were seen on August 25, 26, 28, and Sept. 1. While in Montreat, Buncombe Co., during Sept. 2-12, the writer saw three more Sycamore Warblers, one on the 4th, and two on the 10th. Montreat is about one thousand feet lower than Blowing Rock. All of these birds afforded the same easy study as the Blowing Rock specimens.

According to Mr. H. H. Brimley, in his 'Birds of North Carolina' (Pearson & Brimley), the Sycamore has been recorded but three times, though he states that Mr. Arthur T. Wayne referred specimens to this sub-species which he saw about Morganton and Lenoir, in Burke and Caldwell Counties at much lower elevations. The writer's observations indicate that *D. d. albiflora* can be considered as a fairly common summer resident above 3000 ft.

The writer can fully corroborate Mr. Brimley's statement regarding the Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*), in North Carolina. He says, on page 278, 'Birds of North Carolina' that, "we have very few records of this species in the State, and outside of Raleigh it has been recorded only from Buncombe County where Cairns called it an uncommon summer visitor . . . Pearson found two males at Montreat, Buncombe County, in July, 1903."

During the fifteen years that the writer has studied the summer bird life of the Blowing Rock, and Montreat sections of the mountains, the Blue-winged Warbler has been seen but once, that one a fine female at Montreat on Sept. 10, 1929. The bird was seen on a brilliantly clear morning amid a "wave" of other migrants, and came to within a few yards of us as we stood on the edge of an old trail, and watched it in a dead laurel bush. The black line through the eye, the white wing bars and touch of yellow on the forehead were distinctly visible without the aid of glasses. The abundance of Warblers in this section at this time of year is indicated by the fact that the wave of which this member was a unit, contained eleven species. The elevation at the spot was 3200 ft.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

The Distribution Westward of *Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*.—The range of the Northern Water-Thrush as given by Ridgway is:—"Eastern North America . . . breeding southward to . . . southern Michigan(?), northeastern Illinois(?), etc."

The status of this species in the Mississippi Valley appears to be rather undecided. Dr. Roberts does not record *S. n. noveboracensis* in his 'Review of the Ornithology of Minnesota,' 1919. Anderson (Birds of Iowa, 1907, p. 358) says "The notes upon the Grinnell Water-Thrush and the eastern variety (*S. noveboracensis*) are somewhat confused in Iowa records as most observers fail to differentiate between them . . . All of the Iowa specimens which I have examined appeared to belong to *notabilis*." Widmann (A Preliminary Catalog of the Birds of Missouri, 1907, p. 234) says "it is generally accepted that the Water Thrushes of Missouri belongs