

the Sparrows was neglected. The number of Swallows decreased slowly until this last summer there were only three pairs nesting. There was in this case an obvious correlation between the number of Swallows and the number of Sparrows. Whether this was the only factor involved it is of course impossible to say.—DR. Z. P. METCALF and DR. L. H. SNYDER, *State College, Raleigh, N. C.*

Nesting of the Rough-winged Swallow in the Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania.—On June 26, 1927, I found a Rough-winged Swallow's (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) nest with three fresh eggs, at South Sterling, Wayne County, Pa., right in the heart of the Poconos, at an altitude of about 2000 feet.

The nest was placed in an old partially excavated Kingfisher's burrow, eighteen inches deep, in the top of an almost perpendicular roadside bank, a few rods from the Wallenpaupack River, and in close proximity to such boreal birds as the Black-throated Blue, Magnolia and Blackburnian Warblers.

The birds were seen perched together on a telephone wire by the roadside near the nest.

The Rough-winged Swallow is generally supposed to nest almost exclusively in the Carolinian Zone, so I was naturally astonished to find it nesting in such boreal environment.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Late Nesting of the Cedar Waxwing.—In 'The Auk,' for January, 1930, Dr. James J. Murray of Lexington, Virginia, gives an account of the late nesting of the Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) in the vicinity of Blowing Rock, North Carolina, at an elevation of 4,000 feet. The following note is quite similar.

During a stay at Mountain Lake, Giles County, Virginia, August 25, last year, I found the nest of a Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) in a chestnut tree which was inaccessible. I did observe with glasses, however, the feeding of the young on several occasions. The altitude at Mountain Lake is approximately 4,500 feet, and the temperature on several nights was as low as 56°.—A. O. ENGLISH, *105 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.*

Migrant Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*) in New York in Winter.—On January 26, 1930, I secured a specimen of the Migrant Shrike, at Queens Village, N. Y. As there seem to be very few winter records for New York this seems worthy of publication.—JAMES BURG-GRAF, *Queens Village, N. Y.*

Winter Occurrence of Yellow Palm Warbler in Western Virginia.—On February 1, 1930, and again on February 13, I saw a single Yellow Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*) at the Big Spring Pond near Lexington, Va. On January 14, Prof. R. B. Carroll of the Virginia Military Institute had described to me a bird which he had just seen at