

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

this place. From his description I would have judged it to be a Yellow Palm Warbler, and on these two dates I had a good view of what was probably the same bird and assured myself of the identification. On February 1 the bird was running about on thick masses of decayed and floating vegetation which cover most of the pond. The yellow of the underparts was very bright, and the bird wagged its tail constantly. The location where it was feeding was very similar to the swamp edges which I have seen them frequenting at this season in eastern North Carolina. On February 13 it was in the trees scattered in a pasture near the pond and uttered its sharp chip at short intervals. At times it was as much as forty or fifty feet from the ground, higher than I had ever seen this species go, although they regularly frequent small trees on their migrations in this section.—JAMES J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

Sycamore Warbler in Indiana in Early April.—While visiting Turkey Run State Park, Parke County, in western Indiana on April 4, 1929, I was surprised to find a Sycamore Warbler (*Dendroica dominica albiflora*) in full song in the sycamores bordering Sugar Creek. This seems to be an unusually early date for the presence of this bird so far north, for the earliest recorded by Amos W. Butler in his 'Birds of Indiana' (1897) is April 14, 1888, and that is for Terre Haute, some twenty or thirty miles south of Turkey Run.—A. SIDNEY HYDE, *Department of Zoology, University of Ill., Urbana, Illinois.*

Maryland Yellow-throat in Pennsylvania in Winter.—Mid-winter records of the Maryland Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) in the Middle Atlantic States are rare enough to warrant placing on record an immature male of this species observed on January 1, 1930, at Glenolden, Delaware County, Pa., by the undersigned. Satisfactory views with binoculars were obtained at close range.

The bird was first detected in a dense honeysuckle tangle, and was later seen in an alder swamp close by, from which it departed with a small flock of Slate-colored Juncos and Tree Sparrows. We do not know of any previous mid-winter record for this species in Pennsylvania.—MABEL and JOHN A. GILLESPIE, *Glenolden, Pa.*

Connecticut Warbler at Philadelphia in Spring.—Two Connecticut Warblers, male and female, spent the morning of May 24, 1927, in the vicinity of my home. They moved about in a thick tangle of rambler rose and in low bushes growing in soggy ground. By afternoon they had disappeared. Until I learned of the observation of this species at several other places east of the Alleghanies, in spring, I hesitated to offer the record for publication, but the care and time I gave to the study of my birds thoroughly convinced me as to their identity and I publish the note now at the suggestion of Dr. Witmer Stone.—EDWARD WEYL, *6506 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia, Pa.*