

ginia, by the late Dr. B. H. Warren, was so identified at the Biological Survey. Curiously enough, all three specimens here mentioned were collected in September, and at least two of them were birds of the year.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Late Nesting of the House Wren at Lexington, Virginia.—On Sept. 1, 1931, after returning from a vacation trip, I discovered a House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon aedon*) carrying food into a box at my front porch commonly used by them. On investigating I found three young in the nest apparently about four days old. The development of the brood was normal, and they left the nest early on the morning of September 12. Apparently only one adult was taking care of them. In answer to some questions Mr. S. Charles Kendeigh writes me as follows: "September records of nesting House Wrens are quite exceptional. In looking over some of the back records of the Baldwin Bird Research Laboratory, I could find only one record of nestling birds in September. That was of a brood of four which were fourteen days old on September 1. Unfortunately, I was compelled to leave the laboratory on this date and so do not know exactly when they left, but it was probably within the next day or two." That was in 1927.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

Carolina Wren roosting in Hornet's Nest.—On October 30, 1931 a resident of Yellow Springs, Ohio, related the following incident: A week previously she had heard a Carolina Wren singing in the yard around her home. Wishing to coax the bird to winter near-by, she hung a carpet-covered basket just under the eaves of a door-stoop roof on the north side of the house. Much to her surprise the wren refused the use of the improvised roost and, instead, entered the rear porch of the home via the open lattice work. As a roosting place the bird chose the interior of a large old hornets' nest which the owner of the home had hung in a dark corner of the porch. The bird's entrance to the hornets' nest was through a hole on the upper side of the structure.

This may be an entirely new and individualistic adaptation of the Carolina Wren to man's civilization, or it may indicate one type of its normal winter roosting place.—LOUIS B. KALTER, *535 Belmont Park, N., Dayton, Ohio.*

Nest Construction of the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.—On May 15, 1931, while crossing a wood lot I came upon two Blue-gray Gnatcatchers (*Poliophtila caerulea caerulea*) finishing a nest which they had constructed on a horizontal limb of an oak tree twenty feet from the ground and five feet from the main trunk and directly under another limb. The apparent intention of nature was thwarted by the placing of this lichen-covered nest in a lichen-less tree and thereby making it very conspicuous. An hour's observation disclosed the fact that both birds took part in the completion of the nest although one of them visited it more frequently than the other. Both took the same particular pains and worked in the same way. They

flew to the bud ends of the oak where they obtained material which was apparently used in fastening and cementing the lichens. When they flew back to the nest each turned around in it two or three times as if to round and smooth the cavity. The bird would then reach outside and with great care place the material between the lichens. They always flew directly to the bud ends and on to the nest.—MYRA KATIE ROADS, 463 Vine St., Hillsboro, Ohio.

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) Breeding in Utah.—This bird, a common visitor to the West in the late fall, was found breeding in the City Hall Park at Ogden, Utah. Reports of it breeding in the mountains of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and in the vicinity of Fort Sherman, Idaho, have been recorded.

On July 29, 1931, the adult bird and four young were observed; the young were just learning to fly and were still being fed by the female bird. They were very tame and seemed little concerned with the multitude of people that passed through the park. Their food consisted of the little red berries from the barberry plant.—GORDON Y. CROFT, 2115 C. St. N. W. No. 405, Washington, D. C.

Prothonotary Warblers nesting near Buffalo, N. Y.—On May 17, 1931, members of the Buffalo Ornithological Society made a census of the birds in the vicinity of Buffalo. On that occasion a colony of at least eight Prothonotary Warblers was found on the property of Martin Schmitt in Oak Orchard Swamp, southeast of Medina and at the extreme northern edge of Genesee County. At this spot Oak Orchard Creek is bordered with partially submerged willows, making an ideal nesting site for these birds, and we were hopeful that they would remain to breed. On May 31, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan E. Eckler of the society found a nest containing five eggs, in a dead willow stub. The following day they found a second nest with six eggs, in a knot-hole of a live willow, and on June 2 a third, containing seven eggs, in another live willow. Mr. and Mrs. Eckler spent two weeks at the swamp studying the bird life there, being of course particularly interested in this colony. The third nest was later found to have been disturbed, and the birds abandoned it in favor of another site, where they successfully reared five young. In all, five nests belonging to four pairs of birds were eventually located. The fifth was found when Mr. Eckler, losing his balance while wading through the water, placed his hand for support on a gnarled willow, and the bird flew out between his fingers. We are of the opinion that still another pair had a nest at a considerable distance from the edge of the stream, but this was not confirmed.

These observations would seem definitely to extend the breeding range of the Prothonotary Warbler considerably to the northward.—CLARK S. BEARDSLEE, 132 McKinley Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.

Prothonotary Warbler in Wyoming.—On September 10, 1931, my wife and I found a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) among the