

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