

**Cuban Golden Warbler, *Dendroica p. gundlachi*, on Florida Keys.**—On June 13, 1948, the writer and Mr. Wray H. Nicholson observed two singing males of the Cuban Golden Warbler in the mangroves near the highway on Ramrod Key, Florida. This bird was first discovered on June 15, 1941, on one of the Bay Keys, off Key West, by Roger T. Peterson and Earle R. Greene; on June 28, 1944, a nest was found by these observers at the same location. This marked the first recording of this species in the United States (Auk, 59: 114, 1942). Mr. Greene again observed individuals of this species on the Bay Keys and Big Mullet Key in June, July, and August, 1942 (Auk, 61: 304, 1944).

On June 14, 1948, we saw two more of these birds, both in song, in mangroves near Raul's Club, Key West. A search for a nest resulted in failure. Returning homeward on June 15, we observed another Golden Warbler in the mangroves off Perky, Sugarloaf Key. Later in the day, the birds were again seen on Ramrod Key and were heard in the same locality, indicating probable nesting birds. Since Ramrod Key is about 27 miles from Key West, the indications may be that this bird is extending its range along the keys. There seems to be little doubt that it has become a regular summer resident on the lower Florida keys.—ROBERT F. MASON, JR., *Maitland, Florida.*

**Nesting Black-throated Gray Warblers, *Dendroica nigrescens*, East of the Rocky Mountains.**—On May 30, 1949, we observed three male and two female Black-throated Gray Warblers at an altitude of about 7,000 feet in an open woods of small piñon pines and cedars on one of the low ridges formed by intrusive volcanic dikes east of Dike Mountain, Huerfano County, Colorado. This area is west of Walsenburg and north of the La Veta Pass highway and is noteworthy in that it is east of the Rocky Mountains, 100 miles east of the Continental Divide, and thus east of the usual range. On June 11, we returned and located in pine trees two of their feather-lined nests about seven feet from the ground; one nest contained two fledglings and the other three gray eggs speckled with brown.—JULIA W. AND ROBERT M. ARMAGAST, *Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado.*

**A Western Meadowlark, *Sturnella neglecta*, in Alabama.**—At Fort Morgan, Alabama, on March 19, 1949, I heard a song which was instantly recognizable as that of the Western Meadowlark, familiar to me through past field experience and from hearing recordings of it. The bird flew from bush to bush in the open area bordering the salt marsh just south of the Fort. I was unable to approach closely enough to collect it, but during these efforts, the bird occasionally uttered call notes which corresponded to certain notes of the eastern species, yet were noticeably different. With 10-power glasses the paler color of the back could easily be discerned, and the black 'V' appeared to be suffused with gray. The father of the lad who loaned a gun to me recognized this bird to be different from the "field lark" of his acquaintance and remarked that it looked larger, but this I could not definitely ascertain.

Although recorded previously as far southeast as coastal Georgia (Helme, Auk, 21: 280) and coastal Mississippi (Burleigh, 'The Bird Life of the Gulf Coast Region of Mississippi'), this appears to be the first record of the Western Meadowlark in Alabama.—HENRY M. STEVENSON, *Department of Zoology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.*

**Adjustment to Environment by Blackbirds, *Euphagus cyanocephalus*.**—Bird books say that Brewer's Blackbirds nest in thick trees. On May 24, 1949, on the Baily Wildlife Refuge near Reno, Nevada, the writer observed a pair of black-