

**Cabot's Sandwich Tern in New Jersey.**—Although Cabot's Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*) has been taken in New Jersey (Stone, 1937. Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 2:590), records of its occurrence so far north are, curiously, even fewer than for the much more southerly-distributed Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*). Hence the following observation seems worthy of record.

Scrutiny of a resting flock of Laridae at Beach Haven Inlet, New Jersey, on September 1, 1954, revealed the long, rather slender, jet-black, distinctly yellow-tipped bill of a Cabot's Tern. First recognized at some distance through 12 × 50 binoculars, it permitted approach to within 25 feet. At that distance, in perfect light, its other characteristics, familiar to me from many previous meetings much farther south, could be readily checked. Apparently an adult in post-nuptial plumage, its forehead was white, its black nape noticeably crested, and its legs and feet black. Its size was slightly larger and its underparts were somewhat whiter than those of adjacent Common Terns (*Sterna hirundo*). Keeping an eye on the rarity, I beckoned to two nearby bird-students, Charles Atherton and William Evans, both of whom obtained very satisfactory views of the tern before we watched it fly toward the south, whence it had presumably been blown, a day or two before by Hurricane "Carol."

Three Royal Terns (*Thalasseus maximus*) carefully identified that day at the same locality may have been storm-blown also.—FREDERICK W. LOETSCHER, JR., *Department of Biology, Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, September 17, 1954.*

**Yellow-throated Warbler breeding along the Delaware River, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.**—During mid-June, 1954, Mr. Vincent Abraitys of Sergeantsville, New Jersey, located a singing Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*) on an island in the Delaware River at Raven Rock. For two weeks following he made frequent trips to the area, finding the singing bird each time. It appeared to be keeping within a limited territory, which suggested to Abraitys the possibility of a nest.

On June 27, accompanied by Mr. Abraitys and Mr. Henry Barlow, I visited the island for the purpose of making a thorough search. We located the singing male without difficulty. It sang briefly from the top of a tall sycamore and then flew to another stand of sycamores near the center of the island. There we found a second bird.

Both of the warblers were very active, foraging among the leaves on the terminal branches of the sycamores and occasionally pursuing a flying insect. After obtaining a beakful, each would fly to an adjacent tree and disappear into the foliage of a grapevine. Although we searched carefully, neither the 10X binoculars nor the greater power of a 20X scope availed us to discover either nest or young in that impenetrable greenery.

We kept the feeding birds under observation and, within a few minutes, we noticed that they were no longer going to the grapevine but to a large sycamore some distance away. A careful study of that tree disclosed two young birds perched on a horizontal limb about fifty feet above the ground. While we watched, they were visited and fed by the parents.

The young warblers were fully fledged and appeared quite able to take care of themselves. Between parental visits they were active and their rapid movements and the thickness of the foliage of the trees made it difficult to observe them for more than a moment at a time. We could discern no differences in plumage between the adults and young other than the absence of the yellow throat on the latter.

Bent (1953. *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* 203:358) does not include New Jersey within the breeding range of the Yellow-throated Warbler. So far as I know this species has not heretofore been reported breeding in this state.—HOWARD DRINKWATER, *Old Road, Whitehouse, New Jersey, July 5, 1954.*