

chartrain, and which were said to have passed on to the northward from there. Two years ago, perhaps not so long (not having my 'Auk' to refer to I cannot tell), a Bachman's Warbler was sent to Washington from Sombbrero Light House by its keeper, and as the Sombbrero is eastward and north of Cape Sable, this would show a tendency of the species to migrate *up* the East Coast, taking Cape Sable and its vicinity as the diverging point.

"I will send you the entire series of Bachman's Warblers in a few days; the collection now numbers sixteen well marked adults, two young females, and two others that I at first thought to be Bachman's Warblers, but now feel sure are not."

Mr. Atkins concludes his letter of August 9 with some very instructive notes on the migrations of other Warblers, Vireos, and the like, at the point where he is located, which notes I hope to present to the readers of 'The Auk' at an early day in a more detailed manner than present space permits.—W. E. D. SCOTT, *Tarpon Springs, Florida*.

Dendroica coronata at Key West in Summer.—Mr. J. W. Atkins has forwarded to me for examination an individual of this species taken by him at Key West, Florida, on July 28, 1888. It is an adult female bird in very worn plumage.—W. E. D. SCOTT, *Tarpon Springs, Florida*.

Breeding of the Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) in Niagara County, New York.—On May 30, 1888, while passing through a large wood, I noticed a nest on a fork of a horizontal limb of a small basswood tree, which I took to be the nest of the Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*). I also saw a pair of birds in a large tree, near the one containing the nest, but I was unable to identify them. On June 8 I found the bird on the nest, and on its leaving I shot it and was surprised to find that it was a female *Dendroica cerulea*. The nest contained three eggs when secured, but one or two fell from the nest when the bird left it. Incubation was nearly complete, and it was with difficulty that I succeeded in saving two good specimens and the broken shell of the third. I did not succeed in securing the male, but an hour before in another piece of woods half a mile distant I had shot by mistake another male of this species, which was also a surprise, as I had found but two of this species during ten years' collecting in this County, and they were both male birds, taken May 10, 1882, and May 11, 1883, and not over ten rods apart. I had come to the conclusion that they were to be found here only during migration, and rarely then. On leaving the woods after securing this nest, we passed into an old pasture lot or clearing in which were a few small trees left standing, and while digging out a set of four eggs of the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) I noticed another pair of *D. cerulea*, and on watching them found they were building a nest in a small basswood, also on the fork of a horizontal limb, about twenty feet from the ground and eight feet out from the trunk. I am so particular in describing the position of these nests, as in 'North American Birds,' Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, Vol. I,

p. 236, Audubon is quoted as finding one "placed in the forks of a low tree or bush, partly pensive, projecting a little above the twigs to which it is attached, and extending below them nearly two inches," while these are placed on the top of the limb, which is from one half to three quarters of an inch in diameter, and the nest does not extend below the centre. The dimensions of the nest are outside two and a half inches across by two inches deep, inside one and seven eighths by one and a quarter inches.

Audubon is also quoted as saying, "The eggs are five in number, of a pure white with a few reddish spots about the larger end," while these are bluish white with a wreath of reddish brown and lilac spots about the larger end, and small brown dots over the whole egg. The dimensions of the two saved are $.70 \times .52$ and $.71 \times .52$ inches. I sent the male and female *D. cærulea* to Dr. A. K. Fisher, of Washington. On June 23 I secured the second nest and eggs, also the female, but did not succeed in finding the male. The nest contained three eggs, also one egg of the Cowbird. These eggs are not as large as the first, measuring only $.64 \times .50$, $.63 \times .49$, $.64 \times .50$ inches. The general color is the same, but the wreath about the large end is not as distinct. The nests are made of the fibre of the thistle and sparingly covered with lichens, and lined with a brown hair-like substance that I do not know the name of. On June 30 I found another nest in a piece of woods about one mile from where I took the others, but it was too high to be secured, and from the action of the female I concluded it contained young. On July 4 I secured three adult birds, one male and two females, also three young; all but one female were taken within twenty rods of where I secured the two nests and eggs. One female and two young were sent to Dr. A. K. Fisher, and one male and female and one young were sent to the Smithsonian Institution. July 7 I visited the same place and saw another brood of three young which seemed to be able to fly as well as the adults, although the old birds were feeding them; I did not try to secure any of these. July 14 I could not find one of this species at the same place. July 21 I found a late brood, but secured only the adult female and one young which I sent to the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, at the request of Mr. J. A. Allen. All the young of this species taken resemble the adult female with the exception that they have yellowish downy feathers on the breast and edge of wing.

On July 28 I again visited the same place, but did not see a Blue Warbler and came to the conclusion that they had moved southward.

In 'North American Birds' Dr. Brewer says that he has been informed that this species "abounds and breeds in the vicinity of Niagara Falls," although he does not say that any nests or eggs were secured, and as he also says "little is known of its breeding habits," I have here been more explicit in regard to my observations than I otherwise should have been.—J. L. DAVISON, *Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.*

Dendroica cærulea at Seymour, Connecticut.—On May 10, 1888, I shot a fine adult female Cerulean Warbler from a flock of Parula Warblers