

while my first sight of a Dickcissel in Colorado was on July 20, when two males were noted in Aurora, adjacent to Denver on the east. A third was seen the next day in the same neighborhood, and a fourth well within the eastern border of Denver on July 30, apparently the first record for the city. Mr. McCrimmon has published his observation of the species in the western part of the state ('Auk,' 1926, p. 550).—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colorado.*

**More Notes on Cliff Swallows.**—In the October, 1924, issue of 'The Auk' I reported the return of Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*) to Brookfield, Mass.

The next summer Mrs. Charles Thompson of New Braintree, a neighboring town, told me that some strange Swallows had come to her farm and were building inside the barn. I accordingly investigated and found a small colony of Cliff Swallows.

When the large barn door was open these birds had entered and begun plastering nests along the side of the center beam which supported the middle scaffold of the barn. Since the Cliff Swallows would not use the small windows under the roof as the Barn Swallows have always done, Mr. Thompson kept the large door open all the nesting season for their accommodation.

Unlike the nests built by the Brookfield Cliff Swallow colony under the eaves outside the barn, these nests were not retort shaped. One pair of birds forsook the colony and built a nest under the piazza roof close to the right of the back door where they seemed as undisturbed by the constant traffic through the door and slamming of the screen as did their barn kinsmen when high loads of hay passed perilously near their homes.

Shortly after the eggs had hatched in the nest under the piazza roof, it crumbled to pieces and fell with the young to the floor. Fortunately the Thompsons saw the tragedy and Mr. Thompson hung a strawberry box up where the nest had been plastered and put the two young birds in it. The parent birds spent so much time covering the strawberry box with mud that it seemed at first as if their nestlings were neglected. They thrived, however, and were interesting pets when learning to fly.

This spring the Swallows returned and a pair set about repairing the strawberry box. All the other birds nested as before in the barn. Something happened to an egg in the strawberry box and the home was deserted. Still wishing to dwell apart these Cliff Swallows made over a Phoebe's nest much to the Phoebe's disgust, as it was in the interim between her first and second brood, and raised a family successfully there.—CLARA EVERETT REED, *Brookfield, Mass.*

**Yellow-throated Vireo Breeding in Delaware Co., Pa.**—The Yellow-throated Vireo (*Lanivireo flavifrons*) I consider an uncommon bird in the vicinity of Glenolden, Pa. During the eight years we have lived here, I have observed it but twice. This species evidently prefers

a higher altitude than ours for breeding, Glenolden being practically at sea level, about two miles from the Delaware River. Therefore, it was a pleasant surprise to find it breeding here this summer (1926). A male was under observation from May 15 on, and although I searched diligently for a nest, it was not until June 20, that I saw the two adults at the same time, chasing a Grackle. This led me to suspect that their nest must be close at hand. It was finally located about forty feet from the ground in a large Tulip Poplar tree, about three feet from the main trunk. The male assisted in incubation. Hearing his song, but unable to locate the singer, I chanced to turn my binoculars on the nest, and found that the setting bird was the vocalist. For fifteen minutes he sat in his beautiful little structure, singing intermittently until his mate relieved him. I believe this is a habit of the Philadelphia Vireo, While Mr. William Yoder states he has observed the male Red-eyed Vireo sitting on the nest and singing.—JOHN A. GILLESPIE, *Glenolden, Pa.*

**An Unusual Nest of the Parula Warbler.**—We have recently received at the Everhart Museum an unusual nest of the Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis a. usneae*) secured by Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Rogers at Lake Sheridan about twenty miles from Scranton, Pa., where they had the parent birds under observation until the young were reared and left the nest. Instead of being built in a cluster of the usnea lichen this nest was woven into the drooping branch of a hemlock tree. There was not the least bit of usnea used in its construction, the material being entirely vegetable fibres usually fine roots, except for fibres of excelsior obtained from refuse from nearby cottages. The usnea seems to be very much scarcer in this vicinity than it was some years ago and the birds seem to have been able to adapt themselves to the changed circumstances. In Oliver Davie's 'Nests and Eggs of North American Birds,' there is an account of a similar nest reported by the late William Brewster but no other instance has come to my notice.—R. N. DAVIS, *Everhart Museum, Scranton, Pa.*

**Bay-breasted Warbler Breeding in the Adirondacks, N. Y.**—On July 23, 1926, a female of this species was found feeding fully fledged young, near North Hudson, N. Y. One of the birds was collected and the identification is positive. Eaton states in the 'Birds of New York' that he and five assistants searched for this Warbler in the Adirondacks during the breeding season and "utterly failed to find any but negative evidence of it."—JAY A. WEBER, *151 Grand Ave., Leonia, N. J.*

**Rock Wren in Illinois.**—On May 30, 1926, at Urbana, Ill., a large peculiar light-colored Wren attracted my attention. After twenty minutes of careful close observation and subsequent comparison with descriptions the bird was identified as a Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*).

House Wrens were near, but their big sandy relative from the West