

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