

weakened and emaciated condition. I have some knowledge of keeping birds in captivity—maintaining an aviary for study—so after a few weeks the bird was again in perfect health. The peculiar part however was that the lesser wing coverts were tipped with red forming a quite symmetrical band across each wing. At the time of writing, October 28, the bird is in the winter plumage excepting a broken collar of red across the chest and a narrow band of red down the center of the abdomen. The bands on the wings are still scarlet however, and it will be interesting to note whether they will disappear or re-appear in the spring. This bird does not regain its red coat in captivity—it being replaced by pale salmon or orange differing in this respect from the South American Scarlet Tanager (*Ramphocelus brazilius*) of similar color pattern, which has no distinct winter plumage. However, the texture of plumage in this species is of a glassy or velvety appearance which may be the reason. Seeing our Scarlet Tanager one is impressed by the brilliancy of its coat—yet compared to the glowing scarlet of the South American species—when seen side by side—it appears dull and cold without particular life.—KARL PLATH, 2847 Giddings St., Chicago, Ill.

Solitary Vireo (*Lanivireo solitarius*) Nest Building in New Jersey.—On July 20, 1930, along Dunnfield Creek, which enters the Delaware River on the New Jersey side of Delaware Water Gap, I found a singing Solitary Vireo (*Lanivireo solitarius*) building a nest in a hemlock tree. The location of the nest was barely a half mile from the Delaware River and the altitude only about 500 feet, though the Kittatinny Mountains rise in the vicinity to 1,600 feet and the temperature in the deep shade of the glen where the nest was found probably averaged fully as low as at the higher levels.

The bird was gathering web and bits of bark from the hemlocks and the nest, only partly finished, was barely eight feet from the ground.

Returning the following week (July 27) I found the nest deserted and only a little farther advanced than when found. Evidence of a recent picnic under the trees may have been the cause. I hunted further up stream and less than fifty yards away found another partly completed nest—merely a platform in a crotch of a hemlock branch, and about the same distance from the ground. Continuing upstream I reached another deeply wooded glen and found two singing birds, one of which was constructing still another nest. I was unable to return again to determine whether the bird was mated, or whether it was merely a bachelor with an urge for housekeeping. But its activities add something to the evidence that the Solitary Vireo does breed within the state. Singing males have been found in recent years during June in the Kittatinny ridge near High Point and along Dunnfield Creek, but I know of no nest with eggs yet discovered.—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

The Hooded Warbler Nesting near Toledo, Ohio.—At the western