

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

edge of the "Oak Openings" a post-glacial lake beach lying just west of Toledo, is a beautiful swamp forest consisting for the most part of first-growth trees. Here on June 15, 1930, Mr. E. S. Thomas of Columbus, Ohio, and the writer discovered a nesting Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*). The nest was built in a huckleberry bush, about two feet from the ground and contained three Warbler's eggs and one Cowbird's egg. This is the first record for the breeding of this species in northwestern Ohio. It is especially interesting in view of the fact that the Hooded Warbler has never before been seen in Lucas County even as a migrant.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

Wilson's Warblers at Sea.—On the morning of September 3, 1930, the Canadian Pacific S. S. Duchess of Bedford was visited by a large number of Warblers while proceeding west into the Gulf of St. Lawrence just south of Labrador. Land was not in sight because of a fog, though there was a certain degree of visibility for about one hundred yards along the water level.

Wilson's Warblers were by far the most abundant in the flock, but one or two individuals of the Magnolia, Black and White, Cape May, Blackpoll and Ovenbird were distinguished. They were absolutely fearless and fluttered about the decks lighting on the heads, hands, laps or feet of passengers in deckchairs. They were so numerous that deck games and walking had to be halted in order not to collide with a fluttering or perching bird. They were plainly exhausted, some resting with quivering sides, others injuring themselves against the upper structures of the ship and some being seen to even fail to reach the boat fly lower and lower towards the water and be engulfed by the wake of the ship. Many after resting or fluttering about the deck flew over the port rail to the south and were lost to sight in the fog. It was an excellent opportunity to study the more or less rare Wilson's Warbler in the hand. All were in autumnal plumage showing only a hint of the yellow of spring time under the olive appearance of the whole bird. The black cap of the males being just visible through the olive tipped feathers. The underparts also had an olive cast though paler than the back and wings. They appeared suddenly about 10 o'clock and for an hour were the center of attraction.—WM. J. CARTWRIGHT, Williamstown, Mass.

A Late Fall Occurrence of the Northern Water-thrush.—On October 27, 1930, I saw a Northern Water-thrush (*Seiurus n. noveboracensis*) at the Big Spring Pond, near Lexington, Va. I had the bird under observation for fifteen minutes at close range with 8x glasses. Part of the time it was walking along a partially submerged log in open water near the shore. The buffy hue of the line over the eye and the sulphur tinge below were easily distinguished. This date is ten days later than any date given in Wells Cooke's 'Distribution and Migration of N. A. Warblers,' and eleven days later than any record for the Washington, D. C., region.—J. J. MURRAY, Lexington, Va.