

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

showed no inclination to associate with them. Most of the time while under observation the bird was feeding in a plowed field close to a barbed-wire fence to which it flew and perched occasionally. It allowed me to approach within fifteen feet, from which distance every detail of color and marking was brought out through a good glass, or even with the naked eye.

Just once the bird uttered a note suggestive of that of the Bewick's Wren.—A. SIDNEY HYDE, 1008 S. Lincoln St., Urbana, Illinois.

Singing by Migrant Gray-cheeked Thrush.—The Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Hylocichla a. aliciae*) is generally regarded as one of our most quiet Thrushes during migration. Most ornithologists state that it rarely, if ever, sings, except on its breeding grounds, and none of my bird associates has ever heard it in song. On May 25, 26, and 27, 1926, we experienced the unusual pleasure of listening to *H. aliciae* in full song within a hundred feet of our house in Glenolden, Pa. Briefly described, the song in question commenced with a slurring "wee-oh," strongly suggesting the beginning of a common variation of the White-eyed Vireo's song. This was followed by two, and sometimes three, high pitched, staccato notes resembling "chee-chee," intermingled with almost inaudible cymbal-like tones. From notes taken at the time, the full song might be represented as "Wee-oh, chee-chee-wee-oh, wee-oh," the latter half suggesting the Goldfinch in tone and execution. The bird was very wary and led me quite a chase before I was satisfied it was *aliciae*, or possibly *bicknelli*. Mathews' 'Field Book of Wild Birds and their Music' gives no illustrations of the Gray-cheek's song, but, quoting Torrey, describes the song of Bicknell's Thrush as "wee-o, wee-o, wee-o, tit-ti wee-o," which is a close replica of the song we heard. We were now in a quandary as to which race it was, but bird-banding solved the problem most satisfactorily. On the 26th a Gray-cheeked Thrush was trapped, carefully measured and identified as true *aliciae*. But was this our songster of the day before? The following morning we again heard the rare song, and the singer now wore a band, so the question of identity was settled.—JOHN A. GILLESPIE, *Glenolden, Pa.*

Notes from the Mt. Marcy Region, N. Y.—The notes here presented were taken in July and August 1926, in the Mt. Marcy region, New York, by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston and myself. We stayed in St. Huberts at the home of Mr. LeGrand Hale who was the guide of Professor Eaton on one of his surveys of the region; and only those notes which may be interesting in the light of Professor Eaton's paper on the Mt. Marcy region (*Birds of New York*, vol. 1, p. 42) are given here. The identifications are visual—not captures.

Among water birds, a family of Loons, not mentioned for the region by Professor Eaton, was being reared on Elk Lake. A family of American Mergansers was also seen there. The Solitary Sandpiper was seen along