

A third individual of the same species visited the station October 11, 1930. I took it from a trap at 9 A. M., banded and released it. It reappeared at 5 that afternoon, and twice the following day, after which it disappeared.

On November 3 still another individual came into the traps and was banded and released.

The occurrence of these later birds might be interpreted as indicating that, instead of being a rare accidental, the species has always been a sporadic visitor to New England in the post-nuptial season, but has hitherto remained unnoticed because of its very close resemblance to the Chipping Sparrow, with which it frequently associates.—O. L. AUSTIN, JR., *Austin Ornithological Research Station, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass.*

**The Dickcissel in Virginia.**—On May 27, 1927, Mrs. Freer and myself heard a song coming from a dead chestnut tree in the midst of an alfalfa field, just outside the city limits of Lynchburg, which was unmistakably that of a Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). We followed up the song, and presently had a good view of the singer, a male, through our prism binoculars. This is my only record of its occurrence near Lynchburg.

On June 16, 1927, while driving through the Valley of Virginia, we saw and heard another male Dickcissel along the road-side near Newmarket, Va.

I have been very familiar with the Dickcissel in central western Ohio, where it is a common summer resident. I learn from Dr. H. C. Oberholser that there are only four records for the Dickcissel from Virginia, most of which date back twenty or thirty years.—RUSKIN S. FREER, *Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.*

**A Seventeenth Century Representation of the Cardinal.**—Among the many paintings by early Dutch artists exhibited in the Ryks-Museum in Amsterdam that include animals of various kinds, there is one of interest to American ornithologists in that it depicts a pair of Cardinals (*Richmondia cardinalis*). This canvas (catalogued as number 1223) is by M. d'Hondecoeter who lived from 1636 to 1695 so that the painting in question was made in the latter part of the Seventeenth Century.

As the Cardinals are shown grouped with a gray Parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*), a Love-bird (*Conurus madagascariensis*), a Cockatoo, a *Palaeornis*, and some Lories, it would appear that the painting was made from captive birds in Holland, indicating the early capture of living birds in America for transport to Europe. No colored plate from which the Cardinals might have been copied is known to me that was available at the period mentioned, nor does it seem probable that the representation was made from specimens preserved in some way.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

**Abnormal Plumage of the Scarlet Tanager.**—Early this summer a male Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*) was brought to me in a very

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