

mate has built). Dawson (*in* Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 179, 1942) describes what seems to have been a display of this sort performed by a male Vermilion Flycatcher not near a female.

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Nests of the Common Bush-Tanager and the Scaled Antpitta.—A recent paper by J. Stuart Rowley (Proc. Western Found. Vert. Zool., Vol. 1, No. 3:107–204, 1966) includes a description of a partially completed and abandoned nest of the Common Bush-Tanager (*Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*), and indicates that there are still no published data concerning any occupied nest of this species.

I observed such a nest on 25 April 1956, placed on the ground on a high cut-bank along the highway about three miles east of the center of Villa Juárez, Puebla, México. At that time I verified the ownership of the nest by observing the Bush-Tanager as it entered the nest. On 2 May 1956 the nest contained three eggs, and the Bush-Tanager was again observed at the nest. The cut-bank was high, steep, rocky, and densely overgrown with small ferns, mosses, and grasses, with a very few small woody shrubs, and a rather large tree-fern high on the bank. Remnants of cloud forest were adjacent to the bank. The nest was about 25 feet above the level of the highway, and was a horizontal cup about 3.5 inches in outside diameter and about 2 inches in inside depth, situated among ferns and mosses, and nearly roofed over by naturally growing mosses. It was constructed largely of rootlets. The eggs were approximately 16 to 18 mm in length, and were white with many small spots of pale buffy-chestnut, the spots being more numerous around the large end of the egg. The site of this nest was in marked contrast to that of the arboreal nest reported by Rowley (*op. cit.*, p. 196), although the choice of nesting material seems to have been similar.

In a discussion of the Scaled Antpitta (*Grallaria guatemalensis*), Rowley (*op. cit.*, pp. 160–161) correctly assumes that the nest of that species reported by Edwards and Lea (Condor, 57:45–46, 1955) was discovered on 9 August 1950, at which time it contained one egg. The female was collected at this nest on 10 August 1950, and a shelled egg taken from the oviduct. Both of the eggs were pale blue, apparently paler than the "deep robin-egg blue" of the Oaxaca eggs reported by Rowley (*op. cit.*, p. 161).—ERNEST P. EDWARDS, *Department of Biology, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia 24595, 7 December 1966.*

Nesting of the Black-capped Vireo in the Chisos Mountains, Texas.—The following observations of a nest of the Black-capped Vireo (*Vireo atricapilla*) were made in a narrow, dry canyon in the south slope of Pulliam Ridge in the Chisos Mountains of Big Bend National Park, Texas.

From its mouth upward this canyon gradually decreases in depth from about 100 to 70 feet and in width at floor level from about 150 to 50 feet. The walls and floor of the lower part consist of talus with an open growth mostly of Greg's ash (*Fraxinus greggii*), evergreen sumac (*Rhus virens*), the century plants (*Agave leuchuguilla* and *A. scabra*), ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*), prickly pear (*Opuntia* sp.), bear grass (*Nolina erumpens*), and sotol (*Dasyliirion leiophyllum*). Among these shorter plants, especially on the canyon floor, grow scattered junipers (*Juniperus* sp.), pinyon pines (*Pinus* sp.), and small-leaved oaks (*Quercus* sp.). Above 5800 feet sheer granite walls replace the talus slopes. In the cooler and shaded section formed above this elevation there is a decidedly more mesophytic vegetation dominated by a grove of large oaks (probably *Q. gravesii*) with a fairly dense understory of Mexican buckeye (*Ungnadia speciosa*) and hackberry (*Celtis* sp.) entwined with wild grape (*Vitis* sp.).

At approximately 17:00 on 4 May 1966, after having pursued a singing male Gray Vireo (*Vireo vicinior*) up a narrow side canyon, I paused at the top of the east wall of the main canyon above the mesic area and looking down noticed a pair of Black-capped Vireos foraging in the underbrush. The birds moved silently throughout this area for several minutes and then flew