birds, which seemed about ready to leave. They were fed at ten minute intervals by both parents, but during our two hours of observation the parents never arrived at the nest at the same time. On July 15 observers reported that the young had left.

Early in November Mr. Dater cut down the nest. It agrees in general appearance and structure with nests described by Chapman (1907. "The Warblers of North America," p. 174), except that there is a great deal of soft, pulpy white paper (perhaps weathered paper napkins left by picnickers) in the base and wall. This paper, which entirely surrounds some of the supporting twigs, is visible even inside the cup. The walls and lining are very thin.

The Cerulean Warbler has been regarded as a rare migrant in New Jersey. The nearest nesting area has been Dutchess County, New York, on the other side of the Hudson River farther north (Cruickshank, 1942. "Birds Around New York City," p. 392). In 1947 a female built a nest near Lyons, New Jersey, but the eggs never hatched (Nichols, 1947. *Audubon Field Notes*, 1: 172).—ELEANOR E. (MRS. J. Y. JR.) DATER, *259 Grove St., Ramsey, New Jersey.*

English Sparrows eating locust leaf-miners.—For the past several seasons there has been a severe outbreak of the locust leaf-miner (*Chalepus dorsalis* Thunberg) on black locust in the central Appalachian region. Adult beetles appear about the first of June, depositing their eggs within the tissues of the locust leaves. Larvae feed on the tissues between the two outer surfaces, causing blotch mines in the leaves. Often practically every leaf on a tree is affected and the whole tree turns brown. Pupae form within the curled-up edges of the leaf epidermis in late July or early August.

My attention has frequently been called to large numbers of English Sparrows, *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus), feeding in trees infested with these locust leaf-miners. During the summer of 1950 I repeatedly watched, through binoculars, these birds searching the locust leaves and feeding on adult beetles, larvae, and pupae. The birds systematically searched around the curled-up edges of the browned leaf epidermis. Flocks of thirty to fifty birds regularly fed in this manner in a locust tree near my home at Morgantown, West Virginia. On July 5, I saw one English Sparrow eat eleven larvae in a period of a little more than three minutes.

The leaf-miner outbreak has been an extensive one, and I do not mean to suggest that English Sparrows have been an important factor in the control of the pest. It is of interest, however, to see this much-maligned bird doing useful work in destroying shade-tree insects. —MAURICE BROOKS, *Division of Forestry, West Virginia University, Morgantown.*

An aberrantly colored Summer Tanager.—On May 17, 1950, while studying the bird population of a tract of 60-year-old loblolly and shortleaf pine (*Pinus taeda* and *P. echinata*) about one mile south of Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, I observed an adult male Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) in company with a slightly smaller red and yellow bird which at first I believed to be a young male. Realizing that young birds were not even out of the nest at that early date, I tried to recall whether I had ever before seen a red and yellow subadult male of that sort in the spring. While watching the two birds I noticed that the adult male was *courting* the other. I collected the red and yellow bird. Dissection revealed it to be an adult female with several well-developed ova, the largest about 10 mm. in diameter. No malignancy or abnormality was perceptible in the ovary or any other internal organ.

In color the specimen resembles an adult male, especially above. Nowhere, except possibly on the tail, is the red quite as bright as that of an average adult male, but the patches of dull olive-green are not noticeable, the general effect being of a *red* bird. Actually, the whole scapular tract on the right side is olive green while that on the left is largely red. In both wings some lesser coverts, middle coverts, greater coverts and remiges are definitely red, others definitely olive green. In both wings the four outermost primaries and all the primary coverts