

*Anas carolinensis* and *Gallinago delicata* in Winter.—Mr. John B. Rodgers brought into the Quincy Market, Boston, Mass., on February 2, 1892, one Green-winged Teal, and four Wilson's Snipe, which he had shot at West Barnstable, Cape Cod, Mass., probably a day or so before. Both the Teal and the Snipe were very fat.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

**The Migration of *Charadrius dominicus* in Massachusetts in 1891.**—Nantucket Island, August 20, 1891.—First arrival of American Golden Plover late this afternoon, about twenty in the flock. The next flock to appear was a dozen or fifteen on the 28th. Some were heard passing over the town on the night of the 27th. The weather since the 20th had been warm and humid with light southwest wind, with considerable fog which was very thick during the night and late afternoon, clearing up during the daytime. I drove constantly over the Plover ground, but no birds had landed. I saw two and shot one on the 29th.

August 30.—The wind was northeast at daylight and it was raining; later it backed all around the compass to northeast again, raining continuously all day, with considerable wind at times, and at others calm. Some Plover were heard whistling as they passed over the town last night and a very few landed, two or three flocks being seen the next day. August 31, I was on the Plover ground at daylight; the sky was lowering and atmosphere misty, almost rain; wind steady northeast all day. I had anticipated a landing of Plover, but was disappointed, only a few birds were seen. I saw one flock of thirty flying south on migration, high up. Quite a number passed the east side of the island tonight, but none landed. September 1, the weather was about the same as yesterday, and good for landing birds, but none to speak of came down. I saw this morning a flock of at least one hundred, high up, flying south on migration, also saw flocks eight and thirteen, respectively, which had landed. I was out from early morning until afternoon.

From the last date there was nothing to note until Sept. 6, on which day I was on the Plover ground at daylight; the wind was southwest and there was a dense fog which had prevailed all night, good weather to land the birds; there was a rain squall at 12.30, noon, the wind backed up as far as southeast, and the fog lifted over portions of the island. I saw only four Golden Plover, two of which I shot; no birds were reported as having been seen today.

Sept. 7.—There was quite a hard local northeast rain today, and tonight at about 8.30, a number of flocks of Plover were heard whistling as they passed over the town; none landed.

Sept. 12.—I drove over the western portion of the island; I saw only seven Golden Plover, four of which I shot from my wagon. It was a calm, pleasant day with a little air from the south. One of the above birds was a Palebelly (young), the first shot this season. The stomachs of these birds I sent to New York where they were examined by Mr. Buettmüller, the entomologist of the American Museum of Natural History, to

whom I am indebted for the following information regarding their contents. In one they are composed almost wholly of the elytra and other hard parts of a small weevil (*Otiorhynchus ovatus*); another had only coarse gravel, the ovipositors of a large ichneumon, and a few fine fragments of other insects; remains of a coleopterous larva were abundant in one or two of the stomachs with unidentifiable parts of a number of other insects.

Sept. 14, Siasconset.—Four good-sized flocks of Golden Plover passed here this morning during a severe rain squall; they were flying on migration; none came down to land; there were about two hundred and fifty birds in the aggregate.

There was nothing to note between the last date and Sept. 25; about sunset on this day two flocks of young birds passed from the east towards the west, very low down, the aggregate numbers of which were estimated at about sixty. They alighted for a few moments on the crest of the outside beach at the south side of the island, and then flew again towards the west, keeping close to the ground.

The result of the season of 1891 shows much favorable weather for landing the birds. It also shows that few birds happened to be passing during such periods, and consequently few were deflected over the island or came down to rest or feed. It bears out my view, before expressed, that these birds *will not stop*, unless compelled by adverse weather.

I have the following note from an acquaintance.—Malpeque, Prince Edward Island, August 24, 1891, the first movement of American Golden Plover today; one hundred and eighteen were seen; none were shot. The weather was like April, wind southeast, first rain, then clear, then rain again in the afternoon. There was no defined large movement after this date, the birds coming along in scattering flocks almost daily. No birds were noted at Tignish (northeast end of the island) until August 31, when a good many were seen. —GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

**The Golden Eagle in Pennsylvania.** — On Nov. 6, 1891, a Golden Eagle was shot near Manheim, a dozen miles from here, and was brought to me the next day. It was an immature male in good condition. This is the first instance which I have known of the bird's occurrence in this vicinity for thirty-five years. Until about 1856, for many years, a pair is said to have nested every year in the southern part of the county on a lofty, jutting cliff overlooking the Susquehanna River. —M. W. RAUB, *Lancaster, Pennsylvania.*

**The Golden Eagle in Ohio.** — On Nov. 10, 1891, Mr. O. B. Franks, a farmer living about five miles south of Wooster, shot a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) from a tree in the vicinity of his house. It was in immature plumage, and upon examination proved to be a male. In its stomach were found the remains of a bird. The species seems sufficiently rare in this region for its occurrence to merit notice. —HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Wooster, Ohio.*