

saw about 40 of the birds. They were in two flocks and flew in such a compact body that it was impossible to pick out a single bird; consequently one discharge of the gun brought down seven. Despite the scarcity of records this is really a common species in eastern Michigan, according to my experience. For six years, beginning with 1897, my autumn vacations were spent on the lake shore near Port Austin, Huron County, and here this sandpiper was present in unvarying abundance and long after all other waders had retreated south with the exception of the Sanderling and Black-bellied Plover.—J. CLAIRE WOOD, *Detroit, Michigan*.

**An Eskimo Curlew Captured at Sea.**—It may be of interest to note that when the S. S. 'Baltic' was about half way between Ireland and Newfoundland, on May 26, 1906, an Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*) came on board. To be more accurate, at noon on that day the ship's position was Lat. 49° 06' North, Long. 27° 28' West; the bird came on board at perhaps 2 or 3 p. m. It gave evidence, which was noticed by at least one other passenger, of having eaten within a few hours. Being evidently fatigued, it was finally caught by one of the steerage passengers, and confined in a cage roughly made from a soap box. It was fed on chopped beef and chicken, and ate heartily, but died a short time before we reached the Sandy Hook Lightship — possibly from too much food and too little exercise.

This curlew finds its way to the British Isles with sufficient frequency to be mentioned in the English handbooks as an occasional visitor.—ROBT. BARBOUR, *Montclair, N. J.*

**Contents of the Crop and Gizzard of a Young Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*).—The following is the result of the analysis made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, of the contents of the crop and gizzard of an immature specimen of this species, captured July 18, 1906:

"3 percent of the food is animal, consisting of the following:

1 Carabid beetle	1 Tettigoniid
1 <i>Leptura vibex</i>	8 <i>Camponotus pennsylvanicus</i>
8 <i>Plagioderma armoricæ</i>	1 Snail
1 <i>Pyropyga nigricans</i>	

"97 percent is vegetable matter made up as follows:

About 105 seeds of touch-me-not (*Impatiens biflora*), 22 %.

About 1750 seeds of blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), 31%.

8 seed pods of violet (*Viola* sp.) containing approximately 25 seeds each, together with 114 free seeds, making in all about 514 seeds of this species, 14%.

About 100 seeds of ground cherry (*Solanum* sp.), 2%.

About 462 seeds of sedge (*Carex* spp.), twelve being in perigynia, 4%.

2 pods of *Juncus* sp. with many seeds, 1%.

About 8 seeds of grass, 2%.

A few seeds of *Oxalis* sp. and a few unidentified, 1%.

Some bits of dead leaves and green browse, the latter probably from touch-me-not, 20%.

"Mineral matter consisting of 2 pebbles, is 2% of the entire bulk."—  
J. A. WEBER, *New York City*.

**Swallow-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) in New Brunswick.**

—Through the kindness of Mr. W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake, N. B., the Biological Survey has received the first record of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in New Brunswick. The bird was shot May 21, 1906, by Mr. G. S. Lacey at Clarendon Station and has been mounted by Emmach Bus of Scotch Lake.—WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Nests and Eggs of the Beardless Flycatcher (*Ornithion imberbe*).—**  
I purchased two sets of Beardless Flycatcher's (*Ornithion imberbe*) eggs of Mr. Gerald B. Thomas of Livermore, Iowa, who spent last spring collecting in British Honduras, Central America.

The type set was taken, with both parent birds, near the Manatee River, British Honduras, May 7, 1906. The set contained two eggs, advanced in incubation. The nest was placed in a small palmetto, 4½ feet from the ground and is composed of palmetto fiber and small weed stems, lined with cottony seed fiber of orchids. The nest is globular, with the entrance at the side.

The ground color of the eggs is white. They are spotted with lilac and dark and reddish brown about the crown, forming a ring. They resemble the eggs of *Dendroica pensylvanica*. The measurements are as follows: .66 × .48, .66 × .47 inches.

Set No. 2. This set was found May 16, 1906, about two miles distant from the place where the first set was taken. It contained two eggs, too far advanced to blow. The nest is made of palmetto fibers and other cottony fibers woven together between the stems of palmetto. It was placed 7 feet from the ground and resembles the type set.

One of the eggs is like the other two of the first set, but the other has more spots over the whole surface and the color is lilac rather than reddish brown. They measure .67 × .48, .68 × .49 inches.

Thomas writes as follows: "The first set of Beardless Flycatchers was taken from a nest in a small palmetto, about 4½ feet from the ground. The palmetto was on the edge of quite a clump of its kind and was situated in a flat sandy stretch of low land about five miles from the coast. The nearest fresh water was about two miles away.

"The other nest was in a similar location about two miles from where the type was found. This nest was about 7 feet from the ground and only a few rods from a freshwater creek. Two other nests — old ones — were found and both were built in palmettos, one about 12 feet from the ground and the other about 6 feet.