

have not the slightest doubt but that a careful search will prove it decidedly common in that locality.

Mr. Hunt's record of the Kentucky Warbler is considered by him to be the only record from southern New Jersey. On July 3, 1904, I observed two individuals of this species at Manahawkin, a locality still more southern than Pensauken where I again observed it on May 21, 1907. Though undoubtedly rare, it is probably of regular occurrence.—RICHARD C. HARLOW, *Edge Hill, Pa.*

**Rallus virginianus Breeding in the Delaware Valley.**—In 'The Auk' for January, 1908, p. 81, a correspondent appears to infer that the nesting of the Virginia Rail is rare in the location above mentioned. I find already recorded the nesting of this species as follows: In the 'Abstract of Proceedings of Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, Vol. IV, p. 5, three nests on the Delaware marshes below Philadelphia. In 'Cassinia' for 1903, p. 51, two nests at Richmond, Philadelphia, in the river marshes. In 'The Oologist,' Vol. III, p. 46, there is a record of five nests of this bird found in Chester County, Pa. One of these sets is in my collection. In 'The Oologist,' Vol. IV, p. 2, two additional nests are recorded from the same locality. This bird breeds not uncommonly in the extensive marshes along the Delaware River and its tributaries to at least twenty-five miles south of Wilmington, Del. I have a set of 7 eggs collected near Odessa, Del., July 19, 1903, and I have seen the bird in the nesting season near Rehoboth, Del., just below Cape Henlopen, and almost one hundred miles south of Philadelphia, Pa.—C. J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Chester County, Pa.*

**Nesting of the Virginia Rail in Philadelphia County, Pa.**—During ten years or more of persistent search the writer has failed to find more than two nests of the Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*) in north Philadelphia County, Pa., and consequently regards the bird as a rare summer resident. The two nests in question were found on May 28, 1903, in a marsh at Richmond, Philadelphia, well in the city limits, and to my chagrin they were subsequently deserted.

Several times the birds have been since seen during the summer, and a diligent search made for their nests, but without success.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Nesting of the Coot in Philadelphia County, Pa.**—The Coot (*Fulica americana*) is a common transient in the Delaware Valley, and has always been regarded as such by the writer, despite suspicious stories of its occurrence during summer told to me by gunners of questionable veracity. This was my belief until the summer of 1906, when I learned of the undoubted breeding of the Coot in this district.

On August 21, 1906, a gunner observed a Coot with six half grown young swimming together in a reedy tide-water pond at Richmond, Philadelphia,

not more than five miles from the City Hall, and well within the city limits. His description of the birds — Chicken-billed Ducks he called them — precluded any doubt as to their identity, the white frontal shield plate of the adult being a conspicuous identification mark.

On the same day another gunner shot a Coot on this pond whose identity was ascertained by the writer, thus confirming the observation of the other gunner, and proving conclusively that the Coot bred here. The following year, 1907, I hunted in vain for a Coot's nest in the marsh, in fact did not see a bird nor hear of any being shot in it.

This is the only record of the Coot breeding in the vicinity of Philadelphia known to me.— RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**American Woodcock Breeding at Saint Marys, Ga.**— Although a friend some few years ago told me that he had seen an American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) with small young, about twenty-five miles from here on the Satilla River, I have found the bird so rare, even during winter, that I had about decided that he was mistaken. I was therefore both surprised and pleased on the morning of March 9, 1908, to flush a bird from a set of four eggs while riding through a thicket of bushes about three feet high in a rather low place on the edge of a swamp. I was riding slowly at the time, trying to identify a small bird, and my horse's feet were almost in the nest before the bird quit it, rose above the bushes and settled down again about twenty feet away. The nest was of leaves and a little pine straw, and I found that incubation would have been over in a few days, but managed to save the eggs. The nest was about four miles from Saint Marys, and the Florida line, which I believe is the most southerly breeding record for the bird. Have only seen one other bird this year.— ISAAC F. ARNOW, *Saint Marys, Ga.*

**The Lesser Yellow-leg in Philadelphia County, Pa.**— On May 13, 1901, at Frankford, Philadelphia County, Pa., I saw a flock of six Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*) feeding in a shallow ditch bordering a large wood and wading about, often belly-deep, in the water in quest of food. They were watched for about ten minutes and were quite tame, allowing a close approach. When flushed they took wing together, uttering their characteristic shrill cries as they rose and circled around, and then flew off northward.

The Summer Yellow-leg is only mentioned in Stone's 'Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey' as "Common transient on the coast and less frequent on the larger streams" (p. 76). There are no reliable records of its occurrence in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and Fowler in his 'Water Birds of the Middle Delaware Valley' (Cassinia for 1903, p. 43) does not mention the bird. When I contributed my notes to Mr. Fowler regarding the Water Birds of Frankford and Vicinity I overlooked the observation of this species, consequently it was not recorded in his excellent paper.— RICHARD F. MILLER, *Harrowgate, Philadelphia, Pa.*