

Mr. Conley shot the bird November 13, 1913, at Little Spoon Island, a small island near Isle Au Haut. This specimen is of so unusual occurrence on the Atlantic coast that I am interested to have this instance recorded. At the present time I understand that the bird is still in Mr. Conley's possession.—CHARLES E. CLARKE, *West Somerville, Mass.*

A Banded Canada Goose.—On December 13, I shot a very large Canada Goose at the Pine Island Club, N. C. Both legs carried aluminum bands. The right numbered 312, the left, 314. This note if published in 'The Auk' may possibly be seen by the bander who would naturally in return give the facts regarding the banding.—HAROLD HERRICK, 25 *Liberty St., New York.*

Two Trumpeter Swan Records for Colorado.—A specimen of this species (*Olor buccinator*), the sex of which was not determined was shot by Mr. Walter Scott, near Timnath, seven miles southeast of Fort Collins, Colo., on November 18, 1897. Another specimen, a male, was found dead by Mr. J. L. Gray, at Rocky Ridge Lake, seven miles north of Fort Collins, on November 25, 1915.

Both specimens are mounted in the College Museum.—W. L. BURNETT, *Colorado Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Colo.*

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*) in Massachusetts in November.—On the 12th day of November, 1914, a King Rail was captured in Longmeadow. This is the latest time in the autumn that the presence of one of these birds has been noted in this region. Early writers on bird life in Massachusetts placed the King Rail in the class of birds whose presence in this State was accidental, and with only two records of their appearance in any part of the State, while now there are in collections here a half a dozen specimens of this bird that have been taken in the vicinity of Springfield in recent years.—ROBERT O. MORRIS, *Springfield, Mass.*

Willetts in Migration.—During the last days of May, 1907, while on my way from Havre to New York on the S. S. 'La Loraine,' I saw at sea a remarkable congregation of Willetts (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*).

It was in the middle of the morning of a gray, but not foggy, day, when we were off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, that I noticed a considerable gathering of birds resting on the water in the immediate path of the ship. As we approached them I thought they looked like shore birds, and as the vessel drew quite close to them those immediately near it rose on wing and flew off to right and left, and again alighted on the water among their fellows. In the way in which they left the path of the vessel they reminded me of similar flights of waterfowl seen in Alaska.

When the birds took wing, they were at once recognized as Willetts, and there must have been somewhere near a thousand of them, not all packed together in a dense clump on the water, but more or less scattered out, in

groups of forty, fifty or a hundred, yet all fairly near one another, and suggesting a single flock. They seemed to leave the water reluctantly and gave me the impression that they were weary.

The long flights demonstrated for many shore birds had always puzzled me, for it seemed hardly possible that such flights could be made without rest or food. Here, however, was an apparent explanation of the matter. The birds might stop to rest anywhere in the course of their long journey, and, no doubt, in many places food in abundance might be found floating on the water.

Though I had never seen or even heard of anything like this sight, I have taken it for granted that ornithologists had often observed and reported on this matter. I think I once mentioned it incidentally in 'Forest and Stream' in connection with some notes on shore birds. Mr. E. W. Nelson, to whom I mentioned the matter recently, advised me that the matter was new to him and suggested that this note be sent to 'The Auk.'—Geo. BIRD GRINNELL, *New York City*.

American Golden Plover (*Charadrius d. dominicus*) at Nantucket Island.—On September 6, 1915, I drove to the extreme western end of the island, and remained there an hour or two without seeing any birds. I interviewed the crew of the Life Saving Station at Maddeket, several of whom I knew, none of them had seen, or heard any Golden Plover or Eskimo Curlew passing this summer. One of the men said he had heard of five Golden Plover living in a certain field, the owner of which preferred watching, to shooting them. In the afternoon I drove to the south side of the Island (Surfside). I called at once on the former captain of the Life Saving Station located there, who was an old acquaintance, and a gunner. He informed me that his grandson had shot a Golden Plover the day before, he showed me the legs which I identified. He said there had been four in all living at Nobadeer pond, and that I could probably find the other three still there. I suggested we harness up his horse and ride down to the pond, he and his grandson taking their guns. On arrival we saw the three Golden Plover running about, two black and white breasted birds, and one 'pale-breast' (young); we succeeded in shooting the latter, which I later had made into a skin. I am of the opinion that these birds were the same ones which occupied the protected pasture mentioned above. They constitute the only records of this plover I have been able to obtain for the island of Nantucket this season. I also saw, while at the Nobadeer Pond, two Hudsonian Curlew, and two of the larger Yellowlegs.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Boston, Mass.*

Nest of the Alder Flycatcher on the Pocono Mt., Pa.—Among the low shrubs, birches and swamp grass, bordering a lake on the Tobyhanna River, Monroe County, Pa., the Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli alnorum*) is apparently not uncommon, for at least three pair can be found within a radius of two or three miles. The discovery of the nest is, how-