

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-

ever, a difficult problem, and has eluded the search of a number of ornithologists around this very lake for several years. On June 12, 1915, the nest was found by J. D. Carter in a low shrub well hidden and within twenty-four inches of the ground. One egg was laid on the 14th, but the nest was found destroyed on the 27th when it was again visited. On July 17 I found a new nest containing three fresh eggs in almost the same spot or within six feet of the first one; it was also well hidden, and it was by the luckiest chance that I happened to see it. The bird was not flushed either time, and was generally heard uttering the short harsh note from a hundred to five hundred feet away, giving little clew to the general position of the nest. While I was photographing, the parent bird ventured within fifteen feet of me, but all the time hidden in the thicket and occasionally uttering an unconcerned low single note. The nest was built of soft bleached grass, lined with fine thin material, the eggs being rich cream and spotted almost exactly like the Wood Pewee's eggs. I think this nest is the first recorded for the State of Pennsylvania.—WM. L. BAILY, *Ardmore, Pa.*

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) Breeding on the Pocono Mountain, Pa.—A nest containing four eggs was found along the Tobyhanna Creek, on Pocono Mountain in Monroe County, Pa., by Geo. H. Stuart, 3rd., in company with J. Fletcher Street on June 27, 1915. I had found a nest containing four fresh eggs in almost the identical spot eight years previous, June 23, 1907, in company C. G. Abbott, and though we did not collect the nest we obtained excellent photographs of the eggs and one of the birds on the nest. On July 17, 1915, I found a third nest containing three young about two days old, which I photographed; and I also obtained another picture of the parent near the nest. During an hour's stay within about thirty feet of the nest, both birds were near by, somewhat anxious, and uttering every few seconds their drawing "pe-a."

The nesting sites were all in little open sunny spots of wet sphagnum in the dense secluded forest of spruce, hemlock, balsam and tamarack; and all through the moss grew the wintergreen, bunch berry and occasionally the fragrant white swamp azalia. The nests were hidden in the sides of little mounds of sphagnum; only a little black flat hole was visible, which did not even look suspicious. The nest which had young was composed first of small spruce twigs, and then lined thickly with pine needles only, and set right in the sphagnum deeply cupped. As I had not flushed the bird, I poked my finger into it for investigation before I knew it to be a nest. Mr. Stuart's nest, which contained eggs, was simply lined with pine needles. This is the only spot on Mt. Pocono where we have found this species breeding, and it is safe to state that there were at least three pairs in the vicinity.—WM. L. BAILY, *Ardmore, Pa.*

Swainson's Hawk in Illinois.—An interesting record is the capture of a beautifully marked specimen of *Buteo swainsoni*, near Waukegan, by