

shooting grounds, killed doubtless before daylight, for the "sport" starts early.

Certain "oölogists" who have learned of the slaughter of the Sharpshins are most vehement in their protests because in many places this species is becoming so rare that it is difficult to obtain sets of their eggs!—WITMER STONE, *Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

Nighthawk (*Chordeiles virginianus*), Roosting on Flag-pole.—Beginning in early May a few of these birds could be seen in the evenings flying about over Jacksonville, Fla., uttering at times their single note "peent," and by the first part of August flocks of from 20 to 30 were in the air during the evenings. One of these birds was observed on several mornings during early July 1922, resting on a five-inch copper ball on the top of a flag pole on a building about 80 feet above the busy, business corner of Forsyth and Laura Streets. It would rest motionless, apparently asleep, and when the sun came up over the building about nine-thirty A. M., it would stretch its wings and fly away.—THOMAS HALLINAN, *Jacksonville, Florida.*

Olive-sided Flycatcher Summering at Green Pond, N. J.—Near Green Pond, N. J., on August 6, I found in a wild partly cut-over valley, well watered and with a sprinkling of dead trees, an Olive-sided Flycatcher. Out of curiosity I returned to this spot August 13 and found the bird in the same tree. While watching him I heard the call of another from the opposite side of the clearing. The first bird appeared to be an adult with prominent crest. It was continually bothered, when it returned from a successful dart with a dragon fly, or other insect, by a third bird of this species which looked like a bird of the year, and was without a crest—at least it showed none. The young bird was less skillful in the air than the old, though it caught some insects. I watched the two almost an hour, but the adult did not feed the other, so I could not establish relationships or whether the birds bred this year where I found them. However, the suitability of the locality; the early date (August 6); the continued presence on August 13, and the presence of a calling adult (quite frequently calling August 13), and an apparently young bird make it appear that the species actually did breed.—CHAS. A. URNER, *613 Cleveland Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.*

Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) in Maryland in Summer.—On June 23, 1922, Mr. Ernest B. Marshall of Laurel, Maryland, shot an adult male and two juvenile Prairie Horned Larks on his farm near Laurel. These birds were presented to the United States National Museum, and are apparently the first record of this subspecies in summer in the state. The adult male, upon dissection, clearly indicates by the enlarged testicles, that it was about to breed again. The young birds, in full juvenal plumage, had the wing and tail feathers fully grown