

On May 12, 1912, I located the nest of a Pileated Woodpecker at Newton, New Jersey in the stub of a dead hickory thirty-five feet from the ground. The bird was first seen by Mr. George H. Stuart and afterwards by Mr. Julian Potter and myself. Shortly after I located the nest the bird came back, circled around the tree several times, flying away each time and finally entered the nest hole while we were at a distance of only some thirty feet from the tree. We were unable to dislodge her until I climbed the tree nearly up to the nest. Owing to the decayed condition of the upper part of the stub and the fact that we had no hatchet we were unable to determine whether she had eggs or young birds. We heard the male several time but did not seem him. The call of the Pileated was much like that of a Flicker but the notes were less rapid, wilder, sounding more like a series of clucks with a curious quirk at the end. The note of the male has a different cadence from that of the female. Two old nests were also found. The owner of the land where the nesting tree was located, reported that the bird had nested there for two years past. It very rarely occupies the same nest twice.—SAMUEL SCOVILLE, JR., *Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.*

The Red-naped Sapsucker in Oklahoma.—While on a collection trip in Pittsburg and Latimer Counties, Oklahoma, I collected a male specimen of *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*, March 23, 1914. The true identity of this specimen escaped my notice until sometime ago when I began a paper on Oklahoma Woodpeckers. Later Dr. H. C. Oberholser identified the specimen as *S. v. nuchalis*. So far as we are aware, this is the first recorded instance of the occurrence of this bird in Oklahoma. This specimen is in the museum of the University of Oklahoma, and bears accession number 14, n.s., and field number 131.—E. D. CRABB, *Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.*

Another Three-toed Woodpecker in Michigan.—Among some skins which I acquired about two years ago, is a male Three-toed Woodpecker, (*Picoides americanus americanus*) collected by Mr. C. F. Brandler at Amasa, Iron county, Michigan, on November 24, 1910.

I know of only three other published records of the taking of this species in Michigan. (See Auk, Vol. 30, 1913, p. 272; and Vol. 33, 1921, p. 274 and p. 283.)—STEPHEN S. GREGORY, JR., *345 Barry Ave., Chicago, Ill.*

Observations on the Habits of the Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus v. vociferus*).—The following observations on the Whip-poor-will were made at Lakeville, Plymouth County, Mass., during the years 1900 to 1902 and are transcribed from notes made at the time. The birds were common there and the writer was living on a large farm under conditions especially favorable for observation.

In 1900, the first arrival was recorded May 5, when a bird came and sang on the door-step, and they at once became common. In 1901, on the evening of May 4, about eight o'clock, a single bird was heard singing.

This was the first arrival noted and no others were heard that evening. At two o'clock the following morning, six hours later, I was awakened by birds singing loudly everywhere. I dressed and went out and for more than an hour the chorus continued. There were numbers of birds about the house, on the door-step and ridge-pole, others singing in the road or from the stone walls along the road side, while still others could be heard down in the pastures,—often eight or ten were singing at the same instant. I walked down the road for a half mile and the birds seemed equally as abundant on neighbors' farms. It seems probable that the migration takes place at night as these birds had just arrived. In 1902, the first arrivals were earlier, April 30.

The Whip-poor-will sings most continuously from dusk till about 9.30 p. m. and from 2.00 a.m. till dawn. During the intervening hours only an occasional song is heard. The song season lasts from their arrival in spring until late July or early August. Then there is a marked falling off in the number of singing birds heard until toward the end of August or early in September an increase in the number of singers is again noted. The songs of these late birds often lack the energy that characterizes the spring performance but a good many continue to sing until they leave for the south. My latest singing bird was noted September 24, 1901.

A certain fence along the roadside was a favorite singing station during 1901. During the month of June, I spent the early part of a number of evenings watching them. June 15 a Whip-poor-will alighted on the fence and uttered its "chuck" note, which usually precedes the regular song, repeating it a number of times but not giving a note of the usual "Whip-poor-will" call. It also did the same while on the wing. This bird was supposed to be a female as no conspicuous light area was visible on the tail. If so, she was capable of singing the same as the male for I later heard and saw her sing, both from the fence and while on the ground in the middle of the road. She finally flew and was followed by another bird which may have been her mate.

Some of the birds had a regular route that they followed each night with certain favorite spots where they stopped to sing and each station was visited in regular order. One bird, that I watched and listened to for a number of successive evenings, was always first heard, just at dusk, from the bars between two pastures about fifteen hundred feet to the south of the house. Here he sang several times with intervals between, then crossed the road and flew to a spot, on a stone wall that bordered a wood lot, eight hundred feet east of the house. From this singing station he went direct to a rail fence closer to the house and between it and a peach orchard. After singing a number of times he then would fly to a stone wall by the side of the road and from this latter station always returned to the pasture. The time taken to make this circuit varied from 25 to 35 minutes. I watched this bird from several places of concealment and ascertained to my satisfaction that it was the same individual that visited each of these places and that the order given above was not varied. The spot from

which he sang was, in all cases, nearly the same, i.e., within a very few feet of the place where he was seen on a previous evening. Between intervals of singing he sometimes flew into the air after insects returning again to the same perch. At other times he remained motionless between songs. Sometimes the song would be broken off abruptly and the bird would take wing and capture an insect. In such cases, after returning to his perch, he usually remained silent for a while.

After it became too dark for satisfactory observation, I frequently heard a bird sing again from some of these stations but I never was able to determine if he made a second circuit of his singing stations during the same evening. I doubt if he did for the reason that the door-step bird never sang from there more than once during an evening. Another individual was quite punctual in the time of his arrival and we made it a practise during the early summer to watch for him each night. Within a few minutes of 8.30 he would be heard singing just outside the door. It is probable that the insects attracted by the light streaming from the windows induced him to come so close to the house.—F. SEYMOUR HERSEY, *Taunton, Mass.*

Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*) at Cape May, N. J.—

While a party of members of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club were exploring the meadows and dunes at Cape May Point, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, we were attracted by a bird which flew out from a growth of wind swept and half dead Red Cedars on Pond Creek Meadow. It dashed out into the air seized an insect and returned to its perch. It had all the action of a Kingbird and such we supposed it to be. But when a dozen glasses were leveled at it we saw to our surprise that the bird lacked the characteristic white tip to its tail; the upper surface was found to be gray and in addition a dark line extended through the eye like that of a Shrike though broader and not so distinct. In actions and general appearance the bird was like our ordinary Kingbird. He made no sound of any kind while under observation. We were trying to place the bird when some one produced one of those ever ready bird identifiers, Reed's 'Pocket Bird Guide,' and turned to the Kingbird and there on the opposite page was the Gray Kingbird. The bird in the tree was compared with the picture in the book and was found to be identical in every detail. For further confirmation a description was written and sent to Dr. Witmer Stone with the question attached "What is it"? The answer came back the next morning over the wire "Gray Kingbird." Several of those who saw the bird examined skins the next day at the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia and further confirmed the identification. This is the first record of the species for New Jersey and, we believe, with one exception the first record north of South Carolina.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

The Starling in Norfolk, Va.—On January 21, 1921, at Campostella Heights, a suburb of Norfolk, my attention was attracted by the clear