

Barn Swallow Resting upon Water.—Barn Swallows during the summer of 1928 nested in a shed on the end of a wharf projecting into Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. When I found the nest there were four young birds perching on its edge and one on a nearby rafter. I wanted to band these swallows, so another boy climbed up to the nest to get them. When he reached for one, two of them flew, one going to a beam and the other out through the doorway. I ran outside and saw the young bird flying diagonally from the wharf about ten feet above the water. It went thirty or forty feet and then returned to a perching place while several adult Barn Swallows flew close about it, calling loudly. When the young bird reached a place to rest I thought then would be the time to get it easily, but as I was about to put my hands on it, it flew over the same course above the water, but instead of returning went about thirty feet parallel with the end of the wharf. The adult swallows again flew close to the young bird and also called loudly. The line of flight gradually grew nearer to the wavy water until the young swallow was about a foot above it. Then it dropped upon the surface with outstretched wings which were held still, appearing to be touching the water. The parent birds then flew away from the young one on the water. At least half a minute passed when much to our surprise the swallow rose from the water and flew back to the wharf!

This is a definite observation of a passerine bird resting upon a branch of the ocean. Perhaps migrating birds rest for a moment in this manner at intervals on their journeys across large bodies of water.—MERRILL Wood, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

White-eyed Vireo in Southern Michigan.—While collecting in the vicinity of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on May 13, 1928, I secured a female White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus griseus*).

As far as published records go, this is the first specimen that has been taken within the State. The late W. B. Barrows in 'Birds of Michigan' mentions a few sight records. Mr. Norman Wood, Curator of Birds in the University of Michigan Museum, is of the opinion that the species has never before been taken in the State.

This individual was observed feeding in a dense thicket at the edge of a water-hole bordering a fairly heavy woodland. It confined its foraging to the lower growths, never more than six feet from the ground.

The specimen is now No. 59268 in the University of Michigan Museum Collection.—A. D. TINKER, *Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Audubon's Warbler Near Minneapolis, Minn.—On April 28, 1928, near a small lake two miles southwest of Minneapolis, Minn., I saw an Audubon's Warbler. It was feeding in a birch on a hillside and I was thus able to get within about fifteen feet of it and watched it carefully for several minutes with a 6 x field glass. Of course the specimen should have been taken, but I feel satisfied that no mistake was made in identi-

fication, as the conditions under which the bird was observed were ideal. All marks were carefully noted and the bright yellow throat plainly seen. This, according to Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, is the first record for this species in the state of Minnesota.—ERNIE D. SWEDENBORG, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

Nest of Golden-crowned Kinglet in Millelacs County, Minnesota.—On July 26, 1928, in a spruce swamp located about five miles southeast of Onamia, Millelacs County, Minnesota, I found the nest of a Golden-crowned Kinglet containing nine well developed nestlings. It was a beautiful pensile nest made of moss and lined with feathers, placed in a thirty-two foot spruce about four feet from the top. As far as I could tell from quite a close watch during the following two days, the male did not assist in feeding the young. It stayed in the immediate vicinity and several times went to the nest, but at no time was it seen to be carrying food. The young were still being fed on the afternoon of the 28th but on the morning of the 29th the nest was empty. According to Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, this is the second nest of this species found in the state of Minnesota.—ERNIE D. SWEDENBORG, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

Notes from Washington, D. C.—*Gavia stellata*. RED-THROATED LOON.—On the morning of April 17, 1928, while strolling along the Tidal Basin, Potomac Park, D. C., my attention was attracted to a pair of birds swimming about which appeared to be Loons. A heavy rain began, so observations ceased. The next day, April 18, a single bird was seen resting on the beach, preening its feathers and glancing about. Small parties of tourists were constantly passing, but it paid no attention to them. The Loon permitted me to walk right up and take it into my arms. Squawks and stabs were to no avail, as I carried it to the U. S. Biological Survey where it was viewed with amusement and surprise by most of the members of the Bureau. Upon inquiry, the National Zoological Park expressed a willingness to have it added to its collection. Mr. Talbott Denmead supplied a basket and the bird was taken on a ride through the city in a street car. It was placed in the large flying cage with Herring Gulls and Black-crowned Night Herons. These birds formed a reception committee, circling about the pool and eyeing the loon with great suspicion. Whenever it drew near or took a poke at them the herons raised their crests and jumped for dear life. A keeper discovered it dead on the afternoon of April 20 with part of the entrails eaten. Through some error, the bird was buried, but I had it exhumed on April 26 and Mr. C. H. M. Barrett, after some difficulty, succeeded in making a fair skin. It now reposes in the Biological Survey collection.

***Mareca penelope*. EUROPEAN WIDGEON.**—John G. May and I secured a young male for the Biological Survey collection, which had been shot at Brent's Point, at the junction of Aquia Creek and the Potomac River, in Stafford County, Virginia, on December 24, 1927, by Mr. Uly T. Brooks.