

but first alighted in the trees above the nest, then flew to the base of the bank on one side or the other of the nest, and then hopped to it. The young were evidently stimulated to open their mouths by tactual stimuli. Insect larvae and pupae appeared to compose as much as 90% of the food for the young, much of the remainder being moths.

The male removed 27 fecal sacs to the female's 14 during the periods of observation. In all cases where the disposition of the sacs was noted they were wiped off on tree branches. The brooding was apparently all done by the female, and she was not observed brooding after the young were seven days old.

With a single exception, the birds were not heard singing. The alarm note was infrequently used. When the female was on the nest and the male arrived with food she would give three musical chirps and leave. The young did not make any sounds until they were ten days old, when they began making their peculiar hissing-chirp. The female was more excitable than the male, but both adults were remarkably calm. A passing car would disturb them only momentarily if at all.

When the young were seven days old their appearance changed radically, due to the opening of their eyes and the unsheathing of their feathers. After they were eight days old they became very restless; at various times they jostled about so much that one or the other almost fell from the nest. I hoped that I should be able to observe them leaving the nest, but this event occurred while I was gone, between 8:00 and 9:15 A. M. on July 26, when they were twelve days old.—VICTOR A. GREULACH, *Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio.*

Some 1933 Records from Berkshire County, Massachusetts.—*Casmerodius albus egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—In so far as our records show, but one Egret had been seen in Berkshire County previous to 1933. This was in 1930. From July 24, 1933, when the first Egrets were seen, at Cheshire Reservoir, to September 25, when the last one was observed, in Pittsfield, Egrets were actually quite common. The largest number seen in one day totaled fourteen.

Clangula hyemalis. OLD SQUAW.—Stanley Clarke and I saw a male well out in Onota Lake, Pittsfield, on October 29. This is our first Twentieth Century record.

Melanitta deglandi. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—On the night of December 28, with the temperature about five below zero, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus McK. Gifford found a male in the snow on Commonwealth Ave., Pittsfield. Our lakes had been frozen over for nearly a month.

Arenaria interpres morinella. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—On May 28, in Pittsfield, I identified a male from a distance of less than twenty feet. This is the second record for the county.

Pelidna alpina sakhalina. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—Two were found at Onota Lake on October 26. This is the first definite record for the Berkshires.

Larus philadelphia. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—Stanley Clarke observed two at Onota on September 9. This is the first record since 1902.

Picoides tridactylus bacatus. AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Henry A. LaBeau observed one in North Adams on October 3, an unusually early date. He had an excellent view from a distance of about fifteen feet.

Iridoprocne bicolor. TREE SWALLOW.—I saw and heard one in Lanesboro on October 12. This date, which is more than a month late, is all the more unusual when it is realized that September was a cold, rainy month.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—Gerald Cole found three pairs nesting in Williamstown and this species was frequently noted in Pittsfield.

Progne subis subis. PURPLE MARTIN.—No record for the year.

Dendroica cerulea. CERULEAN WARBLER.—H. A. LaBeau observed one in the lower branches of an elm tree in North Adams on May 21.

Carduelis carduelis. EUROPEAN GOLDFINCH.—William J. Cartwright, an experienced observer, found one in a flock of Juncos and American Goldfinches in Williamstown on October 21. This is a new record for the county.—G. BARTLETT HENDRICKS, *Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass.*

Notes from Cheshire County and Coastal New Hampshire.—Reference to published sources in the following notes are: Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States,' and to the 'Bulletin of the Audubon Society of New Hampshire.' I am indebted to the persons named for the privilege of publishing these notes.

Rallus c. crepitans. CLAPPER RAIL.—About September 9, 1933, one seen at the southeastern end of Eel Pond (off Rye Harbor), as I am informed by Mr. Drake, hotel proprietor of Rye.

Arquatella m. maritima. PURPLE SANDPIPER.—Forbush (Vol. 1, p. 405) classes this species as a "winter visitor coastwise." Francis Beach White (N. H. Audubon Bulletin, Vols. IX, p. 3, X, p. 30, and XI, pp. 7 and 32) proves it to be a rather common spring migrant. L. R. Nelson on May 1, 1933, I believe took the first spring specimens.

Petrochelidon l. lunifrons. CLIFF SWALLOW.—Late migration dates for this species are September 11 and 12, 1933, when I saw small flights working down the coast from Great Bay to Seabrook, becoming the more common the afternoon of the 12th.

Hirundo erythrogaster. BARN SWALLOW.—Since Forbush gives (Vol. 3, p. 149) as the latest dates for this species in Massachusetts November 1, 2 and 4, the fact that Game Warden L. M. Hill saw a flight of them at Rye on November 5, 1932 is of interest.

According to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser the migration files of the Biological Survey contain no later date than this for the four northern New England states.

Dendroica p. palmarum. PALM WARBLER.—I saw an individual here April 25, 1933, apparently the third spring record for the state.