

Chuck-will's-widow in Illinois.—An adult female *Antrostomus carolinensis* was collected on April 17, 1935, near Alto Pass, Union County, in southwestern Illinois. Robert Ridgway (Catalogue of Birds Ascertained to Occur in Illinois, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., X., 376; A Revised Catalogue of Birds Ascertained to Occur in Illinois, Bull. Ill. State. Lab. Nat. Hist. No. 4, 185) in early days found it to be a rare summer resident in Illinois north to 38° 20', i.e. in the southern fourth of the state. He, together with others, has heard it in the territory in question in comparatively recent years. Nevertheless, the writers have been unable to find a single definite mention of its being taken in the state; hence this record.—A. C. TWOMEY, *Camrose, Alberta, Canada*, and C. T. BLACK, *Chicago, Illinois*.

Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) at Lake Mattamuskeet, N. C.—On October 1, 1935, two Kingbirds were seen perched on a telephone wire by the highway just outside the borders of Lake Mattamuskeet Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, in Hyde County, North Carolina. One of these birds was the well known eastern species, *Tyrannus tyrannus*, and the other an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*). All of the chief markings of the western bird could be plainly seen with the naked eye as well as through 8-power glasses and a comparison of the two birds was easily had as they stayed rather close together, flying eventually to the tops of some trees nearby. As *verticalis* is an accidental visitor in the Eastern States and records in North Carolina are scarce or missing, it is thought worth while to publish this record.—EARLE R. GREENE, *U. S. Biological Survey, New Holland, N. C.*

Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) in Wisconsin.—June 2, 1935, there were secured by Mr. E. G. Wright, of the Academy staff, in Kenosha Co., Wis., two specimens of the Arkansas Kingbird. Both sexes were represented, the male only being in breeding condition.

At least one other bird of this species has been taken in the Chicago region and there have been creditable sight records.—E. R. FORD, *Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago, Ill.*

Fargo's Thorn-bird in Matto Grosso.—In a recent paper on *Phacellodomus rufifrons fargoii* (Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., No. 316, 1935, p. 2) I listed two specimens from Descalvados and Urucum de Corumba, "Uruguay." Both these localities are, of course, in the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, not in Uruguay as recorded. I am indebted to my friend Colin C. Sanborn of Field Museum for calling this lapse to my attention.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

Rough-winged Swallow Breeding in Rhode Island.—The Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*) has been restricted very closely to the southwestern coastal section in Rhode Island. Mrs. Alice Hall Walter informs me that a nest located in a sewer pipe emptying into tide water was found at Pawtuxet on June 10, 1933.

The first known breeding record of this species in the valley of the Blackstone River, and the farthest north occurrence in the state, was established when the writer found a pair of birds about a nesting site near Lonsdale, in the town of Lincoln, on May 19, 1935. The bank in which the nest was located overlooks a small marsh on the west bank of the Blackstone River. I did not inspect the nest at this time, but a visit on May 21 showed that the nest was occupied. The entrance was too small to admit my hand, and I had neglected to bring a light. On the evening of May 23, I saw no signs of the birds as I approached and after climbing the bank, which was

rather soft and loose, I found one egg, with its contents still intact, on the ground beneath the entrance. Nearby were the remains of another. A search failed to show any signs of the occupants.

Visits immediately subsequent to this showed no sign of the birds, but early in June, I occasionally saw one of them nearby, never two. I was therefore completely surprised on June 21, after deciding to look at the nest again, to see the widely opened mouths of three young in the beam of my flashlight. They evidently connected every disturbance of their dark retreat with food. The entrance tunnel was about three feet long. But this second attempt to bring out a family was also a failure, for on June 27, the remains of one of the young birds, torn apart by some prowler, were near the entrance of the tunnel; the adults or other young were never seen again.

An interesting sidelight on this occurrence is the fact that the nesting site is less than two miles from the western border of Bristol County, Massachusetts, where attempts have been made to locate a nest of this species in recent years. (See Auk, January, 1934, p. 85.) Mr. A. C. Bent informs me that, so far as he knows, its nest has not been found through the season of 1935.—ALFRED E. EYNON, *Lonsdale, R. I.*

A Colony of Cliff Swallows in Chester County, Pa.—In view of the scarcity of nesting Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon a. albifrons*) in southeastern Pennsylvania it seems desirable to publish the record of a colony. It is located on the farm of Mr. Warren Hughes, in the northern part of Chester County, about three miles from Elverson and about ten miles southwest of Pottstown. Mr. Hughes moved to this farm from Berks County in 1902 and the present large modern barn was built in 1912. The Swallows—a pair—arrived in 1913 or 1914 and built a nest over a nail left by the carpenters on the vertical side of a joist projecting out from the wall and forming the floor of the overhang; it is about nine feet from the ground. The following year two pairs arrived. Mr. Hughes noticed they had some difficulty in making the nest adhere to the joist and nailed a narrow strip along the lower part to furnish a support for the nests; after that they had no trouble. From that time until now the colony has been very slowly growing, though whether at a uniform rate is not definitely known. At the time of my visit on July 4, 1935, there were ten occupied nests and two incompleated nests under the overhang. With them were about an equal number of Barn Swallows, apparently living together in complete harmony. One Barn Swallow nest was only about twelve inches from a Cliff Swallow nest, both containing young. Last summer, (1934), one or two pairs of the Cliff Swallows moved up under the projecting eave, near the peak of the roof, on the same side of the barn, facing south. This summer five occupied nests were observed there; a strip had also been nailed to the rafter there to furnish a sure support for the nests. This makes fifteen occupied nests in all; there are at least fifteen pairs of the Swallows and perhaps two or three more. The nests contained the second brood at the time of my visit and a number of the young of the first brood were on the wing and seen resting on shed roof and telephone wires, mingling sociably with the Barn Swallows. It was learned from Mr. Hughes that the Cliff Swallows arrive in the Spring a week to two weeks after the Barn Swallows and leave about that much later, at the end of the season. The exact dates, unfortunately, are not available. This year, (1935) they were very late and he began to fear they would not come; finally, however, they arrived, eighteen to twenty days after the Barn Swallows.

This summer I ascertained that the Swallows have appeared and nested on three or four farms—a pair in each case—in the neighborhood, and not over a mile from