

**Chimney Swifts in eastern Panama.**—The Princeton Museum of Zoölogy has received from Mr. H. Wedel two specimens of *Chaetura pelagica* collected by him at Port Obaldia, on the Caribbean coast of extreme eastern Panama, in April, 1934. One, labeled '♂ (?)', was taken on the 24th of the month; the other, labeled '♀ (?)', was taken next day. In neither were the gonads enlarged.

The only other record of the Chimney Swift from Panama is of two taken at Cocoplum, Boca del Toro (also on the Caribbean coast but at the opposite end of the Republic from Obaldia) on October 28, 1927 (Chapman, 'Auk' 48: 119-121, 1931). Mr. Wedel's birds are, therefore, the first collected in Panama in spring, and the locality is the farthest southeast that the species has ever been identified. They lend support to Dr. Chapman's theory that the Chimney Swift winters in Amazonia.—CHARLES H. ROGERS, *Princeton Museum of Zoölogy, Princeton, N. J.*

**Swifts at Sea.**—At 6.00 p. m., April 18, 1937, while northward bound on the S. S. 'Ancon', about two and a half hours out of Cristobal and ten miles north of the Panama mainland near Porto Bello, I saw a loose flock of about forty swifts resembling *Chaetura pelagica*. They were never more than 150 feet above the sea, flew rapidly in intertwining courses around the ship for about two minutes and disappeared as I attempted to follow them from one side of the steamer to the other. Captain Swinson of the 'Ancon,' who was with me at the time this observation was made, subsequently stated that about half an hour later he saw another flock containing about one hundred of "those cut-wing birds." If his identification is correct, it indicates that the birds were following a northward course and thus confirms my belief that they were migrants. If they were migrants, the probability of their being *Chaetura pelagica* is increased by the fact that no swift of this genus is known to nest in the Greater Antilles.

Further evidence supporting this identification is supplied by the capture of two Chimney Swifts on the Caribbean coast of Panama, near the Colombian boundary, on April 24 and 25, 1934, as recorded by Mr. Charles H. Rogers in this issue of 'The Auk'.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**Alder Flycatcher at Pensacola, Florida.**—On September 13, 1936, I collected an Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax t. traillii*) at Pensacola, Florida. It was perched in a clump of coffee-weed (*Glottidium?*) on the shore of Escambia Bay. There are only two other records for the State, a specimen at Kissimmee, May 3, 1893, and another at Tallahassee, August 6, 1900 (Howell, 'Florida Bird Life,' p. 325). My specimen is of particular interest since it was taken more than a month later than the Tallahassee specimen, and since Pensacola is two hundred and ten miles west of Tallahassee and about four hundred and fifty miles northwest of Kissimmee. The specimen was identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser and is in my collection.—ROBERT C. McCLANAHAN, *1700 East Avery St., Pensacola, Florida.*

**Canada Jay breeding in Wisconsin.**—The Canada Jay (*Perisoreus c. canadensis*) is a permanent resident in at least the two northernmost tiers of counties in Wisconsin. Kumlien and Hollister ('The Birds of Wisconsin', p. 85, 1903) say: "There does not seem to be very good evidence that it is a summer resident in any part of the state." The breeding range as given in the fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check-list does not include Wisconsin. H. Nehrling ('Our Native Birds,' 2: 327-8, 1896) includes northern Wisconsin in the breeding range but is not more specific. He states further: "In the Gogebic region they nest as early as March 20, but most of the nests are found in April." He evidently refers to Gogebic County, Michigan, bordering Wisconsin.

The earliest reference that I have found to the actual discovery of a nest is in the Stevens Point 'Journal' for April 15, 1876: "W. G. Hinman showed us a fresh bird's egg the other day, which he found in a nest on Spirit River, where the snow was yet four feet deep. The nest was built in a tree and belonged to the species commonly known as 'meat birds'". Spirit River rises in the southeastern corner of Price County, flows eastward, and enters the Wisconsin River below Tomahawk in Lincoln County.

There is a brief reference by A. J. Schoenebeck ('Birds of Oconto County,' p. 32, [1902]; privately printed) to the species' nesting in Oconto County: "This is a regular breeder in the northwestern part of this county, but not common. On March 28, 1898, I found a nest of this species in a cedar tree about fifteen feet high near Maiden Lake." In June, 1918, H. H. T. Jackson (Auk, 40: 484, 1923) found adults accompanied by young at Mamie Lake, Vilas County, on the state line.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Albert Van S. Pulling of the U. S. Biological Survey, it is possible to add appreciably to our information. In late February, 1935, Mr. John Cole, while attached to the CCC camp at Loretta, Sawyer County, discovered a nest in process of construction. It was built about seven feet from the ground in a balsam fir in a cedar swamp near the village. Mr. Pulling and Mr. Cole took pictures of one of the parents sitting on the nest, with its four eggs, on March 20. Three birds hatched in late March, apparently only two of which reached maturity. They left the nest late in April and by May had disappeared from the locality. In zero weather the parents would not remain away from the nest more than a minute or two. The young birds grew rapidly and apparently were well fed. The male must have either fed the female or taken a turn on the nest. It is possible that there was sufficient food cached in the vicinity to last through the brooding period. Mr. Pulling states that there is little to substantiate this hypothesis but since the species is omnivorous and exceedingly industrious in carrying away and hiding food, it is well within the realm of possibility.—A. W. SCHORGER, 168 North Prospect Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

**American Magpie in Missouri and Illinois.**—On November 3, 1936, a farmer reported seeing an American Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) at Lima, Illinois. However, I took no cognizance of the record until I received a letter from Robert H. Painter, publisher of the 'La Grange Indicator,' La Grange, Missouri, on January 9, 1937, telling me that an American Magpie in good condition was recently brought to his office for identification. The bird was caught in a steel trap set for mink and baited with a muskrat carcass. A second magpie was shot by Mr. J. B. Dyer, and a skin made from the bird, at La Belle, Missouri, which is a few miles from the locality in which the La Grange magpie was killed. Both birds were captured within two days of each other. Thus we have two new dead records of the magpie for Missouri, and the sight record of questionable value from Adams County, Illinois, about twenty miles east of La Grange.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, Quincy, Illinois.

**Eastern Crows nesting on or near the ground.**—During the summer of 1935, while the writer and Lawrence J. Merovka, U. S. Game Management Agent, were investigating conditions of the migratory-waterfowl breeding grounds in Manitoba, Canada, for the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, we observed four nests of Eastern Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) located either on the ground or in reeds directly over water.

On June 13, 1935, along the south shore of Lake Manitoba, we discovered two Crows' nests that had been built on the ground. The first was in the vicinity of