

The following records of the nesting of this duck on the Bombay Hook Refuge as reported by Mr. Herholdt are presented:

- 1937 Eight broods found on Raymond's Pool, June 21, aggregating 33 young.
- 1938 Eighteen nests found on the Salt Marsh during nesting study. An estimated 50 young matured this season.
- 1939 Total of 31 nests found during nesting study. Nest hatching May 30. In early September, 74 young found in three flocks.
- 1940 Located 44 nests. Increase in numbers of spring migrants noted.
- 1941 Considered third most abundant nesting duck this year. Ran close second to nesting Black Duck, 30 mated pairs present May 9. Two hundred adults and young counted July 30.
- 1942 Approximately 250 young produced this season. Later records incomplete due to military activities on part of the refuge.

Studies conducted on Bombay Hook Refuge in 1938 showed that the Shoveller built its nest on the salt marsh, mostly in patches of dead *Spartina patens*, the live and dead stems of which constituted the protective covering. All nests were in close proximity to tidal guts with the exception of one which was approximately 30 yards from Delaware Bay. The other nests ranged from 12 to 200 yards from the channels intersecting the salt marsh. Ornithologists generally refer to the Shoveller as "essentially a fresh-water duck," taking to salt water only when forced to do so. Apparently, the nesting of Shovellers on salt marshes of the Atlantic Coast has not been reported heretofore.

The nesting of the Gadwall and Shoveller on the salt marshes of the Middle Atlantic Coast may not be conventional, though it is of significance from the standpoint of local production and suggests the possibility of promoting more extensive breeding of waterfowl on the coastal marshes.—R. E. GRIFFITH, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago 54, Illinois.*

**Rare egg-laying date for the Canada Goose.**—Egg-laying time for the Canada Goose (*Branta c. canadensis*) varies considerably with both altitude and latitude, but it is generally conceded to occur in any given section of the country soon after the arrival of spring there. Judging from the records of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, any departure from this early spring egg laying of wild honkers would be not only interesting but a scientific oddity as well. Therefore, it seems desirable to record an instance of a goose having an egg in November. The rare record was brought to light by Dr. Carleton Vaughn, Washington, D. C. sportsman, who passed the information on to the Fish and Wildlife Service. While hunting the Sassafraz River on Maryland's eastern shore, November 3, 1945, Dr. Vaughn had succeeded in bagging two fine honkers. Later, when the birds were being dressed, an egg, fully developed and apparently about to be laid, was found in one of the geese. No explanation of the November egg can be presented on the basis of known breeding habits in wild honkers. It can be regarded only as a freak happening and a record which probably will stand for many years.—CECIL S. WILLIAMS, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Brigham, Utah.*

**Red-eyed Vireo nesting in hemlock.**—In a recent book (*A Guide to Bird Watching: 102, 1943*), Joseph J. Hickey, speaking of nesting-site requirements as being a factor in determining habitat selection by different species of birds, says: "A Red-eyed Vireo requires a small horizontally forked twig of a deciduous tree." Kendeigh, discussing much the same matter (*Community Selection by Birds on the Helderberg*