

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 Sassafras 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*

Plateau of New York, *The Auk*, 62: 423, July, 1945), commenting on the absence of Red-eyed Vireos from the hemlock environment, says: "There is no obvious reason why the Red-eyed Vireo should not also nest in hemlock, although it is not known to do so."

In view of the foregoing it would seem desirable to record the finding of a nest of the Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) by the writer in a hemlock tree about 40 feet high in the North Chagrin Reservation of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System (about 16 miles east of the City of Cleveland, Ohio) July 6, 1936. The forest here is predominantly beech and sugar maple, with a few scattered hemlocks. The particular hemlock tree in which this nest was found was surrounded by beeches and maples, so that there were plenty of available nesting sites in deciduous trees close at hand. The nest was located about 15 feet above ground, suspended between twigs that made a horizontal fork near the end of a branch. It contained three eggs. The bird was incubating at the time, but remained near by during the climbing of the tree and examination of the nest. There was no doubt about identification. At the time the unusualness of the site was not appreciated or photographs would have been secured. —ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS, *Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland 15, Ohio.*

More concerning the thundering and clapping sounds of the Chimney Swift.—Through his article on the Chimney Swift, Groskin (*Auk*, 62: 361–372, 1945) stimulated discussions by Moore (*Auk*, 63: 70–72, 1946) and Allard (*ibid.*: 84) on the sound effects, especially the "rumbling of thunder" noises, of this bird in confined spaces. Earlier, Worth (*Auk*, 60: 558–564, 1943) discussed the clapping sound produced by perched Chimney Swifts. During two seasons the writer has studied the roosting and breeding populations of Chimney Swifts on the roofs of buildings on the campus of Kent State University, and he has had some experience with the thundering and clapping sounds of this species. Roosting birds, which congregate in air shafts during the spring and late summer and which are disturbed by the flashing of a light down into the ventilators, set up a thundering noise while flying down to a lower level. For example, on the evening of September 24, 1944, a small flock of swifts was discovered in an air shaft on Merrill Hall. A flashlight beam caused the birds to push off from the walls, and with a thundering sound they dropped several feet lower in the shaft. (Forty-four birds were removed from this ventilator, including ten previously banded individuals, six of which had nested that season on Kent Hall near by and four which probably had been raised there during the preceding months.) The shaft is 22 inches \times 26 inches in cross section and 42 feet deep with a damper opening, making it an open pipe with a fundamental resonant frequency of 13, just within the range needed for perceptible overtone production (Moore, *loc. cit.*). On the evening of May 19, 1945, a flock of 88 Chimney Swifts (including five returns, two of which were mates and have nested in the same shaft for at least two seasons, another nesting bird of the previous year, and two others which had probably hatched in the season of 1944) roosted in one of the 73 air shafts of Kent Hall. The disturbance caused by a light brought about a very loud thundering sound. Here the shaft is 21 inches square in cross section and 21.5 feet deep with a damper opening near the bottom. It has a fundamental resonant frequency of 26.

Worth (*loc. cit.*) believed that the characteristic clapping sound of the Chimney Swift was caused by striking the wings against the wall. All of the observations made by this writer indicate that the wings are slapped against the body in producing this sound which presumably is made to frighten away the intruder. When a light is focused on a swift (flashlight by night, mirror by day) clinging to its nest or to the wall, it pushes its body away from the nest or wall by straightening its legs to a hori-