

great deal of pain from the compound fracture, we chloroformed it, and now its mounted skin graces the taxidermy collection of the Troy High School.

G. C. FISHER.

Troy, Ohio.

AN OVEN-BIRD AT SEA. August 30, 1906, when the fast French steamer *La Province*, enroute from Havre to New York, was about 200 miles from Nova Scotia, an Oven-bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) flew alongside for quite a while, apparently wanting a place to rest but afraid of the many passengers on the decks. The ship's latitude and longitude were 42, 09, 5 N.; 62 17 W. Shortly after noon on coming on deck from the dining room I saw the bird and watched it for nearly half an hour. It kept within a few yards (probably five or ten yards) of the ship. Sometimes it would drop back a little, and we wondered if it were not exhausted. A passenger who was on deck while I was at dinner said that while the bird was still alongside he had been watching it for an hour. After this I lost sight of it and supposed it was unable to keep up, but after an interval of about an hour I saw it again (presumably the same bird) and watched it for ten or fifteen minutes. It is quite possible that for a time it was resting somewhere on the ship. The weather was fair and there was no apparent reason for its flying so far from land.

E. L. MOSELEY.

A BROWN CREEPER'S SPIRAL FLIGHT. During the mating season one often catches glimpses of love-making among birds. At this time the male is frequently seen in playful pursuit of the female who, by short flights, leads him from limb to limb and tree to tree. It was on March 9, 1904, in the valley of Darby Creek, Delaware county, Pa., that I saw two Brown Creepers engaged in this game of tag. In my experience the Brown Creeper always alights near the base of a tree trunk and then works upward, his course being a spiral one—he travels round and round as he climbs upward. In the pursuit I speak of this same program was carried out, only instead of climbing up the trunk the birds would fly up. They alighted near each other upon the tree, then number one would take wing and fly upward, describing one or two complete spirals about the trunk and again alight upon it with number two following in close pursuit. To travel in a spiral course seemed to be such a well formed habit that they could not get away from it. It was not simply a chance flight, for I saw it repeated again and again.

CHRESWELL J. HUNT.

CEDAR WAXWINGS AS SAPSUCKERS. Toward the end of March, 1906, a sunny spot along the south wall of Blair Hall was frequented