

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

daily by a varying flock of Cedarbirds, sometimes fifty or more, a few Bluebirds, several Robins, and a couple of Juncos. The abundant ivy berries were the principal attraction. My rooms were a little further than across the street from this spot. Directly in front of the house were several maples and on one of these two or three twigs nearest my windows and a trifle lower were broken and dripping. The Waxwings discovered this and several times I noticed two of them busy at these twigs while two or three others sat patiently awaiting their turn. A careful examination with field glasses at that close range showed them to be drinking sap. Their motions were those of drinking. I could see no small insects there, and even if there had been the Waxwings could have cleaned them up in a few minutes, but they were busy there for long periods. I never saw any of the other species follow the Cedarbird's example. While my first two Waxwings for the year were seen on March 18 out in the country, all that I saw after that date for several weeks were in town, the first flock of fifty appearing March 30.

Princeton, N. J.

CHARLES H. ROGERS.

NOTES ON CHESTER COUNTY, PENN., BIRDS FOR 1905. King Rail (*Rallus elegans*). A female was captured by some school boys, May 4, near Howelville, one mile north of Berwyn. It had been wounded, probably the same day, and not recovered by the hunter. The boys discovered it and ran it down. It is possible that it might have bred in the locality as the ovaries contained several partly developed eggs.

American Coot (*Fulica americana*). On November 1, a male was found dead near Green Tree, probably having flown against the telegraph wires.

Bartramian Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*). On the evening of August 18, I received an immature female probably of a local brood, which was secured the same day in the Chester valley, one mile north of this place. Owing to the growing scarcity of this bird in this locality it is worthy of mention.

FRANK L. BURNS.

Berwyn, Pa.

TWO MORE BARN OWL (*Strix pratincola*) RECORDS FOR SENECA COUNTY, OHIO. On the morning of August 30, a woman came to my house to have a Barn Owl mounted which was shot on the previous day about five miles north of Tiffin. A few weeks later a local photographer showed me a photograph he had taken two years ago of a Barn Owl which had been shot at Green Springs at the north-eastern end of the county and mounted then and there. Being unfamiliar with the name of the bird he asked me