

NOTES ON COURTSHIP OF JUNCOS.—These observations were all made in South Ravine, as it is locally called, near the Floyd Monument. On the eighth day of March the Junco males were seen driving the females. They were driving in and out among the bushes in a deep gully, the males uttering the characteristic Junco "tsip" repeatedly. On the nineteenth of March the males were again seen driving the females, but did not confine themselves to the bushes. The males uttered the characteristic Junco call repeatedly, and on this date I heard for the first time the love song of the Junco. It consisted of a low, simple song and a trill.

On March 26, at 10:30 a. m., in company with V. J. Hayes, I watched a pair of Juncos courting. The birds had been flying about abundantly all morning, and one pair was finally located in a small scrub oak. When they first attracted attention the male was perched on a small limb above and to the left of the female. He was bobbing and bowing his head to her; his wings were drooping and fluttered slightly at times. He uttered almost continuously a faint twittering song. The female was also bobbing and bowing to him and jumped from the branch she was perched on to another one to her left and then back again; this was repeated three times. The male kept up his bobbing and bowing, but turned on his perch so that he faced her all the time. After the third repetition of this the female hopped onto the same twig with the male. They stood facing each other, bills nearly touching, and bowed solemnly, both bobbing their heads at the same time. The male's wings were still drooping. Then the female hopped back to her original perch and the bowing and hopping from one perch to another continued for a short time. The female for some unknown reason flew away, and after about thirty second the male followed her. The time consumed in the whole performance was about two minutes.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 6, 1911.

IRA GABRIELSON.

HORNED GREBE AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.—On April 23, 1911, a pair of Horned Grebes (*Colymbus auritus*) appeared on the lakes in Branch Brook Park, Newark, N. J. One of the birds was in the summer phase and the yellow feathers which form the horned crests were well developed and conspicuous. The other still retained much of its winter plumage and the crests had not appeared at all. Both birds were very tame, as they approached within seventy feet of the shore where a number of persons were congregated and watching the birds performing their expert dives and for their reappearances after these numerous submergings. There were a number of canoes about them and when these ap-

proached the birds would suddenly disappear and come up some distance off. This is rather a rare bird in this locality and this is the first time I have found them personally, although I have been told by competent observers that they occasionally appear from year to year during the vernal migrations in this park.

LOUIS S. KOHLER.

ADDITIONAL VERNACULAR NAME FOR THE FLICKER (*Colaptes auratus*).—The residents in several sections of Northern New Jersey speak of the Flicker as the "Woodcock." There is no confusion between this bird and the real Woodcock (*Philohela minor*), which they call "Mud Hen," as on numerous occasions I have asked them to show me the bird they term as the "Woodcock" and they have pointed out the Flicker each time.

The young of this bird in many instances fall prey to pot hunters, as they are prized by some of the lesser intelligent of the country folk and nearly all of the resident aliens as a table delicacy. The Game Commission has put forth their best efforts to stamp out this traffic, but in some of the isolated portions the practice is successfully carried on and heavy inroads are made upon their numbers each year.

Bloomfield, N. J.

LOUIS S. KOHLER.

Educational Work

A COURSE IN BIRD STUDY.—For the last five summers there has been given a regular course in bird study at the marine biological laboratory of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The laboratory is located at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York. It is thirty miles east of New York City, on the north side of Long Island, near Oyster Bay. Dr. Charles B. Davenport is director of the laboratory, and he is also director of the Station for experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which is located on adjacent grounds.

The surrounding country is quite diversified. In the immediate vicinity are sphagnum bogs, pine barrens, forest-clad hills, briery thickets, salt marshes, four beautiful fresh-water lakes, and an arm of Long Island Sound. This variety of habitat is conducive to a variety of birds. The Spotted Sandpiper, the Little Green Heron, and the Black-crowned Night Heron nest in the vicinity, and besides these, a great many land birds. During the six weeks, the bird class locates and identifies about three hundred nests, either in use or abandoned. This gives some notion of what a bird's paradise the region is.