

were fully erected and the head and neck stretched far forward and almost touched the ground. He moved after her in a zig-zag line, continually moving the body to and fro. The female apparently detected me although I stood still in my tracks. She flew when fifteen feet away and returned in the direction of the drumming log, disappearing in the trees. The male looked about a bit, then lowered his display and went toward the drumming log on foot.

He drummed again in a few minutes and I was able to find him on the log. I paced the distance from the log to the spot where the female left and found it to be fifty-three single paces. My paces average about a yard. The route taken from the log to the spot where the female left was much longer as it was apparently circuitous.

This observation would indicate that the female does come to the drumming log at times, and that the male may pursue her from here. It is possible that in this case the drumming served as a location notice from the male rather than as a territorial proclamation.—LEONARD WING, *Madison, Wis.*

**A Local Nesting Habit of the Towhee.**—The Red-eyed Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*) is a rather abundant summer bird along woodland borders in southern Michigan, where it nests usually on the ground with the nest rim about even with the ground level. Of twelve nests I have found only two were in shrubbery, one a foot, the other about two feet, from the ground.

While spending some time at Lovells in Crawford County in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, I found during July, 1937, four nests of the Towhee on an area which had been burned over two or three years before. This area was now covered with shrubbery and low trees, most of which were under seven or eight feet in height and with numerous low branches or basal sprouts. All four nests were located in this dense undergrowth, well off the ground; one was up 21 inches, another 24 inches, while two were 36 inches above the ground. These nests were found in July and are summarized as follows: Nest No. 1, July 5, two eggs and one of the Cowbird; Nest No. 2, July 8, two eggs, and on July 9, three eggs; Nest No. 3, July 9, one egg, and on July 10, two eggs and one of the Cowbird, and on July 11, three eggs and one of the Cowbird; Nest No. 4, July 11, two eggs and one of the Cowbird. In Nest No. 3 the young Cowbird and two of the Towhees left the nest on August 1, with date of hatching undetermined.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Mich.*

**Red Phalarope in Northeastern Illinois.**—A specimen of the Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) was secured by the writer on September 10, 1938, on the Lake Michigan beach north of Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois. It proved to be a male in full fall plumage except for a few small patches of the breeding plumage on the back. The skin (No. 110141) is now in the study collection of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

The only other extant Illinois specimen of the Red Phalarope which the writer was able to locate, is in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. This, a female (No. 357777, Dwight Collection No. 21134), was collected by Charles K. Worthen along the Mississippi River near Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois, on September 27, 1883. It is very likely one of those "taken two or three times" in that region by the same collector (p. 62, Widmann, A Preliminary Catalog of the Birds of Missouri; *Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, Nov. 16, 1907). The species is listed for the state by a number