

I made no attempt to keep close record, but in 1941 the first brood of young left the nest on May 28. Eggs appeared in the nest almost immediately afterwards, and the young left while I was on a field trip. The third family was well grown before my return; the two young departed on August 16 and 17. There were two eggs in the nest to start the fourth brood on August 20, and the young seemed nearly grown by September 12; they were gone three days later.

In 1942, eggs were first noted May 15, and the young left June 8; the second set of eggs was in place June 11, and one egg hatched June 25. Both young were gone by July 8. There were two more eggs in the nest on July 13 for the start of the third brood, and both young were on the wing August 6. The first egg of the fourth set was laid August 12, and the young were large on September 4.

An adult bird was seen on the nesting ledge of the Auditorium on April 2, 1943, to start the third season, but for some reason nesting was delayed, and the first set of young did not leave until the latter part of June. Two eggs were in the nest July 1, and the young of the second brood left July 24. The third set was observed July 28, and both eggs were hatched on August 10.

In 1944, a crippled bird was seen on the ledge on May 4; two eggs were in the nest May 19, and the young left 24 days later. We have no way of knowing whether the same birds used the nesting place, but 12 sets of young were raised in four years time. Incubation seemed to take between 12 and 14 days, and the young remained in the nest for a like period.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado.*

Crow feeding from the surface of water.—On July 3, 1944, while we were on a high bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, about eight miles south of Saugatuck, Allegan County, Michigan, Robert Hale called my attention to a Crow, some 300 yards from shore, "diving" into the lake, evidently for food. When I turned to observe the bird, it was rising from the surface of the lake, with apparently some sort of food in the bill. The lake was calm at the time. Older summer residents stated that the Crow did this daily during the summer unless the lake was rough. We again observed this behavior on July 4, July 9, and July 16 during the early morning (and once late in the evening), always when the lake was calm or covered with long sweeping swells.

Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) were rather plentiful in the beech-oak woods on the bluff overlooking the lake, and we regularly observed a family group nearby. Apparently one or both of the parents made these flights out over the lake searching for dead fish or refuse. When these were observed the Crow would drop to the water, seize the food with its bill, then immediately rise to bring it back to the clamoring young in the bordering trees. The Crows usually managed to get the food by barely touching the surface of the water, but once one produced a considerable splash with its wings, immediately rising again into the air. Food was also taken from the water's edge, where it had been left by the incoming waves.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *1703 Central Tower, Battle Creek, Michigan.*

Notes on the Arrow-headed Warbler.—There are two resident warblers on the Island of Jamaica, the familiar Yellow or Golden Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) of the coastal mangroves, and the little known and odd-appearing Arrow-headed Warbler (*Dendroica pharetra*) of the mountain forest. The latter was discovered and described by Gosse, who obtained a single specimen on the summit of Bluefields Peak in western Jamaica. Subsequently it was found to range widely through the higher parts of Jamaica, but, except in the Blue Mountains, where it may be said to be fairly common, it is a rare bird.

This warbler is for the most part a silent bird. When not breeding it utters a weak *git*, readily distinguishable from the *chip* of migrant species. In the nesting