

migration route of Double-crested Cormorants shown in the map in an article by Baird and Nisbet (1959. *Mass. Audubon*, May-June), show that a southwest direction is the primary one for cormorants coming from Maine to cross Massachusetts into Narragansett Bay and Long Island Sound.

On both days on which these diurnal migrations of jays and cormorants were seen, the weather was clear and there was a light wind, southwest and west on 22 September and northwest on 9 October. On both days there was little other evidence of migration, and both days followed several days unsuitable for migration. These two observations point to the compromise between the primary direction and the effect of topography, in the migration of New England birds. These observations show the influence of these deflecting lines, which have led most American students of migration since William Brewster to consider use of topographic features as the primary orientation mechanism in bird migration. Many observations are needed to clarify how diurnal migrants make their way along the New England coast, but at present it is reasonable to accept these observations as further evidence that they use sun orientation together with clues from topography to maintain their primary directions and avoid local dangers.—WILLIAM H. DRURY, JR., *Drumlin Farm, South Lincoln, Massachusetts. Contribution Number HS-30 from the Hatheway School of Conservation, 25 April 1960.*

Phoebe builds over dead young.—While banding nestlings in the summer of 1959 I observed an unusual nesting of the Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) about five miles from State College, Pennsylvania. The nest was located just above eye level on a ledge of a rock cliff. When first discovered on 29 May two well-feathered young could be seen—one a Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) and the other a phoebe. The young were not disturbed. The nest was next visited on 1 June at which time it contained a few loose bits of moss on top of two dead young. Since these two dead young were at an earlier stage of development than those previously observed they must have been hidden beneath the cowbird and phoebe at the time of the earlier visit on 29 May. The adult phoebes were protesting quite near so I decided to check again at a later date. By 8 June about an inch of fresh moss and lining material had been deposited on top of the dead young in the nest, and four eggs had been laid. On 18 June only three eggs could be seen, and on 30 June the nest was empty. The adult phoebes were still in the area on 30 June but showed no interest when I approached the nest. The nest was later collected and examination verified the presence of the two dead young beneath the added layer of nest material.—DOROTHY L. BORDNER, *926 West Beaver Avenue, State College, Pennsylvania, 12 July 1960.*

A prehistoric record of the Trumpeter Swan from central Pennsylvania.—Sections of the Sheep Rock Site, an Indian rockshelter located approximately 22 miles south of Huntingdon, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, were excavated during the summers of 1958 and 1959. Preliminary test pits dug in 1958 revealed quantities of dry organic material such as cordage, fabric, and wood as well as the usual amounts of flint projectile points and chips, bone remains, and other Indian refuse typical of such dry rockshelter sites. The Sheep Rock Site is dated at approximately 1500 A.D. Under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, more detailed excavations were undertaken for an eight-week period in 1959 and they were directed by John Witthoft and W. Fred Kinsey III, Curator of Anthropology, Pennsylvania State Museum.

The presence of corn and beans in the midden deposits suggests that agriculture was practiced by some of the later groups occupying this site. However, the quantity of vertebrate remains throughout all excavated levels points to the significance of the local fauna