

The label on the type specimen was evidently not written by Audubon himself and whoever wrote it had doubts as to the correctness of the locality.

Old Fort Union is the type locality of several species, but writers and geographers have disagreed as to whether the Fort was in North Dakota or Montana. Mr. E. A. Preble, of the Biological Survey, visited the site a few days ago and finds that the present Montana-Dakota line cuts right through the site of the old fort, but as most of the buildings were on the Dakota side, it seems best to consider that Old Fort Union was in North Dakota.—WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

The Redstart in Southern New Jersey in Summer.—The Redstart is a rare summer resident in southern New Jersey, and it is only of late years that it has been commonly observed at this season.

On the Pensauken Creek, as far back as 1894 or 1895, in September, I collected a nest that was undoubtedly of this species. It was found well in a wood on the high bank of the stream, above Parry, on the Burlington County side, and was placed in the crotch of a white oak sapling, about 20 feet from the ground. It differed appreciably in composition from nests of the Yellow Warbler, the only species breeding on the creek whose nests it resembled; but I have never yet found *Dendroica aestiva* nesting in woods. I had the nest several years in my collection and it was almost the exact reproduction of other Redstarts' nests I possessed, which were collected in New York and Pennsylvania.

Nevertheless, the Redstart does breed on the Pensauken Creek, as I saw a pair here on June 14, 1908, in a wood on the Burlington County side of the South Branch, above Fork's Landing, and observed a male in the same wood on June 13, 1909. But on both occasions I failed to find the nest.

At Fish House, Camden County, N. J., one was seen on June 3, 1906, but no search was made for its nest. A Blue-winged Warbler, another rare breeder in southern New Jersey, was observed on the same day at this locality.

It is my belief that the Redstart is increasing in South Jersey in summer, as it appears to be doing in southeastern Pennsylvania.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Providential Supply of Food for Birds in a Blizzard.—April 22, 1910, opened bright and warm. Fruit trees were in blossom, flowers everywhere. By night a heavy rain set in, followed by snow and a cold northwest wind. By morning it was mid-winter. Birds and plants were frozen, and there was several inches of snow on the ground.

Half-frozen and bedraggled, the birds huddled under the hedges or in the evergreens for protection from the blizzard. After breakfast I went out to shovel the snow off the walk, and was surprised to see throngs of

birds on the bare places in the road where the snow had been blown away. Upon investigating I found the road literally covered with earth worms, which the birds had discovered and were feasting upon.

There were hundreds of Rusty Blackbirds, Cowbirds, White-throated Sparrows, Hermit Thrushes, Robins, Flickers, Brown Thrushes, Bluebirds and Bronzed Grackles. By noon time the birds had had their fill and not a worm was in sight. All that night the blizzard raged, but the next day it moderated and I believe few if any of the birds perished.— HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

The Avocet and Other Shore-birds at Ithaca during the Fall of 1909.— In Eaton's recent exhaustive work, 'Birds of New York,' he states that "The last authentic specimens [of the Avocet] were obtained about 50 years ago on Long Island." In view of this fact and the general paucity of records for this bird in the east, it seems advisable to present a record made at Ithaca, N. Y., last fall. The bird when first seen was flushed amid a mixed flock of Lesser Yellow-legs, Pectoral Sandpipers, Sanderlings and Semipalmated Plover, Sept. 15, 1909. Later in the day it was seen feeding in its characteristic manner a short distance from this same flock but always keeping with them. The following day, Sept. 16, it was collected and is now in the C. U. collection (Ac. No. 5219). It is an adult male in full winter plumage.

In addition to the occurrence of the Avocet, the migration of other shore-birds during the fall was so unusual for this station that a short review of the records may be worthy of note. Normally the possible feeding grounds for these birds is rather scant as the lake shore is grown up to rank vegetation. This year (1909) however, due to the unusually low level of the lake, extensive mud flats and sand beaches were left exposed. Before the hunting season opened, these were teeming with birds and thereafter flocks were continually dropping in, although almost immediately frightened away by gunners. Morning and evening, three or four times a week, these flats at the head of the lake were visited and it is a summary of the records made that follows:

Lobipes lobatus. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.— Two specimens taken Sept. 23 and Sept. 27.

Recurvirostra americana. AVOCET.— A single specimen, Sept. 15 and 16.

Gallinago delicata. WILSON'S SNIPE.— The first individual was seen July 11. It was not again seen until Oct. 1, after which two or three specimens were seen each week until Oct. 20. It was not as common as usual.

Pisobia maculata. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.— First appeared Aug. 2; common until Sept. 16 when they disappeared. Oct. 13 they again became common but departed the same day, only a few remaining until Oct. 20.

Pisobia fuscicollis. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.— Three individuals were taken Oct. 13, and 5 seen Oct. 16. They were accompanying Pectorals but did not mingle with them.