

indefinitely, or if the cash is needed, as it often is, the pigeons are strung through the nostrils with wire to be peddled about the streets, this latter was done last December to such a degree that the butchers of Guantanamo complained that the consumption of beef decreased.

This pigeon has the habit of moving about the country in search of food, which when once found they will not abandon for any amount of shooting so long as the supply of food lasts. During May of each year they congregate in huge numbers at certain places on the coast, where they nest on the Mangroves in colonies known as 'Pueblos'; and where unfortunately they are shot by the thousand, very often before the young are able to take care of themselves, and therefore must perish. Fortunately some of their nesting colonies are in inaccessible swamps, where they are safe, for the present at least.—CHAS. T. RAMSDEN, *Guantanamo, Cuba*.

**The Marsh Hawk Nesting in New Jersey.**— During the past twenty years, the impression seems to have steadily increased that the Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*) is a rare breeder in the state of New Jersey. This is not in accordance with my experience. It is true, that not many nests have been found, but during a number of trips taken to various points in Cape May, Atlantic, Burlington and Ocean Counties during the last five years I have always noted this bird as present during the breeding season. It is never as common in one place as such birds as the Fish Crow or Green Heron, but not many hawks are. On the 29th of June, 1912, I examined a Marsh Hawk's nest with five young and saw another pair of birds undoubtedly nesting, not far from Atlantic City.—RICHARD C. HARLOW, *State College, Penna.*

**The Sharp-shinned Hawk again in Maine in Winter.**— I saw a Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*), apparently a male, circling at a height of about seventy-five yards over upper Spring Street, Portland, on the morning of January 27, 1913. The bird has thus been five times recorded<sup>1</sup> as a winter visitor in Maine after relatively little observation.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

**First Michigan Specimen of the Three-toed Woodpecker.**— While enroute to the northern peninsula on the Shires Expedition to the Whitefish Point Region, Michigan, the writer examined a collection of mounted birds in the high school at Sault Ste. Marie. In this collection there is a specimen of *Picoides americanus americanus* labeled "Soo, October 1, 1910; C. E. Richmond, collector. Although Mr. Richmond has not been located, Mr. M. J. Walsh, Superintendent of Schools, Sault Ste. Marie, states that Mr. Richmond was at that time instructor in biology in the high school, and that there can be no reasonable doubt of the correctness of the locality record.

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<sup>1</sup> Auk. XXVIII, p. 265.

This is apparently the only Michigan specimen of this species that has been preserved. It should be pointed out that at Sault Ste. Marie the northern peninsula is only separated from Canada by the width of the Saint Mary's River, so that northern forms may enter our limits most easily at this place.—NORMAN A. WOOD, *Museum of Natural History, University of Michigan.*

**Arkansas Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) **in Delaware.**—On December 31, 1912, while on a collecting trip with Mr. Charles J. Pennock at Rehoboth, Delaware, we fell in with four individuals of this species, two of which were secured. The birds were apparently engaged in catching some kind of small insect near the ground over an old corn field, darting down from the tops of the stripped stalks and returning to the same perch in the regular Kingbird manner. They were rather wild and difficult to approach. On examination the stomach was found to contain numerous fragments of some small beetle-like insect. The specimens secured were an immature male and female. The occurrence of this species so far to the east of its normal range is further attested by the specimen captured by Mr. F. H. Kennard on October 20, 1912, at Monomoy Island, Chatham, Mass., "just off the heel of Cape Cod" (*The Auk*, Vol. XXX, Jan. 1913, p. 112). All of these individuals were thus close to the sea, our birds being just back of the beach, with a strip of salt marsh and narrow tangle of green-brier intervening.

It seems reasonable to believe that these were all birds that had bred or been raised in the northern portion of the species' range, possibly somewhere in the Saskatchewan region, and that they went adrift in some westerly gale far to the southeast of their regular track at the outset of the fall migration, reaching the coast of New England and moving to the southward along the shore, lingering, without doubt, on the prairie-like stretches of the Coastal Plain in Long Island and New Jersey.—SPENCER TROTTER, *Swarthmore College, Penna.*

**The Wood Pewee as a Foster Parent.**—The past season a pair of Kingbirds reared a brood of young in a burr oak standing near my parlor window. In my yard all summer long a lone Wood Pewee took up its headquarters. This latter bird, so far as I could learn, was not breeding—at least there was no nest within a half mile of the house. Early in July we had a severe wind and electrical storm. A few days later I failed to find the parent Kingbirds, though three young, just from nest were about the yard, very noisy all the while. On July 20, when within 100 feet of them, I saw a lone Wood Pewee feeding these young Kingbirds—and was an interested spectator of the act for a full half hour—and the same thing was observed daily for about ten days, when the Kingbirds left for other quarters.—W. E. SNYDER, *Beaver Dam, Wis.*

**Two Flycatchers of the Genus Empidonax New to the Fauna of South Carolina.**—Since my 'Birds of South Carolina' was published in