

no less than thirty-three individuals having been examined, or reported to me by accurate observers in various parts of the State.— B. H. BAILEY, *Cedar Rapids, Iowa.*

**Chimney Swift Nesting in a Well.**— On July 23, 1916, Mr. S. V. LaDow and I hopefully approached a well in an open field between houses along a highroad near Westfield, Bergen Co., N. J. It was a rather fancy well, with a curb about a yard high and four columns supporting a pointed roof, the whole affair of stone. But we found it evidently unused, as the water was about twenty-five feet down, scummy and with no means of drawing it. As we sat on the curb, a strange noise came from below; on repetition, we decided that it was of wings, probably a bat's. Hitting the inside of the well with a stick caused further repetition. Long looking revealed three blind, naked, pink-skinned Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) in a nest attached to the smooth, rounded concrete wall about seven or eight feet down, and finally an adult (disclosed by the whitish throat) perched a little to one side, also against the concrete. The young wriggled a little and made faint but distinct squeaking. We withdrew and after a few minutes returned and found the old Swift sitting on the nest covering its babies, its face toward the wall.

As after gazing sorrowfully at the water, we had sat quietly for a space before the Swift flew, and as it had not flown upward to any extent as though to escape, perhaps the rather loud noise of the wings in flight was made to scare us away.

Though the file of 'The Auk' contains occasional records of the Chimney Swift's nesting in hollow trees and in buildings, I have found no record there or elsewhere of a nest in a well except in Bendire's 'Life Histories of North American Birds,' 1895, p. 178: "In a letter from Dr. William L. Ralph, dated San Mateo, Florida, May 19, 1895, he says: 'One of my men brought me the eggs of a Chimney Swift that he said he took from a nest attached to the sides of a well, 4 feet below the surface of the ground. He says they often nest in such places in this vicinity.' I consider this as a very unusual nesting site for this species."— CHARLES H. ROGERS, *American Museum of Natural History, New York.*

**Muscivora tyrannus (Linn.) in Massachusetts.**— On October 22, 1916, I saw a Fork-tailed Flycatcher perched on the top of a wire fence at the side of the main road a short distance below Gay Head Lighthouse, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. When disturbed by my repeated approach, the bird flew only a short distance each time, and returned to the fence. The conspicuously long outer tail-feathers and general coloration made it easily recognizable. Subsequently, by the kindness of Mr. Outram Bangs, of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, I have examined specimens of this and other species, which entirely confirm my identification.— FRANCIS A. FOSTER, *Edgartown, Massachusetts.*