

For a week the male mourned without ceasing, flew around calling, but not in his usual wild free way, and sat dejectedly on the tree nearby, as he so often did while his mate was sitting, even perching on the side of the nest.

Early on the morning of May 19, not having seen him for several days, I was pleased to see him enter the woods and approach the nest with a new mate. On May 20 she was on the old nest. I had naturally supposed they would build another, as the stale partially incubated eggs would be in the nest. On June 2, she was apparently sitting all day, as she was on the nest late in the day. This action seems unusual, Query, what became of the old eggs?—ANNE E. PERKINS. *Collins, N. Y.*

Hawk Flights at Cape May Point, N. J.—The article in the present number of 'The Auk' on hawk flights on Fishers Island is especially interesting to anyone familiar with conditions at Cape May Point at the other end of the New Jersey coast line.

The flights occur here with the same regularity and under the same conditions, i. e., a strong northwest wind, but the birds congregate over the woodland at the southwestern corner of the peninsula and remain until the wind abates. The broad expanse of Delaware Bay, where it meets the ocean forms a break in the coast line and the migrants seem to hesitate to cross during the gale for fear of being blown out to sea. It would seem that all of the migrating hawks over a large area drift with the wind southeast to the Jersey coast, which they follow southward until confronted by the broad waters of the Bay. They often continue some distance north along the Bay shore, but eventually congregate as above described. The flights are mainly Sharp-shinned Hawks, but many Marsh Hawks and Broad-winged Hawks are present as well as Pigeon Hawks, and individuals of most other kinds. There is usually a wave or two of Sparrow Hawks too, but they stay out over the open meadows.

The same conditions of wind that brings this congestion of hawks to the southern end of the Cape May peninsula brings thousands of Warblers and other small birds, and there are Flicker and Woodcock flights when conditions are right, exactly like the Hawk flights.

Poles were formerly attached to the tops of the pine and cedar trees, and gunners stationed below slaughtered the Flickers which were continually alighting on them, by the thousand. Since the killing of Flickers has been stopped by law, local gunners have established the Sharp-shinned Hawks as a game bird and regularly resort to the point in automobiles to kill them, during September or early October. In one week in September 1920 no less than 1400 were known to have been killed, one man securing 60. Most of the gunners eat the birds and claim that they are quite palatable.

Unfortunately, while they may be epicures they are usually not ornithologists, and while from the nature of the flight, Sharp-shins constitute the bulk of the bags, many Broad-winged and Marsh Hawks are slaughtered and dead Sparrow Hawks, Whip-poor-wills and Owls are picked up on the

shooting grounds, killed doubtless before daylight, for the "sport" starts early.

Certain "oölogists" who have learned of the slaughter of the Sharpshins are most vehement in their protests because in many places this species is becoming so rare that it is difficult to obtain sets of their eggs!—WITMER STONE, *Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

Nighthawk (*Chordeiles virginianus*), Roosting on Flag-pole.—Beginning in early May a few of these birds could be seen in the evenings flying about over Jacksonville, Fla., uttering at times their single note "peent," and by the first part of August flocks of from 20 to 30 were in the air during the evenings. One of these birds was observed on several mornings during early July 1922, resting on a five-inch copper ball on the top of a flag pole on a building about 80 feet above the busy, business corner of Forsyth and Laura Streets. It would rest motionless, apparently asleep, and when the sun came up over the building about nine-thirty A. M., it would stretch its wings and fly away.—THOMAS HALLINAN, *Jacksonville, Florida.*

Olive-sided Flycatcher Summering at Green Pond, N. J.—Near Green Pond, N. J., on August 6, I found in a wild partly cut-over valley, well watered and with a sprinkling of dead trees, an Olive-sided Flycatcher. Out of curiosity I returned to this spot August 13 and found the bird in the same tree. While watching him I heard the call of another from the opposite side of the clearing. The first bird appeared to be an adult with prominent crest. It was continually bothered, when it returned from a successful dart with a dragon fly, or other insect, by a third bird of this species which looked like a bird of the year, and was without a crest—at least it showed none. The young bird was less skillful in the air than the old, though it caught some insects. I watched the two almost an hour, but the adult did not feed the other, so I could not establish relationships or whether the birds bred this year where I found them. However, the suitability of the locality; the early date (August 6); the continued presence on August 13, and the presence of a calling adult (quite frequently calling August 13), and an apparently young bird make it appear that the species actually did breed.—CHAS. A. URNER, *613 Cleveland Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.*

Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) in Maryland in Summer.—On June 23, 1922, Mr. Ernest B. Marshall of Laurel, Maryland, shot an adult male and two juvenile Prairie Horned Larks on his farm near Laurel. These birds were presented to the United States National Museum, and are apparently the first record of this subspecies in summer in the state. The adult male, upon dissection, clearly indicates by the enlarged testicles, that it was about to breed again. The young birds, in full juvenal plumage, had the wing and tail feathers fully grown