

The nest was of enormous size but wholly new and hence free from woods dirt. It was over 5 feet in length, 2 feet in breadth and 1 foot in depth. It was very compactly made of sticks (mostly white pine and hemlock), many of them long and large; and it had a coniferous bark floor in its very slightly hollowed interior. Quite a number of the longer and slimmer branches had green pine-needle bunches, but they were worked into the body of the nest, showing that they could not have been added recently. The fresh fractures of many sticks showed that the Hawk had broken them from living trees. It was the most beautifully constructed large Hawk's nest that I have ever seen. The nest was placed on horizontal limbs and against the trunk of a white pine of almost 2 feet diameter. It was up 55 feet—two thirds the height of the tree. The three eggs were pale blue and were heavily incubated. Their measurements were  $2.06 \times 1.50$ ;  $1.96 \times 1.53$ ;  $1.93 \times 1.48$  inches.—J. A. FARLEY, 52 Cedar St., Malden, Mass.

**Long-eared Owls Wintering at Evansburg, Pa.**—On March 3, 1923, I found a large colony of Long-eared Owls (*Asio wilsonianus*) wintering in a dense growth of pines and other coniferous trees growing along the Skippack Creek at Evansburg, Pa.

No less than fifty of these birds were congregated in this grove.

I was working my way slowly through the trees, when I came upon nine of these Owls at close range. As I did not wish to disturb them I backed slowly away, but right in to the main colony where I saw five or six Owls on every tree around me.

The ground under the roosting trees was covered with pellets ejected by the birds. The Owls not having been molested in their dark retreats were very tame. On March 10, with Mr. Richard F. Miller, I made a second visit. The Owls at this time were very restless and shy, and flew about in all directions as soon as we entered the grove but did not fly far.

A farmer who owns this grove told me the Owls came around in the Spring at dusk after his young chickens and he had shot several of them.

This may have been one of the larger Owls although I have never found any of them in that locality, except the Barn Owl.—WM. JAY, Mt. Airy, Phila., Pa.

**Pileated Woodpecker in Connecticut and New Jersey.**—On September 8, 1922, at Cornwall, in the northwestern corner of Connecticut, on Yelplin Hill, I heard and saw a Pileated Woodpecker. I first heard him call much like a Flicker but with a curious drop at the end which made me think that it might be a Pileated. I finally located him with my glasses a long distance off and saw his crest and a little later he flew over my head with the flapping flight of a Pileated. A little farther along on the mountain that day I saw a Cape May Warbler and a Short-billed Marsh Wren which are both rare migrants for me in that part of Connecticut. The Pileated Woodpecker has not been reported from Cornwall since December, 1900, although it has been found breeding on May 30, 1901, at Torrington and in 1896 near Litchfield, Connecticut.

On May 12, 1912, I located the nest of a Pileated Woodpecker at Newton, New Jersey in the stub of a dead hickory thirty-five feet from the ground. The bird was first seen by Mr. George H. Stuart and afterwards by Mr. Julian Potter and myself. Shortly after I located the nest the bird came back, circled around the tree several times, flying away each time and finally entered the nest hole while we were at a distance of only some thirty feet from the tree. We were unable to dislodge her until I climbed the tree nearly up to the nest. Owing to the decayed condition of the upper part of the stub and the fact that we had no hatchet we were unable to determine whether she had eggs or young birds. We heard the male several time but did not seem him. The call of the Pileated was much like that of a Flicker but the notes were less rapid, wilder, sounding more like a series of clucks with a curious quirk at the end. The note of the male has a different cadence from that of the female. Two old nests were also found. The owner of the land where the nesting tree was located, reported that the bird had nested there for two years past. It very rarely occupies the same nest twice.—SAMUEL SCOVILLE, JR., *Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.*

**The Red-naped Sapsucker in Oklahoma.**—While on a collection trip in Pittsburg and Latimer Counties, Oklahoma, I collected a male specimen of *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*, March 23, 1914. The true identity of this specimen escaped my notice until sometime ago when I began a paper on Oklahoma Woodpeckers. Later Dr. H. C. Oberholser identified the specimen as *S. v. nuchalis*. So far as we are aware, this is the first recorded instance of the occurrence of this bird in Oklahoma. This specimen is in the museum of the University of Oklahoma, and bears accession number 14, n.s., and field number 131.—E. D. CRABB, *Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.*

**Another Three-toed Woodpecker in Michigan.**—Among some skins which I acquired about two years ago, is a male Three-toed Woodpecker, (*Picoides americanus americanus*) collected by Mr. C. F. Brandler at Amasa, Iron county, Michigan, on November 24, 1910.

I know of only three other published records of the taking of this species in Michigan. (See Auk, Vol. 30, 1913, p. 272; and Vol. 33, 1921, p. 274 and p. 283.)—STEPHEN S. GREGORY, JR., *345 Barry Ave., Chicago, Ill.*

**Observations on the Habits of the Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus v. vociferus*).**—The following observations on the Whip-poor-will were made at Lakeville, Plymouth County, Mass., during the years 1900 to 1902 and are transcribed from notes made at the time. The birds were common there and the writer was living on a large farm under conditions especially favorable for observation.

In 1900, the first arrival was recorded May 5, when a bird came and sang on the door-step, and they at once became common. In 1901, on the evening of May 4, about eight o'clock, a single bird was heard singing.