

fullest extent and the fish were caught with little difficulty without diving. At this stage I tried feeding cut up pieces of larger fish as my supply of small fish was not inexhaustible. This, however, proved unsuccessful. The cut fish was apparently not recognized as food.

The Grebe continued in apparent good health with the exception of its lame leg up until May 4, when I noticed that its plumage had suddenly lost its ability to shed water. The bird again looked like a drowned rat as it had when first put into the tank. This time however, it did not avail itself of the raft. Although it continued to eat well that day, on the next morning it was found floating on the water dead.—JOHN W. ALDRICH, *Buffalo Museum of Science*.

Red-throated Loon in Northern Illinois.—The Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*) appears to be a casual visitor within the state of Illinois. Nelson recorded the bird as a common winter visitor on Lake Michigan in 1876, yet, at present, there are few skins of this bird obtained within the state. I have been able to discover only three occasions on which specimens have been taken, namely: February 15, 1870, three birds; February 13, 1885 and April 18, 1908.

During a snowstorm on April 14, 1928, I was collecting along the lake at Beach, Lake County and was surprised to discover a Loon of this species in the canal which empties into Lake Michigan. The bird, a male in winter plumage, was collected.—JAMES STEVENSON, *Los Angeles, California*.

Auk Flights at Sea.—While I was crossing from England to America last winter on the *Leviathan*, flights of Auks were observed on two successive days and it may be of interest to put them on record. On February 25, I came on deck at 8:40 in the morning and walking forward to starboard saw two small flocks of Razor-billed Auks (*Alca torda*) cross the bow and, flying in more or less the direction of the ship's course, they slowly moved away on the starboard beam. Crossing to port, I saw at once that a general movement of some sort was in progress and this continued for more than half an hour. There is no way to tell how long it had been under way when first noticed.

Birds—all of them Razor-bills—were passing continuously, flying steadily close to the sea, and all in the same direction. They were mostly in flocks of from ten to sixty individuals which had a definitely typical arrangement with about one-third of the birds closely grouped in front and the rest following more and more widely separated until a straggler or two brought up the rear, but there were also twos and threes and at times large areas over which irregularly scattered individuals were moving. Occasionally larger flocks were formed but these soon divided to make two or more of the usual smaller ones for which an average of thirty birds might be fairly accurate. The flocks, however, had little permanence as such and seemed only temporary points of concentration in the moving mass.