

to dive. Both acted as though tired out after a long night flight. They spent a full week on the pond, and were only once seen to fly. Then some Black Ducks, flushed, alarmed them and they pattered with both wings and feet in a semicircle from one part of the pond to another, without rising from the surface. They were visited daily. Their last morning, November 28, was very cold; only a small pool was open amid the ice, but therein swam these two rarities with three Green-winged Teal, a Pied-billed Grebe, and a Coot. The next morning was much milder, the other five birds were there, but the Canvasback and Ring-neck had gone.

*Glaucionetta clangula americana*. GOLDEN-EYE.—On December 24, a flock of 24 was flushed from the windless surface of the Connecticut River at Agawam, with a thrilling rustle and whistle as they got under way. They flew up toward Springfield but presently swung round, high over head, and passed off southward.

*Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MERGANSER.—An adult male was observed at Ashley Ponds, Holyoke, November 8. The species is for some reason much more rarely seen in fall than in early spring hereabouts.

*Mimus p. polyglottos*. EASTERN MOCKINGBIRD.—One was seen at Holyoke, December 20.

*Dumetella carolinensis*. CATBIRD.—One was noted at Northampton, November 4, and another at Amherst, December 5.

*Toxostoma rufum*. BROWN THRASHER.—One was reported at Northampton, November 14.

*Icterus galbula*. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—A male that could flutter but not fly either high or far was seen in Northampton early in November and again in mid-December. From December 12 to 20 he fed at a house where grapes were put out for him, but toward nightfall departed for some woods by hopping to the top of a tree and fluttering (like a Flying Squirrel) as far as he could to another tree, there to repeat his climb. On December 20 he was trapped and taken to the Bird Hospital at Springfield.

*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*. EVENING GROSBEEK.—Four appeared at Northampton on November 22.

*Spizella p. pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.—One was identified at Northampton on both November 24 and December 23 by A. C. Bagg.

*Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—One was seen in the highest, most northern, wintriest part of Williamsburg on December 20, and January 1, 1932, by A. C. Bagg.

*Passerella i. iliaca*. FOX SPARROW.—Two late birds were seen at Holyoke on December 12.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Mass.*

**Some Recent Records from Reading, Pennsylvania.**—*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—On October 3, 1930, a specimen was secured at Blue Lake, a small artificial lake near Reinhold's, Lancaster County, about a mile from the Berks County line. This was mounted and is now in the Reading Museum. I am not acquainted with

any other records of this species for eastern Pennsylvania, except my sight record at Maidencreek Dam, April 21, 1929.

*Cygnus columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN.—A flock of twenty-six flew over Lake Ontelaunee on November 5, 1930, but probably did not alight. Six were there on November 16 of the same year. On November 20, 1931, a flock of twenty-six, about a third of which was composed of young of the year, was on the lake.

*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*. GOLDEN EAGLE.—A specimen, the third to be taken locally in eleven years, was shot by a gunner on the Blue Mountain near Eckville, November 10, 1931. This was an adult female, weighing  $10\frac{1}{4}$  pounds. It was seized by the Game Protector, Lester Leinbach, and presented to the Reading Museum.

*Rallus elegans elegans*. KING RAIL.—Individuals of this species were noted in the marsh at Lake Ontelaunee on June 15, July 13 and October 4, 1930; also August 9, 1931.

*Arenaria interpres morinella*. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—Recorded at Lake Ontelaunee, May 22 and 31, 1930. These are the first since Shearer's specimen in 1889.

*Phaeopus hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—On May 25, 1930, a flock of ten, led by a Black bellied Plover, circled, calling, several times over the marsh at the head of Lake Ontelaunee but did not land. It was early morning at the time, and I had an excellent view of them with the sun on both backs and breasts as they wheeled over the marsh. As this is the first record of this species for the county I should explain that I have been familiar with it along the Atlantic coast for many years.

*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*. EASTERN MOCKINGBIRD.—One wintered at Wyomissing Hills in 1930-1931. I saw it on March 15 and 22, 1931, and it was said to have been in the neighborhood since November, as well as during the previous winter.

*Vermivora celata celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—On December 27, 1931, Byron Nunemacher and the writer saw one under favorable conditions and at close range at Moselem, Berks County. It was associated with a band of Chickadees, at the time, all feeding on bushes quite close to the ground. The uniform olive-green back and greenish yellow underparts and head pattern together with the needle-sharp *Vermivora* bill were carefully noted at a distance of twenty to twenty-five feet. I had previously become acquainted with this species in the South.

A second (or possibly the same) individual was seen at Birdsboro twenty miles to the south of that previously mentioned, on January 17, 1932. This was also associated with a band of Chickadees together with Titmice and Golden-crowned Kinglets. As in the former case, it spent most of the time on or near the ground, and was extremely active. Several excellent views were had in this case, extending over a period of fifteen minutes. There was no snow at the time, and the green and yellow coloration stood out in striking contrast to the dead foliage at this season. Its distinctive "chip," like that of a Chipping Sparrow, was heard several times.

*Passerherbulus candacutus nelsoni*. NELSON'S SPARROW.—Since my first observation of this sparrow at Moselem, October 18, 1924, I have had two opportunities of studying it during its migrations. On June 8, 1930, I found one on a marshy island at the head of Lake Ontelaunee, Berks County. This bird was followed for three quarters of an hour, during which time I flushed it at least a dozen times, finally having the satisfaction of an excellent view at close range. This late date may give a clue to the reason for its reputed rarity as a transient inland.

A third observation was made near the same spot on September 27, 1931. In each instance I was looking for rails when these birds were first flushed, and they were all discovered in typical rail habitat, rank weeds and grasses growing out of shallow water.

Shooting is not allowed on the Maidencreek area, and I was unable to obtain specimens, but in each case was able to obtain sufficiently close views to identify this subspecies to my satisfaction.—EARL L. POOLE, *Reading Museum, Reading, Pa.*

**Summer Bird Associations on Great Lakes Islands.**—Ten days or more, in July, 1931, were employed by W. I. Lyon and the writer in banding colony-nesting birds on the islands of northern Lake Michigan, the Straits of Mackinac and the waters of Lake Huron at the mouth of the St. Mary's River.

Twenty islands were visited but as, in two instances, two islands lay quite close together and are treated as a unit, the table showing the associations employs but eighteen units.

It is not pretended that all resident species were observed. In general, on the larger wooded islands, only the beach and the contiguous wooded fringe came under observation. Hence the list is of the most obvious species.

|                       | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Herring Gull.....     | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |    |    | x  | x  |    | x  |    |    | x  |
| Ring-billed Gull..... |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | x  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Caspian Tern.....     | x | x |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    | x  | x  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Common Tern.....      |   | x | x |   |   |   | x | x |   | x  | x  |    | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |
| Red-br. Merganser.... |   | x | x |   |   |   | x | x |   |    |    | x  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Black Duck.....       |   |   | x | x |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | x  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Great Bl. Heron.....  |   |   |   | x | x |   |   |   |   |    |    | x  | x  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Spotted Sandpiper.... | x | x | x |   |   |   | x | x | x |    |    |    | x  | x  |    |    |    | x  |
| Killdeer.....         |   | x | x |   |   |   |   | x |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Marsh Hawk.....       |   |   |   | x |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Crow.....             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | x  | x  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Red-wg. Blackbird.... | x | x |   |   | x |   | x |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Bronzed Grackle.....  |   | x |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Song Sparrow.....     | x |   | x | x |   |   |   | x | x |    |    |    | x  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Tree Swallow.....     |   |   |   |   | x |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Red-eyed Vireo.....   |   |   |   |   | x |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Yellow Warbler.....   |   |   |   |   | x |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | x  |    |    |    |    |    |