

No. 1. Female: length 15.2 in., closed wing 7.85, bill 1.12.

	No. of fish	Wet weight
<i>Pimephales notatus</i> .....	14	40.5 gm.
<i>Percopsis guttatus</i> .....	3	7.4
<i>Perca flavescens</i> .....	2	7.5
<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i> .....	2	1.5
<i>Boleosoma nigrum</i> .....	21	6.8
Total.....	42	63.7 gm.

There was also a pink quartz pebble.

No. 2. Male: length 15.5 in.; closed wing 8.0, bill 1.10.

	No. of fish	Wet weight
<i>Pimephales notatus</i> .....	11	15.0 gm.
<i>Notropis cornutus</i> .....	1	0.3
<i>Perca flavescens</i> .....	2	5.8
<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i> .....	2	1.5
<i>Boleosoma nigrum</i> .....	21	6.8
Total.....	36	27.2 gm.

These facts are of some interest in view of the almost entire absence of records of Brännich's Murres taking food during their periodical "irruptions" into fresh water. Mr. J. H. Fleming, in his well-known report (Proc. IVth Int. Ornith. Congr. in London (1905), pp. 528-543, 1907), cites only one case where there is no question that the fish were actually taken in fresh water, namely on February 23, 1895, at Toronto, when "Mr. Samuel reported a specimen 'that contained remains of fish'." It is of course true that the majority of specimens obtained during these invasions are picked up on land, either alive but exhausted or already dead, and naturally their stomachs are empty. The numerous inland records in February and March, however, considered in conjunction with the difficulty of collecting specimens in partly frozen waters, point to the conclusion that these birds feed in freshwater more commonly than is generally supposed, and in some cases live there for weeks if not months.

Thirteen birds were seen from the Victoria Bridge on December 25, also apparently feeding, but none after that date.

There is an unrecorded specimen of Brännich's Murre taken at Lac St. Louis, Montreal, December 7, 1925, in the McGill University collection.—V. C. WYNNE-EDWARDS, *McGill University, Montreal.*

**West Virginia Breeding Record for the Saw-whet Owl.**—On June 22, 1932, an immature Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadia acadia*), was collected near Cranesville, Preston County, West Virginia, indicating the first breeding record for this species in the state.

One of the students of the Oglebay Park Nature School, Mr. Millard Griffin, discovered the young owl in a clump of hemlocks growing in a

swamp, and Mr. R. L. Fricke, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, a member of the school staff, captured it with a butterfly net.

The owl was kept alive at the camp of the Nature School, at Lake Terra Alta, for several days, but died soon after being taken to Pittsburgh and was mounted for the Carnegie Museum.—A. B. Brooks, *Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va.*

**Chuck-will's-widow again in Ohio.**—A Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) was taken near the western limits of the city of Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, on May 1, 1933. It was shot by a man who stated it was flying about during daylight over his chicken yard. I examined and measured the bird which was a female. This is the second recorded occurrence of the species in Ohio and this locality is at least fifty miles north of the spot where the first specimen was secured by E. S. Thomas in May, 1932. (Auk XLIX, October, 1932, p. 479.)—BENEDICT J. BLINCOE, *Dayton, Ohio.*

**An Old Specimen of Hybrid Flicker from Central Arkansas.**—In the Museum of Natural History, University of Iowa, there is a hybrid Flicker, a cross between *Colaptes auratus* and *C. cafer*, taken near Palarm, Faulkner County, Arkansas, March 26, 1882. It is a male, No. 13392, and was collected by D. H. Talbot and skinned by W. B. Parker.

The basal portions of the feathers forming the red "mustache" marks are black. The webs of the rectrices, primaries and secondaries are dull yellow, while the shafts are orange-rufous (of Ridgway).

Baerg (Ark. Station Bull., 258, 1931, p. 87) records but one occurrence of *Colaptes cafer collaris* for Arkansas.—PHILIP A. DUMONT, *Museum of Natural History, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.*

**Nesting of the Rough-winged Swallow in Montana.**—The statement is sometimes made, on excellent authority, that Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*) do not excavate their own nest burrows, as for example by A. A. Allen (Bird-Lore, XXXV, p. 122). In the valleys of northwestern Montana, however, Rough-winged Swallows regularly excavate their own burrows, as already mentioned by Saunders (Distributional List Birds of Montana, p. 141), locating them in banks along streams, railroads, and highways. I have observed them digging burrows in banks of clay, of sand, and of gravel.

In this locality the nests are situated in the banks from one to fifty feet above the streams or roads; the burrows generally extend upward at a slight angle a distance of ten to twenty-four inches, ending in a shallow depression where a nest of dry grass and rootlets is constructed.

In the vicinity of Fortine I have been able to determine the stage of nesting, at some time during the season, shown by thirty-four nests of the Rough-winged Swallow. As no definite nesting records for this species in Montana have been published, I give below the range of dates, for different stages of nesting, which these records show. Nest under construction: