

Ground Nesting Habits of the Mourning Dove and Towhee.—The Mourning Doves have greatly increased in numbers since Ohio put them on the song-bird list. Two unusually late nesting dates for Delaware County are September 4, 1921, a nest with nestlings only two or three days old, and September 16, 1921, a nest with young about a week old. Three unusual nests were found in Delaware County on May 24, 1923. The nests were on the ground, in large meadows, and had full sets of eggs. This is our first record for ground nests in central Ohio.

The great majority of early nests of the Towhee, we find on or near the ground. But for several years all the second nests, or July brood, we have found were in small shrubs, or bramble and wild-rose clumps, and from two to five feet from the ground. Is this usual with second nests of the Towhee? Or is it because the nesting association is better in the shrubs when they have a full complement of leaves, and afford better shelter and protection?—CHARLES R. WALLACE, *Delaware, Ohio.*

Some Ohio Bird Notes.—On November 8, 1925, in company with other observers, I found a late flock of fifty Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) congregating in a steeple a few miles south of Wooster, Ohio. I believe that this is the latest fall date for this species in northern Ohio.

The Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*), considered to be a rare or uncommon visitor in northern Ohio, bred in numbers this year in swamps south of Wooster. On June 17, I banded six young which are probably the first birds of this species to be banded.

Specimens, the measurements of which agree with those of the Carolina Chickadee (*Penthestes carolinensis carolinensis*), were collected during the autumn of 1926. This locality is on the borderline between the breeding ranges of the two species, and although the Black-capped Chickadee (*P. a. atricapillus*) winters here, the Carolina Chickadee is probably the breeding form.—JAMES STEVENSON, *Wooster, Ohio.*

Notes on the Fall Migration of 1926.—The more interesting matters of my 1926 fall record so far are that, whereas I did not see a single Nighthawk during the entire season, I began seeing them on the evenings of August 28 and 30, and on twelve evenings since, up to September 21, they being seen practically every night that I stood on guard. Out at the Missouri River the other day I saw about fifty White Pelicans. I continue to see now and then a Duck Hawk. I also saw two Turkey Vultures a few days ago, and that is, I think, as many as I saw at Emmetsburg in ten years. A thing that sets me to studying is the fact that Chimney Swifts, that feed fairly low all summer long will be, these evenings, feeding a thousand feet up in the air, where they all seem to be working. What do they get up there? or are they feeding? or merely cooling off? The warblers have been very scarce. I have recorded in migration only one female Mourning Warbler and one Wilson's Warbler. I have seen Ruby-crowned Kinglets twice.—LEROY TITUS WEEKS, *Tabor, Iowa.*

The Purple Gallinule Carries Its Young.—On June 16, 1926, while watching one of the numerous vegetation-covered ponds near Plant City, Florida, a Purple Gallinule (*Ionornis martinicus*) flew up, paused for a few moments atop some plants, and then proceeded to the edge of a patch of open water where she disappeared. The thing which attracted especial attention was a young bird