

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

which she held by the neck, with its body and yellow legs hanging down—one of her own chicks apparently. It seemed hardly possible that a living bird could be carried in such fashion, yet she appeared to be careful in her movements and created the impression that she was moving a live bird. Her actions earlier had led to the question as to whether there were young birds near where she disappeared.

Later in the day, Oscar Baynard told us that twice while employed at Orange Lake he had seen a Purple Gallinule move her young in this way from one place to another. On one occasion he found two large water moccasins on the tiny island from which the chicks were moved. The second time he could find no reason but believed that in that case also they were moved for greater safety.—BERYL T. MOUNTS, *Macon, Ga.*

On the Nidification of the Acadian Flycatcher Again.—I have been greatly pleased with the friendly criticism of my identification of the Acadian Flycatcher, as described on pages 43 and 44 of the March, 1926, number of the WILSON BULLETIN. As I read further about the Acadian and Alder Flycatchers, admittedly difficult to differentiate, I am not certain which one I had. I now have ten nests of whichever species it is, that have been found, some in upright crotches, some in slanting branches, some from deep woods but most from edges of thickets, some thin enough to see through a wall and some thick; one with triangular rim, one perfectly round and the others elliptical; one with paper and one with cotton in large quantities in the makeup; one with a second story over a Cowbird egg. I am not ready yet to concede I have had the Alder Flycatcher though I am wavering. After another season with the species, I will give a detailed report of my findings and venture another opinion.—SAMUEL ELLIOTT PERKINS, III, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

An Unusual Flight of Snow Geese in the Lake Winnebago Area.—For the past few years both varieties of the Snow Goose (*Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus* and *C. h. nivalis*) have been uncommon during migrations on Lake Winnebago. In the spring and fall, flocks seldom numbering more than one hundred birds have been observed to remain for a brief period, but those vast hordes spoken of by early writers seemed to have disappeared, until recently,

On November 1, 1926, the writer, while hunting ducks on Lake Winnebago during a severe northeast snowstorm, was attracted to a great swarm of birds coming in from the north. They at first appeared to be ducks, but closer approach enabled their identification as Snow Geese. Driven by the gale, they maintained no particular formation, and they appeared as a part of the drifting snowstorm itself. The darker immature birds gave the flock a peculiar speckled appearance, and great bunches of the birds fairly filled the sky from the limit of vision down almost to the waters' edge.

There seemed to be countless numbers of them, and only one flock was observed to alight on the lake—all of the other flocks maintained a straight course to the south, and in half an hour all were gone.

It was impossible to determine whether they were the Greater or Lesser subspecies, but one specimen shot by a hunter and examined by the writer proved to be the Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus*).

Many of the old time hunters of the vicinity who were questioned as to their estimate of the number of birds, stated that they had seen nothing to equal it