

I worked my passage to a few feet of the spot. The swift was clinging to the cymoid head of the elder eating the fruit. The ease with which the bird took flight from its slender perch, rising directly upward several feet above the cover and dropping rail-like back into it, was interesting and worthy of note.

The cover harbored at the time not less than fifty swifts. Most of them were flushed with more or less difficulty, but some individuals took wing within arm-reach of the observer. No others were noted eating fruit. The day was dark and threatening with strong easterly wind.

One week later the writer had an opportunity for a second study of the region near the same hour, differing, however, in the day being clear and warm. No swifts were observed in the air on my arrival in the vicinity, but beating about in the heavy cover startled several therefrom. No further record could be obtained of their eating fruit. It should be stated that on the east side of this shelter is a row of medium sized willows with low, wide-spreading branches on the west, affording a continuous shadow over the haunts.

It is evident that the birds had established a roosting, or resting place out of the ordinary. It is not satisfactorily settled whether the birds sought the brush to feed on elder-berries or for shelter. The writer is of the opinion that the bird seen eating berries was only an exceptional case where the bird took a berry after alighting within reach of it.

The swift is a very uncommon breeding species in the limits of Orient. Rarely more than three to six pairs nest; while sometimes it does not nest at all. It is, however, regular and fairly common in August. There are no hollow trees at this station for their use, and they have never been seen to enter chimneys in the fall migration here. As the birds observed were practically all migrants, this habit of seeking shelter in deep shrubbery on the marshes should be noted in other localities also.

On the opposite side of the marsh is a great Tree Swallow roost, which is also occupied by grackles, martins, starlings and other species in their turn. Whether the two have any connection is a matter of conjecture.—ROY LATHAM, *Orient, Long Island, N. Y.*

Empidonax griseus in Nevada.—The Gray Flycatcher (*Empidonax griseus*) has been detected more or less frequently in Colorado, California, and Oregon, but there seems to be no published statement of its presence in the State of Nevada. There is, however, a very typical adult female in the Biological Survey collection (No. 158,354, U. S. Nat. Mus.) obtained by Mr. Vernon Bailey at Cloverdale, Nye County, Nevada, on May 30, 1898. Still another typical example, an adult female also in the Biological Survey collection (No. 158,350, U. S. Nat. Mus.), was obtained by the same collector at an altitude of 8700 feet on Arc Dome in the Toyabe Mountains in central Nevada, on May 25, 1898. The species will doubtless prove to be of more or less regular occurrence in this State.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *U. S. Biol. Survey, Washington, D. C.*