

are primarily directed, rarely are seen by the ordinary observer while the larger, more slowly moving, and more beneficial Buteos are comparatively easy victims. Thus the result of a Hawk campaign is the maximum destruction of the more beneficial species, and minimum destruction of, and subsequent freedom of the field, for the more injurious types. It may be added that although the Virginia campaign was carried on primarily for the benefit of game, Quail are not perceptibly more numerous than formerly in areas near Washington, D. C. where Hawks have been nearly exterminated.—W. L. McATEE, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Findings in Pellets of Barn Owl.**—In the attic of an old rice mill near Charleston, S. C., on March 25, 1926, with Mr. E. B. Chamberlain and Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., I found numerous pellets of the Barn Owl (*Tyto pratincola*) together with the evidence of the nesting of the bird. As the Barn Owl is universally known to be such a beneficial bird, very rarely killing anything but undesirable rodents, it seems worthwhile to record this rare exception where birds have formed part of the prey. As the rice mill has not been used for many years and as the plantation has reverted to the jungle, it is probable that rats and mice are far less common than when these Owls or their ancestors took up residence here.

The findings in the fifty-six pellets by Mr. Remington Kellogg of the Biological Survey are as follows: Small shrew (*Cryptotis parva*), 2, Rice rat (*Oryzomys palustris*), 65, Cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*), 1, Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), 7, Sora Rail (*Porzana carolina*), 12, Clapper Rail (*Rallus crepitans*), 4.

Dr. A. K. Fisher, in communicating this report to me, writes: "Although the matter can not be proved, I am wondering whether Rails and other birds which in a way simulate the movements of rats and mice in the thick foliage might not be taken by accident rather than intentionally by the Owls. This theory would seem to have some weight because they do not molest pigeons that are breeding in adjoining apartments or any species that are not found on the ground around marshes or fields."—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Ipswich, Mass.*

**Richardson's Owl (*Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*) in Cook County, Minnesota.**—Late spring and summer records for Minnesota are not common. On the cloudy afternoon of May 20, 1926, I was fishing for trout along the southern shore of Rose Lake, which is intersected by the international boundary. Down from the high, forested shore came the bell-like *ting, ting, ting* of Richardson's Owl, notes which have been so charmingly described by Seton in 'The Arctic Prairies.' The guide, scenting the cause of my distraction, volunteered the information that the sound came from "a small owl" and that "it also sings at night."—A. W. SCHORGER, 2021 *Kendall Ave., Madison, Wis.*

**Red-headed Woodpecker Nesting in Maine.**—On July 4, 1926, at Cumberland Center, a village just outside of Portland, Me., I had the