

Among the most characteristic birds were: *Ibycter americanus*, *Gypso-psitta vulturina*, *Topaza pella*, *Pipra opalizans* (the most common Manikin here), *Pipra stolzmanni*, and *Pitylus erythromelas*. We did not find the Harpy Eagle elsewhere.—JAMES BOND, *Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia*.

**Goshawk Nesting in Clarion County, Pennsylvania.**—So far as the writer has been able to determine the Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*) has been found nesting in but four counties in Pennsylvania, although Warren states that the species has been noted in summer in Cameron, Center, Perry, Elk, Wyoming, Forest and McKean Counties. Actual nesting records thus far known are from Lopez, Sullivan County, Otto and Herman Behr (*Birds of Pennsylvania*, 1890, p. 124; *The Auk*, 1897, p. 317); Slate Run, Lycoming County, Hayes T. Englert; Roulette, Potter County, Harry VanCleve; Conrad (Hull's station), Potter County, George Miksch Sutton (*Wilson Bulletin*, 1925, pp. 193-9); and Warren, Warren County, Ralph B. Simpson and Harry Grantquist (complete records not published). To these records I wish to add one for Clarion County. On July 19, 1927, near Newmansville, Clarion County, State Game Refuge keeper Edward Shaw captured in a steel trap an adult female Goshawk which had obviously been incubating eggs and caring for young. The plumage was considerably worn, and the stomach was empty. Neither nest nor young birds were actually seen, but it is only fair to regard this specimen as representing a nesting record.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.*

**Mortality among Screech Owls of Pennsylvania.**—Since November 17, 1924, there have come to the writer's attention one hundred and thirteen requests for permits to retain specimens of the Screech Owl (*Otus asio asio*) which had been found dead or in weakened or wounded condition. These requests came from virtually every County of Pennsylvania, and were made during every month of the year, though chiefly in winter.

Inquiry into the cause of the death of these birds has brought to light some interesting facts. Six individuals (four of which were examined at this office) may have died of starvation or illness, for they were in very poor condition, and the frayed, broken plumage indicated weak constitutionality of long standing, as a result either of insufficient food or disease. These specimens were all found in winter. Two additional living specimens were found which were evidently not in good health, and which had not, to the best of our knowledge, been wounded. Two individuals had killed themselves by flying into window panes, either while trying to enter houses or in attempting to fly toward or enter into combat with the reflected image in the glass. In one case the Owl had evidently been attracted by a caged Canary which was stationed only a short distance from the window. Seven individuals had been caught in steel traps which were set for fur-bearing animals. The presence of bait probably lured the Owls to their destruction. Two of these birds were dead when found, though they had

been caught by the feet only. One individual was accidentally killed by the felling of a tree. Thirteen individuals had been shot, probably by hunters who customarily fire at any bird or animal they see in the woods.

The remaining eighty-two individuals had evidently been killed by flying into automobiles. These birds were found on or near the roads, and broken bones, battered plumage, internal hemorrhage or blood-shot eyes indicated that death had been caused by a terrific blow. While a few of these birds may have been starved or ill when hit, most of them were in excellent condition physically, for they were fat and in good feather, and in many cases their stomachs were full. During the past three years, the writer has personally observed along the roads the remains of sixteen additional Screech Owls thus killed by automobiles, and has once witnessed the death of an individual which flew into the wind-shield. We have knowledge also of at least four Screech Owls which were killed by locomotives.

The fact that these nocturnal birds often hunt their prey along the roads doubtless accounts for much of this destruction. It may be that in many cases the Owls form the habit of eating small mammals, birds or insects which are destroyed along the highways. The glaring lights no doubt often confuse the flying Owls which have not learned to accurately estimate the distance or speed of the approaching cars. Occasionally, perhaps, flying insects upon which the Owls are feeding, may fly toward the lighted highway and actually lure their pursuers to destruction.

It is interesting to note that by far the greater number of the birds thus found dead were in the gray phase of plumage; the sixteen birds killed by automobiles which were examined personally by the writer in the field, were all in the gray phase. This statement is not made with the intention of suggesting that any difference in food-habits or mentality exists between the two color phases of this species, but the fact is interesting nevertheless.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.*

**Snowy Owl Killed by Automobile.**—Since the publication of my notes on last winter's invasion of Goshawks and Snowy Owls in Pennsylvania (Cardinal, Vol. II, No. 2, July, 1927, 35-41), several additional records have come to hand. One of the most interesting of these concerns a Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) which was badly wounded by flying into the windshield of a rapidly moving automobile which was driven by a Mr. Finch of Athens on the night of December 1, 1926, near Athens, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. The injured bird was kept for over a week before it died. I am indebted to Mr. William Wallin, taxidermist of Athens, for this note.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

**Nesting of Costa's Hummingbird in 1927.**—The season of 1927 has been marked, locally, by an unusual number of Costa's Hummingbirds, thirteen nests having been found on the writer's property before June