

Sioux Pass. Mr. Merovka, while scouting for ducks' nests, flushed a Crow from its nest in a heavy growth of reeds. The nest, which contained but one egg, was on the damp turf among the tall reeds, adjacent to a small inlet to Lake Manitoba. There were no trees in the immediate vicinity; the nearest ones were at least a mile from this point. The second nest was found by Mr. Merovka on Flea Island, only a short distance west of Sioux Pass. As in the first case, the Crow flushed from the nest although there were no eggs in it. There were no trees in the immediate vicinity. Continuing westward from Flea Island, we visited the James Ford Bell Duck Hatchery at Delta. E. Ward, the foreman, told us that a short time prior to our arrival he had found near the hatchery a Crow's nest in tules over the water in a marshy area of Lake Manitoba. The nest contained three eggs when observed by Mr. Ward. In that vicinity there is an abundance of trees and willow growth fringing the lake, in which many Crows had built their nests.

On June 18, 1935, while searching for ducks' nests on Long Island, a low-lying piece of marshland in Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba, the writer discovered a fourth Crow's nest on the ground. This one contained five eggs. As the accompanying photograph shows (Plate 24), the nest was located on marshy ground among the reeds. Trees and brush fringed the entire island, yet the Crow chose to nest on the ground. Many nests of Crows were noted in the trees, placed anywhere from six to twenty feet above the ground.—C. M. ALDOUS, *U. S. Biological Survey, Orono, Maine.*

Elevation of nests of the Western Crow.—On April 26, 1936, Mr. J. D. Graham, teacher in the Benicia High School, and I had the opportunity of examining a number of nests of the Western Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis*) on a ten-acre tract near Dixon, Solano County, California. The house on this property was occupied by a very old couple who had seldom disturbed the crows, though they reported having at one time fired a shotgun at them when they were seen stealing eggs from the henhouse. Other than this, the actions of the birds seemed to indicate that they had not been disturbed for a long time.

Having obtained permission from the old folks, we climbed to the ten nests, which were in Osage orange, almond, and black and English walnut trees. A very evident fact was disclosed by the elevations of these nests, namely, that the height of the nests from the ground was contingent upon their distance from the highway and their proximity to the ranch house; the hypothesis was that crows prefer to construct their nests at lower elevations but ordinarily build high up because forced to do so in order to escape persecution. Of these ten nests, four of which were in trees bordering the state highway to Sacramento, on which the tract fronts, all were between fifty and sixty feet up. Two of these were very difficult to reach because of spines on the Osage orange, one was high in an almond, and the fourth was in the very top of a tall black walnut. Farther back from the highway, some one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet from the house, where the birds were not in much danger of being disturbed, the nests were only from twenty to twenty-five feet from the ground. Still closer to the house, two nests, one in an English walnut and the other in a black walnut, were only fifteen feet up. These latter were so easily reached that it seemed odd indeed for a bird ordinarily so wary to be found building so low.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California.*

Varied Thrush at Richmond, New York.—In the 'Bulletin' of the Staten Island Institute for January, 1937, it is stated that Mrs. John H. Boesch and Miss Euphemia Mackie observed a bird, unknown to them, feeding on persimmons in