

From observations gathered here, it appears that the Saw-whet Owl, on its winter habitat, is constantly wandering from one locality to another. In very few instances, a second sight record of a bird has been obtained in the same thicket where it was first found. From the scarcity of mid-winter records, it seems that the bulk of the birds pass to the south of us to winter.

It has been my experience and I have gathered from others that, around Philadelphia, these birds are usually found in honeysuckle tangles. There was one exception, however, of a bird having been found in a dense nursery grove of young pines.—EDWARD J. REIMANN, 2261 E. Kennedy St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Saw-whet Owls in Kentucky.—On October 21, 1939, while searching for golden mice (*Peromyscus nuttalli nuttalli*) at Rodburn, two miles east of Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky, it was the good fortune of the writer to capture an adult Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*). When first seen, the owl was sitting about six feet from the ground in a small sweet-gum tree. It was sound asleep, and was captured by hand before it was aware of what was transpiring. The owl was found near the center of a damp, dense thicket, covering approximately five acres. On one side the thicket was bounded by a small stream. The dominant woody plants of the thicket were pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), yellow pine (*Pinus echinata*), scrub pine (*Pinus virginiana*), common sumac (*Rhus glabra*), dwarf sumac (*Rhus copallina*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), blue beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), and American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). Green briars (*Smilax rotundifolia*) were very abundant in the area, and had grown up into the bushes, making a very dense thicket.

The writer attempted to keep the bird alive, but found it would eat only live mice. Due to stress of other duties, it was impossible to capture enough mice, so the owl died on October 30, 1939, and the skin is now No. 554 in the Morehead State Teachers College Museum at Morehead, Kentucky. This is apparently the first record of the occurrence of this little owl in Kentucky.—ROGER W. BARBOUR, State Teachers College, Morehead, Kentucky.

Red-headed Woodpecker nesting in New Hampshire.—In the summer of 1939, a pair of Red-headed Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) occupied a recently lumbered area close to the village of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, and raised a brood in one of the dead trees not leveled by the hurricane of September, 1938.

The first report was the observation of one bird on June 18 by Mrs. Sturgis Coffin, who was attracting many other species to her suet and feeding trays. This record was confirmed by Mr. Wendell Taber on June 24, when both birds were seen. The eggs were hatched by July 17, when the writer's daughter Margot, with a small and lady-like hand, could feel the young at the bottom of the ten-inch hole in the tree. The birds were quiet and not shy, in spite of being under constant supervision of Mr. George Haydock and his eager groups of young campers from South Pond Cabins. The parents brought the young birds out of the nest on August 3, and gradually introduced them to the insect colonies in the neighboring trees. For several days the two adults and two young were counted, but on August 25, five birds were counted. All five were seen almost daily until September 4, when the writer left town. It is impossible to say whether the fifth bird was a new arrival in the area or a third young which had for some reason been overlooked.—ROGER C. FENN, Concord, Massachusetts.