

its snapping, and from the benign expression of its eyes when its head was rubbed, had learned not only to tolerate but to enjoy that attention from me. It was given freedom of the house at intervals when it usually flew to a perch on a door or a curtain rod where it sometimes preened, stretched, shook plumage, and occasionally dropped a pellet. At first it was force-fed with lean round steak, small pieces of which were placed in its mouth after forcibly opening the beak. Very soon, mice, House Sparrows, and other freshly killed birds, found on the highway, were added to its menu. The little owl showed a marked preference for mice, swallowing them as soon as they were placed (dead) in the cage. It showed fear of a live House Sparrow placed with it, fluttering to the opposite side of the cage. The dead birds were not eaten until the owl became very hungry. Usually only the head was consumed and most of the birds offered had to be removed.

The face of this owl (Plate 4) was predominantly gray in color without the white markings about the eyes shown in most plates and photographs of Saw-whet Owls. The back was grayish brown. The flattened wing measured 149 mm.

A hippoboscid fly was collected from its plumage and was identified by K. W. MacArthur of the Milwaukee Public Museum as *Lynchia fusca* (Macquart). He writes: "Up to the present time, to the writer's knowledge, this species has been taken from hawks and owls from the western States and from Florida."

The little owl was released in excellent condition on the night of April 2, 1940, when it immediately flew into the woods.—AMELIA R. LASKEY, *Graybar Lane, Nashville, Tennessee.*

Feeding and disposition of nestling feces by the Kingbird.—A nest of the Eastern Kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus*, was under daily observation at Lincoln Pond at the Edmund Niles Huyck Preserve, Rensselaerville, Albany County, New York, during late June and early July 1939. Since the disposition of the nestling feces appears to be unique, the following note may be of interest. During the first ten days in July the young Kingbirds in the nest were fed largely on damselflies and dragonflies. The female easily captured these large Odonata on the wing as they hovered over the grassy border of the pond; many other insects which had fallen on the surface of the pond were picked up by the female. After feeding, the feces of the young were taken one by one to a boat dock 180 feet away where each was laid. In several days a long row of feces was present on the dock as well as on the back seat of a rowboat which was fastened to the dock. When the dock was occupied, the feces were carried to a point approximately 330 feet from the nest and deposited along the edge of a large flat stone topping a wall near Lincoln Pond dam. As far as could be observed no place other than the two localities mentioned was used. Barn Swallows (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) nesting in a barn nearby would often fly out over the pond, a distance of up to 300 feet, and drop the nestling feces over the water.—EDWARD C. RANEY, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Quebec.—On October 30, 1938, a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, *Muscivora forficata*, was found alive but in a highly weakened condition in a ditch in the town of Noranda, Quebec. An attempt was made to restore it but it died in the night. Fortunately the remains were preserved and mounted by Mr. J. A. Hedge and have lately been presented to this museum through the intermediary of Mrs. L. C. Bent. Noranda is a mining town near the Ontario provincial boundary and about thirty miles south and east of Lake Abitibi. There are in this museum two other Canadian specimens of the species, both