

During the evening of April 27, 1942, at Malheur Refuge, another observation was made of a Canada Goose on top of an 18-foot telephone pole. When approached, the goose flew away and was accompanied by its mate. There is no way of determining whether this is the same goose as that noted perched on a fence post in 1940 and 1941. While Canada Geese are commonly seen perched on high rock ledges bordering portions of the Blitzen Valley of the Malheur Refuge, their perching on fence posts and telephone poles seems quite unusual.—CLARENCE A. SOOTER, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Burns, Oregon.*

Kingbird housekeeping.—We know that many birds are good housekeepers in that, after the young are hatched, they keep the nest scrupulously clean by removing the droppings. A pair of Kingbirds (*Tyrannus t. tyrannus*) have a nest in the spruce tree in the side yard of my country home in Vermont. In the front yard, enclosed by a picket fence with the grass carefully mowed, flower borders on all sides and a handsome bird bath, I like to serve tea to my friends; in fact, that part of the grounds has always been known as the 'Tea Garden.'

Now, what did these Kingbird parents do but use the bird bath as a depository for the nestlings' droppings? I watched one or the other come there, probably four or five times an hour, perch on the side of the bath and drop the excrement into the water. Occasionally the bird would take a sip or two of water before flying away, but not often. I cleaned out the bath every day and estimated that during each twenty-four hour period about fifty droppings accumulated.

Personally I had never heard of such a case before, nor had the bird friends with whom I discussed the incident. Later, however, another friend sent me a copy of an article by Edward C. Raney in 'The Auk' for January 1941, on 'Feeding and Disposition of Nestling Feces by the Kingbird.' In this case, however, the feces were deposited in a row on a boat dock as well as on the back seat of a rowboat fastened to the dock.—LILLIAN S. LOVELAND, *River Road, Norwich, Vermont.*

Predation upon Wilson's Phalarope by Treganza's Heron.—While driving from Boulder, Colorado, to Fort Collins on May 9, 1942, the writer observed a Treganza's Heron (*Ardea herodias treganzai*) standing a few feet from the shore of a roadside pond. Fifty feet beyond it eleven Wilson's Phalaropes (*Steganopus tricolor*) were swimming, one of them some distance from the others. Suddenly the heron flapped over the pond, alighted on the water and seized the lone phalarope by the neck. After shaking the smaller bird violently and plunging it beneath the water several times, the heron carried it to shore. There it dropped the phalarope on the ground, pecked it a number of times and again immersed it in the water. Finally, it tore the wings from the phalarope and rapidly swallowed the remainder of the carcass. Great Blue Herons are known to capture smaller birds occasionally, but no such predation by them upon phalaropes has come to my attention.—FRED MALLERY PACKARD, *University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.*

A generally unrecognized habit of the Florida Burrowing Owl.—Though having had much experience during the past seven years with *Speotyto cunicularia floridana* in the Kissimmee Prairie region of Florida, it was not until this past winter that the writer witnessed a habit of this bird of which he can find little mention in the literature. All observers of this interesting owl have been impressed with the undulating character of its flight, the low elevations at which it is usually performed and the relatively short distances covered.