

where nothing but the wire separated her from the young bird. Then she would fly away, calling as if coaxing it to follow, and repeat this performance over and over. A male Cowbird lingered in the vicinity and showed interest but never came closer than the flowering quince. After a few days I freed the captive in the old birds' absence. Shortly afterward, however, I saw the young bird and the adult female together. For a week or two the young bird would fly away out of sight with the adult, but would return alone for two meals daily from my hand. Finally, on a Fourth of July, it failed to return.

Some years later (June 5, 1938) I observed a pair of Parula Warblers feeding a Cowbird fledgling. On June 12, at the same place, I heard a commotion above me, and saw three Cowbirds actively flying about in a large tree. A Parula Warbler in a nearby tree appeared interested and was much excited. After one or two minutes, the three Cowbirds flew away together in a confused manner.

A few days later (June 18) I heard a similar commotion in a tree. A male Cardinal and three Cowbirds (a male, a female, and an immature bird) were flying excitedly from limb to limb over and through the tree. The Cardinal was much agitated. Soon he flew to some vine-covered elders about thirty feet away. The three others came after him in a close group, but turned abruptly before they reached the elders, and alighted in an elm. Then they started again for the elders, missed them, gained elevation, and alighted in a hackberry tree, a hundred feet in the opposite direction. They soon flew again, with the male bird just behind the other two, as he had been in the previous flight. After some zigzagging, it which it seemed that the middle bird was trying to get away from the others, the three passed on out of sight.

It would be interesting to know how the old birds induced the young one to accompany them and if they could have recognized it as their offspring if, indeed, it was their own.—A. K. MCKAY, *Cove, Texas*.

Cooper's Hawk carrying a nest of young Goldfinches (*Plate 14, right figure*).—The following observation of an unusual feeding behavior of a Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*) was made at the Rose Lake Wildlife Experiment Station in Clinton County, Michigan. On the afternoon of August 25, 1942, a brood of eight half-grown Ring-necked Pheasants was flushed in a field of idle ground. An adult Cooper's Hawk, which apparently was but a few feet from the pheasants, flushed with them. Expecting to find evidences of a pheasant kill, a search was conducted over the site. Instead of the expected pheasant kill, however, a songbird nest and the scant remains of several nestling young were found. Portions of the viscera were still moist and unclotted blood was noted which indicated that the kill was very recent. The construction of the nest, lateness of the brood, and feather remains showed quite conclusively that the nest and young were of the Eastern Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis tristis*).

In the immediate vicinity of where the nest was found, the sand flat was largely barren and the few scattered plants were mostly horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), goldenrod (*Solidago altissima*), and ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*). The nearest plants which might conceivably have held the nest were mulleins (*Verbascum thapsus*), the closest of these being about twenty-five to thirty feet away. A small patch of elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), the nearest growth in which the nest would logically have been located, was about seventy-five feet distant. In either event the nest with the contained young was carried by the hawk at least twenty-five feet, more probably seventy-five feet, to the point where the young were eaten.—J. P. LINDUSKA, *Game Division, Dept. of Conservation, Lansing, Michigan*.