

White-fronted Goose specimen from Alabama.—On 28 December 1966, W. G. Peebles, Mooresville, Alabama, shot a White-fronted Goose on land adjoining the Beaverdam Peninsula portion of the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge, Limestone County, Alabama. The specimen has been examined by a number of qualified observers familiar with the species and is unquestionably *Anser albifrons*. It is preserved in Mr. Peebles' home, Mooresville, Alabama. Although Mr. Peebles' bird is the first and only known preserved specimen from this state, Thomas A. Imhoff, author of Alabama birds, tells me (in litt.) there have been 11 sight records of the species from 1942 through 1967 involving single individuals and small flocks. All records were either from the vicinity of Mobile Bay, Mobile County, or from Morgan and Limestone Counties in the Tennessee River Valley. Imhoff suggests that small numbers of the species may occur regularly in the state during cool weather months, but, mixed with flocks of Canada, Blue, and Snow Geese, escape detection.—THOMAS Z. ATKESON, JR., P. O. Box 1643, Decatur, Alabama 35601.

Prey in two Screech Owl nests.—When checking Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) nesting boxes on the floodplain of the Scioto River, Ross County, Ohio, early on 7 May 1956, I found a nesting box containing three young Screech Owls (*Otus asio*) 1 or 2 days old. In addition to the owlets the nest contained the following eight dead birds and one mammal, presumably brought by the parent owls as food: 1 Catbird, *Dumetella carolinensis*; 1 Nashville Warbler, *Vermivora ruficapilla*; 2 Cardinals, *Richmondia cardinalis*; 1 Indigo Bunting, *Passerina cyanea*; 2 American Goldfinches, *Spinus tristis*; 1 Song Sparrow, *Melospiza melodia*; 1 prairie vole, *Microtus ochrogaster*. As the nine animals were all whole and fresh, they were probably the result of the previous night's hunting by the parent pair. When examined again in the early morning of 10 May, the nest contained no prey bodies.

In 1967 I examined a Screech Owl's nest in Granville County, North Carolina, each morning from 6 days before until 8 days after the two eggs hatched. Only one item was found on any one morning, as follows: 30 April, Brown Thrasher, *Toxostoma rufum*; 1 May, hog-nosed snake, *Heterodon platyrhinos*; 2 May, tree frog, *Hyla versicolor*; 5 May, spotted newt, *Diemictylus viridescens*. The first pair of Screech Owls caught more in excess of their immediate needs than the second and made birds a larger part of their diet.—PAUL A. STEWART, Entomology Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Oxford, North Carolina 27565.

A Great White Heron in Great Blue nesting colony.—On 12 February and 3 March 1968, Hal H. Harrison and I visited a heron and cormorant colony on Hemp Key in Pine Island Sound opposite Fort Myers, Florida, where we found a Great White Heron (*Ardea "occidentalis"*) apparently mated with a Ward's Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias wardi*). This location is 120 miles north of any previously known breeding grounds of the Great White. The pair was caring for one young just beginning to feather out. It had the plumage of a young Great Blue, which seems to lend further evidence to the theory that differences between the Great White and Ward's Great Blue herons are dichromatic rather than specific (cf. Meyerriecks, Publ. Nuttall Orn. Club, no. 2, 1960).

On our first visit some 30 pairs of Great Blue Herons were present, some with empty nests, some with eggs, and a few with young. We flushed the Great White from a thicket of black mangroves (*Avicernia nitioa*) and cacti where several Great Blues were nesting. We were unable to determine the nest from which it came or, indeed, if it had come from a nest at all. We concealed ourselves and watched for an