

Movement of a breeding White-eyed Vireo from Maryland to British Honduras.—On 29 April 1970 I banded two adult White-eyed Vireos (*Vireo griseus*) at McKee-Beeshers Wildlife Management Area, Montgomery County, Maryland. Eleven days later I recaptured them beside one another in the same net lane. These birds were then sexed as male and female by the presence of a cloacal protuberance in one and a bare brood patch in the other. Presumably these were locally breeding birds, probably a mated pair.

The male White-eyed Vireo was killed with a sling-shot by Gilberto Vivas on 24 December 1970 at Corozal, British Honduras (18°24'N, 88°24'W), a distance of ca. 1,365 miles from the banding location. White-eyed Vireos are common winter visitants and less common migrants in British Honduras (Russell, *Ornithol. Monogr.*, No. 1, p. 145, 1964); thus this bird was probably wintering there.

This is the longest recovery distance of this species yet recorded. Eight other recoveries of White-eyed Vireos are on file in the Bird Banding Laboratory. These recoveries involve New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, but the longest of these is ca. 65 miles, from New Jersey to Maryland (Brian Sharp, pers. comm.).—Paul W. Woodward, 1856 Mintwood Pl., NW, Washington, D. C. 20009. Received 17 January 1972, accepted 4 April 1972.

Screech Owl kills netted sparrows.—At twilight on 16 January 1972, I observed a Screech Owl (*Otus asio*) attempting to remove a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) from a mist net at Pennington, New Jersey. The owl grasped the bird by thrusting its talons through the net mesh and attempted to fly away with the struggling sparrow, but the net held the sparrow securely. On my approach, the owl released the bird and flew 15-20 feet to an exposed limb of a dead tree where it looked at me and toward the netted White-throat. After I retreated and concealed myself behind a tree, the owl flew directly to the sparrow and again attempted to fly away with it. Failing, it flew to the next net in the lane and attacked a Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*). Thinking that the owl had entangled itself in the net, I rushed forward but it easily released the sparrow and flew upward to the nearby dead tree and disappeared through a large hole in the trunk. Both sparrows, badly mangled, died 10-15 minutes after the attacks. One-half hour later, I found another White-throated Sparrow torn, dead and in the net of a lane some 50 feet distant from the above lane. Presumably, it too was killed by the owl.

On 9 January 1972, I had trapped and banded (665-83538) a Screech Owl, gray phase, in a box trap only some 10 feet away from the dead tree (above) used by the owl. The morning of 6 February when I removed the owl from the box trap, it had in its claws the remains of a Downy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos pubescens*) upon which it had obviously been feeding during the night. There were also some Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) feathers in the box. On 11 March 1972, while examining a small group of owl pellets which had collected underneath the box, I found a band (not in a pellet) of a Blue Jay which I had banded at my Pennington station on 4 September 1971 as HY-U (92.1 g.). The last recapture of the jay was on 28 November 1971. Between that time and 11 March it had undoubtedly been taken by the owl.

It is interesting that although I have netted several Screech Owls in these net lanes through the years, the attacking owl did not become entangled in the net. Perhaps this was because the owl seemed to break its forward movement with widespread wings at the moment of impact with the net and prey so that the owl was *on* the net rather than *in* the net.

There are several reports of Screech Owls hunting at dusk including that of Paul L. Errington (*Wilson Bull.*, 44: 216, 1932) who observed the hunting behavior at twilight of one adult and three young Screech Owls swooping and feeding on insects. Although my search of the literature revealed records of 43 species of birds taken as prey by the Screech Owl, the White-throated Sparrow was not among those listed. Kenneth W. Prescott, 15 Timberlane Drive, Pennington, N. J. 08534. Received 10 April 1972, accepted 20 April 1972.