

March 28, nest empty; March 29, adult Cottontail Rabbit remains; March 30, nest empty; March 31, adult Cottontail Rabbit; April 1, same; April 2, same; April 3, adult Cottontail Rabbit and Robin; April 4, nest empty; April 5, Robin and Flicker; April 6, Robin; April 7, adult Cottontail Rabbit; April 8, nest empty; April 9, adult Skunk; April 10, nest empty; and April 11, Robin.

It is evident that Cottontail Rabbits form a large portion of the food of the young birds prior to the warm days of early April. With the return of spring, however, birds at once become a prominent item in the bill-of-fare. The Skunk found on April 9 is of interest since it shows that the young birds, as well as the adults, eat this mammal occasionally.

From the standpoint of the farmer and orchardist, the rabbit-killing propensities of this predator are laudable; the sportsman, however, will regard the owl as an undesirable killer of birds and game.—GEORGE MIKSCHE STUTON, *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.*

The Cliff Swallow in Clayton County, Iowa.—Some decades ago the Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*) was a common breeder here, and old-timers tell of the barns being lined with nests. In late years nesting records have been few and far between. On June 15, 1927, Miss Althea R. Sherman and the writer visited the largest breeding colony found here in years. The nests were built on the corn-crib on the farm of Mr. Albert O. Berns, near National, Iowa. Twenty-five were on the east side of the building and two on the opposite side. Three were double, but lack of room cannot be considered as a cause. Seven nests were not completed, ranging from a few smears of mud to nests that were half finished. Building was reported to have commenced on May 19. Several nests were being used by English Sparrows, and some of the Cliff Swallows were reported to have left the vicinity.—OSCAR P. ALLERT, *McGregor, Iowa.*

A Possible Relationship Between Bell's Vireo and the Cowbird.—While on a bird study trip with a class on June 23, 1927, we were attracted by the notes of Bell's Vireo (*Vireo belli belli*), sung in the trees and bushes along a small ravine at the northwest edge of Stillwater. Upon following these birds (a pair) we found ten nests, all constructed in the same manner and of much the same material. All were located within one hundred yards of the first one found. One nest had a Cowbird egg only; one had a vireo egg and a Cowbird egg; one had a vireo egg; another had two dead vireos (young) and one vireo egg that had not hatched; the others were empty.

From all appearances the nests were all built that season. One nest was so high in a slender bush that we could not see into it.

The incident suggests to me the possibility that Bell's Vireo leaves its nest when bothered by the Cowbird, moves over to a new site and builds a new nest. There were only the two vireos in the ravine.—GEORGE A. MOORE, *Stillwater, Okla.*

Regarding a Late Florida Record of the Flamingo.—In the *Auk*, XLV, p. 201, April, 1928, Mr. H. L. Stoddard records seeing a Flamingo on September 24, 1927, on the Gulf Coast of Florida. Late records of this bird in Florida are worthy of note, but, without detracting from Mr. Stoddard's efforts, I think it is only right to advance the theory that this bird is evidently the one that escaped from the preserve of Mr. Edward Bok, at Mountain Lake Park, Lake Wales, Florida, in late February or early March of 1927.