

flock of twenty-five on July 29, 1927. Although this species was reported from Vicksburg, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, before I first saw them there on my visits, I found Starlings there in February and saw some feeding young in May. The first that I happened to see at that locality were three on February 2, 1926.

Here in Luce County, near McMillan, I first saw Starlings on April 22, 1928, two being seen. A pair nested in an old Flicker cavity. They may not be a resident yet, as I have only seen them during the months of March to July, inclusive, and September and October. Very likely some were near this locality in August, but I failed to find any. This year (1929) three pairs started nesting in bird houses. Two were blown down by a strong west wind this month (May) and of course left, and the other pair seems to have gone with them. The two nests that were blown down contained eggs. My largest number seen in a day at this locality is fourteen on March 27, 1929.—O. M. BRYENS, *McMillan, Mich.*

The Snowy Egret in Stark County, Ohio.—On the afternoon of June 16, 1929, three observers noted a Snowy Egret (*Egretta candidissima candidissima*) in a small cat-tail pond near Wilmot, Ohio. As we stood near the edge of the pond the beautiful white bird was clearly identified, both with and without our 6x binoculars. While we watched the bird it was constantly harried by two Red-winged Blackbirds that followed as it circled above the pond, nipping it many times. After its third flight the Egret flew away and did not return, as we learned later. We inquired from the owner of the pond when the Egret had arrived there and he told us it was the morning of our observation, June 16.—MAY S. DANNER, *Canton, Ohio.*

The Turkey Vulture in Iowa.—The Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) is a rather rare species in the Sioux City, Iowa, region. On a tour of the Iowa State Parks made during the latter part of August, 1928, we usually found these birds in the vicinity of the heavy timber of the parks. The largest number seen at one time was twelve, near Adel in the middle of the state. The first record was August 21 at Dolliver State Park in Webster County. Other records are: August 28 at Palisades State Park in Linn County; August 30 near Tracy in Marion County; August 31 near Winterset in Madison County; September 1 at Adel in Dallas County; and September 2 and 3 at Ledges State Park in Boone County.—WILLIAM YOUNGWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

An Early Nesting of the Killdeer.—On April 4, 1917, a nest of the Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*) with four eggs was found, placed in the charred remains of a burned brush-pile. So perfect was the blending of the color of the eggs with the debris that had I not seen the bird on the nest, I would not have found it. On March 29, 1921, a Killdeer was flushed on a small knoll in a rocky pasture traversed by small spring-fed streams. She feigned dying for a couple of minutes, and then suddenly flew to a near-by field. In searching for the nest where she had risen we found four eggs, all disarranged. On April 13 and 15 there were only three eggs.—KATIE M. ROADS, *Hillsboro, Ohio.*

The Pine Siskin in Nebraska in 1928-29.—Following the commonness of the Pine Siskins in southeastern Nebraska in the spring of 1928, when they nested at Omaha, Fairbury, and Hastings, and probably did so also at Lincoln (see WILSON BULLETIN, XLI, pp. 88-89), they disappeared from this region late in May or early in June. None were then seen until the following December. On

December 6, 1928, Mrs. L. R. Button found Pine Siskins numerous on McLain's Island in the Platte River near Fremont. Six of them were seen on the Island as late as December 23, and an occasional one occurred in the city of Fremont during the winter. On December 28, the Misses Ellsworth and others noted ten of them in the Fontenelle Forest near Omaha. The Brooking Bird Club at Hastings noted one there on January 1, 1929. Mr. C. S. Ludlow saw a flock at Red Cloud on February 5, and the members of the Fairbury Nature Study Club saw fifteen of them on February 22.

Late in February and early in March there was a reappearance, or an increase in numbers, of the Pine Siskin in southeastern Nebraska. Mr. C. S. Ludlow saw eight of them at Red Cloud on March 1, and by March 15 a flock of twenty was present there. The first ones seen at Hastings were on March 4, and they were still present there on May 18, according to the records of the Brooking Bird Club. Mrs. H. C. Johnston reported the first ones at Superior on March 16. At Fairbury Mrs. H. F. Hole reported them paired in her yard on March 20.

At Lincoln, the first ones were seen—five of them—on February 28 by Miss Louisa Wilson, who saw others on March 1 and 7. The writer first noted them on the College of Agriculture campus on March 14, and Miss Wilson found them commonly in another part of Lincoln on March 16. By April 27 they were present in pairs in the vicinity of the College of Agriculture campus. The monthly mean temperature for March, 1929, was 42.6°, or 5.1° above normal. For April it was 54.2°, or 2.7° above normal. For May it was 60°, or 1.7° below normal. According to the conclusions reached on pages 91 and 92 of my paper in the June, 1929, WILSON BULLETIN, there might have been attempts to nest by the Pine Siskins in March, and probably would be nesting in May. Surely enough, Mrs. Swenk and the writer found a nest about thirty feet up in a spruce tree on the College of Agriculture campus on May 5. The birds were seen at the nest on May 17 and May 19, but on May 26 had disappeared. This constitutes the twenty-second breeding record of the Pine Siskin in Nebraska, and further corroborates the relation between nesting and spring temperatures pointed out in the paper above mentioned.—MYRON H. SWENK, *Lincoln, Neb.*

Does the Great Horned Owl Have a Poor Memory?—During latter December, 1928, and early January, 1929, Mr. E. C. Rosenberry, of Enola, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, lost chickens and guinea fowl almost every night. He could not find the culprit, but inferred that a bird of prey was taking them, since no footprints could be found. On the night of January 2 he placed a steel trap on a post near the poultry yard. A few feathers had been found at the base of this post, suggesting that the victims had been carried there. On the following morning the trap was gone; evidently it had not been fastened securely. Another trap was wired to the post and set. On the morning of January 4, a large female Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*) was found in the trap, caught by its left foot. On the right foot was the other trap, its chain dangling. The bird was brought to this office for identification.

According to my experience certain species of birds, Crows for instance, would not have made the mistake of returning so promptly to a perch where they had encountered a trap. But the owl, either poor of memory, or excessively hungry, had returned within about twenty-four hours, though she bore upon her