

ported to the proper authorities and the judge was forced to pay a heavy fine for his "catch", which he had bragged about too soon, having a write-up in the papers about it. I passed by a shack in a neighboring state, where there was a Turkey Vulture nailed against the building, with the wings outspread to show passers-by what a large bird had been killed. I was not sure about the law in that state or some one might have had to pay for it. A Snowy Owl, the only one of the kind ever reported here, was shot as it sat in a tree where the snow had settled in spots, but the bird was not seriously injured. The man caught the bird as it fell and brought it in for identification. He was so pleased to learn its name, that he borrowed a cage from me, and said he intended to place the owl in it and put it in the bank window for the people to see. However, I learned afterward that he sold it instead to a showman for \$18.00, to exhibit in his show, and I never saw the man or bird cage again.—MRS. HORACE P. COOK, *Anderson, Ind.*

An Indiana Hawk Migration.—On October 21, 1934, the writer made a leisurely east-west auto trip across the state of Indiana, which required all of the daylight hours. The travel route was a zig-zag one, to include wild life habitats of special interest, but was in general near a line drawn from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Danville, Illinois. Of great interest was the observation of a rather unusual hawk migration. At least one hawk was observed during each fifteen minute period between dawn and darkness, except for two. However, no hawk concentrations were observed, the flight being evenly distributed both as to numbers and species. The greatest number of hawks under observation at one time was three.

Because of the distance at which many individuals were observed and the time available for observation, some birds are listed below without complete identification. Those interested in the conservation of the birds of prey will be gratified by the fact that it is still possible, under most unusual circumstances, to observe in one day such a large number of hawks. However, as with water-fowl, occasional concentrations may not necessarily indicate actual numbers throughout the range. It will be of interest to note that the most numerous species listed are those which for the most part are the most difficult to shoot. Obviously some species were more conspicuous at greater distances than others, or were more readily identified. This flight can be considered remarkable because of the broad territory it covered and the many species involved. It is by far the largest hawk flight ever observed by the writer, except along mountain ridges or near large bodies of water.

Below is a list of the species recorded and the number of each. The eleven species total 174 individuals.

- 6—Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*)
- 5—Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter v. velox*)
- 64—Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*)
- 12—Unidentified Hawks (*Accipiter* sp.)
- 1—American Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus s. johannis*)
- 26—Eastern Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo b. borealis*)
- 3—Northern Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo l. lineatus*)
- 4—Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo p. platypterus*)
- 11—Unidentified Hawks (*Buteo* sp.)

- 1—Northern Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus l. leucocephalus*)
 18—Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*)
 2—Eastern Pigeon Hawk (*Falco c. columbarius*)
 21—Eastern Sparrow Hawk (*Falco s. sparverius*)
 —LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

Observations of Bird Life in Green Bay.—Green Bay extends from Fort Madison, Iowa, northward ten miles to the small stream known to Iowans as Skunk River, and has an average width of five miles.

As I recall my adventures and strange experiences within the area, I recollect my observations of the American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*). I remember on one occasion one of these birds walked into my field of view, giving me the opportunity of seeing it produce the booming note which it creates in the spring. The bittern remained motionless for about fifteen minutes, uttering its hollow note "plunk-er-lunk". In producing the sound the bird gulped in air by a forward movement of the head and snapping of the bill, then expelled it rapidly. In the act the throat was distended.

In the spring of 1934 my boat transported me to unfrequented sections of the Bay to observe Great Blue Herons (*Ardea h. herodias*). It was my pleasure, on one occasion, to observe forty-four of these beautiful "feathered fishermen" feeding. Motionless they waited for their prey to come within reach, or went in search for it, then stabbed their six-inch bill through it. Once stabbed, the morsel of food, usually a small fish, but not always, was thrown into the air to be caught in a gaping mouth.

Here and there among the Great Blue Herons, eighty-four American Egrets (*Casmerodius alba egretta*) were feeding. These snowy white crane-like birds made their appearance in southern Iowa this year earlier than they usually do. The habits of these birds I found were similar to those of the Great Blue Heron. While afloat by night in the Bay I could hear the hoarse squawk of Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*) as they left their roost, to wing their solitary way to a chosen feeding place.

From April until the middle of June Double-crested Cormorants nested in Green Bay. This is the first time these birds have nested within this area since 1897. About ninety nests were sighted.

At the close of this paper, may I suggest that my readers visit Green Bay, should the grand opportunity present itself? I understand that the area has been turned into an Iowa fish reserve. It is the author's wish that the necessary action be taken to protect all of the birds that nest therein. As an ardent bird lover, I think it is a grand event to visit Green Bay, and observe thousands of wild birds in their native haunts.—LAWRENCE E. HUNTER, *Dallas City, Ill.*

Peculiar Actions of a Great Blue Heron.—On September 1, 1935, while out for a stroll, when I arrived at the edge of a patch of timber bordering on a small stream a Great Blue Heron took flight from one of the tree-tops farther on in the woods, circled over me several times while making the squawking noises common to that species, and then returned to the tree-top. I thought it had become alarmed at my approach. I entered the woods, when it again left its perch, circled over me squawking as before, but this time much louder. I watched it for a minute but it kept right on circling and squawking. I moved on, occasionally stopping and looking. Finally the heron alighted in a tree a few rods