

in Sioux County, Iowa. During the summer of 1911 or 1912, a pair is reported by Bennett to have nested in Woodbury County, Iowa.

On July 21, 1938, Mrs. W. C. DeLong of Sergeant Bluff, Iowa, reported to me that a pair of mockingbirds were nesting on the farm of George Mathers in Liberty Township, Woodbury County, Iowa. I visited the place the next day and found the nest. The nest was built in a vine on the front porch, about six feet from the ground. There were four young in the nest, and I judged them to be less than a week old. Both adult birds were seen. Mr. Mathers' father told me that another pair of adult birds had been there that day and he had seen all four birds at one time. I saw only the one pair.—BRUCE F. STILES, *Sioux City, Iowa*.

How Do Crows Carry Eggs?—On May 2, 1938, while working on the E. H. Fabrice Wildlife Demonstration Area in southeastern Wisconsin, it was my good fortune to see a Crow carrying an egg which I judged to be that of a semi-wild Mallard. The Crow had first pierced the egg with both mandibles closed when it discovered my presence and jumped back from the egg. It immediately returned and placed the upper mandible into the opening made in the egg, and then by lowering its head, scooped up the egg. It flew apparently supporting the egg on the lower mandible and keeping it there by means of pressure from the upper mandible. After flying a distance of 100 yards the Crow came down in an opening in the woods. I ran after it hoping to get the egg, but it took off again, repeating a second time the operation of placing the upper mandible into the opening in the egg and rolling the egg onto the lower mandible by a scooping movement of the head. This time the Crow flew far into the woods and I lost track of it. I should greatly appreciate correspondence from any one of the readers who have witnessed Crows carrying eggs or who know of any references on this subject in the literature.—DOUGLAS E. WADE, *University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.*

An Unusual Nesting Site of the Rough-winged Swallow.—Ordinarily the Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*) selects stream banks, quarry faces or crevices in rocky cliffs for nesting sites. I was much surprised to find, on May 6, 1938, two pairs nesting in the iron over-flow pipes of a swimming pool. This was located at Boy Scout Camp Oyo on the Roosevelt Game Preserve, Scioto County, Ohio. At the time of discovery the pool contained no water. The over-flow pipes, two in number, were set about four inches apart and flush with the vertical face of the concrete wall. The pipes were about three inches in diameter. The nests were placed eight inches within the pipes and could readily be seen from the openings. The swallows made repeated trips to and from the nests while under observation. This suggests a technique which wildlife managers might utilize. In localities where the natural nesting sites have been walled up with stone by stream "canalization" relief projects, valuable mosquito-consuming swallows might be encouraged by setting short lengths of iron pipe into the stone walls for use as nesting places.—FLOYD B. CHAPMAN, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*.

Audubon's Shearwater Nesting on Mona Island, Puerto Rico.—In March, 1937, Leslie Holdridge, of the United States Forestry Service in Puerto Rico, told me of a colony of birds in a cave on Mona Island in a part of the island which I had never visited. His description of the bird led me to believe that it was Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*), though that bird had