

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

not to my knowledge been found breeding in the Greater Antilles, nor had it been observed to breed in caves. Mr. Holdridge described the cave as halfway down a cliff, accessible only by means of a rope. He reported no birds flying about outside, but the floor of the cave was lined with nests so close together that it was difficult to step between them, and that the birds were fluttering about by the hundreds inside the cave. My first opportunity to revisit Mona Island after this report was in October, 1937, when through the courtesy of Mr. E. W. Hadley, Forest Supervisor, I was included in a party inspecting some work of the Forestry Service on this island. I availed myself of this opportunity and took a guide to the cave. I did not expect to find the birds nesting at that season of the year, but hoped to find enough feathers, bones, and eggshells to prove the identity of the species. My guide, one of the few residents of the island, pointed out to me the slight concavities used as nesting burrows. They were indeed all over the floor of the cave, some in total darkness, some in the dim light from the mouth of the cave. I gathered some feathers and eggshells from the more protected nests under rocks and ledges, and finally found a dead bird with skull entire and many of the feathers in good condition. Then, as I passed farther into the cave, a bird scuttled off among the rocks. We captured this and another individual, the only two seen, and were able to establish the identity as Audubon's Shearwater. This is, to the best of my knowledge, the first breeding record of this bird in the Greater Antilles, and a rather unusual nesting habitat, for this shearwater usually makes its own burrows in the earth. No attempt was made to count the number of nests, though my guide, who has used this colony as a source of eggs for many years, said there were thousands. The egg season is reported as being in January and February.—J. ADGER SMYTH, *Puno, Peru*.

Shore Birds Attracted to Streams Polluted by Sewage.—Year after year my best locality for observing shorebirds was along a branch of the Portage River thirty or forty rods below where a ditch enters it. This open ditch, three miles long, carried the sewage from the city of Bowling Green. After years of discussion and investigation a sewage disposal plant was constructed. It began operating in 1935. Since that I have found very few shorebirds along this part of the stream, where formerly I often found between twenty and forty.

In order of abundance they were Lesser Yellow-legs, Killdeer, Pectoral, Semipalmated, Solitary, Least, and Spotted Sandpipers, Greater Yellow-legs, Baird's Sandpiper, Semipalmated Plover, Sanderling, and Stilt Sandpiper. After rearing their young in Canada or Michigan, many of these birds return to northern Ohio late in July or early in August.

The part of the stream where the greatest number were observed is close to an important highway, so that they were not attracted to it because of its affording seclusion. It has some sharp bends and shallow water with many partly emerged stones, and some mud flats and sandy beaches.

One of my former students who knows the birds told me that in Norwalk, Ohio, he used to see shorebirds along the creek below where sewage from a portion of the city entered, and nowhere else in Norwalk. Since the disposal plant has been in operation, about four years, he has not seen shorebirds there. Below a dam on the Sandusky River in Tiffin, Ohio, October 3, 1936, I saw more than fifty shorebirds, a majority of them yellow-legs and Pectoral Sandpipers. I think their food was derived from sewage. Below another dam some twenty miles