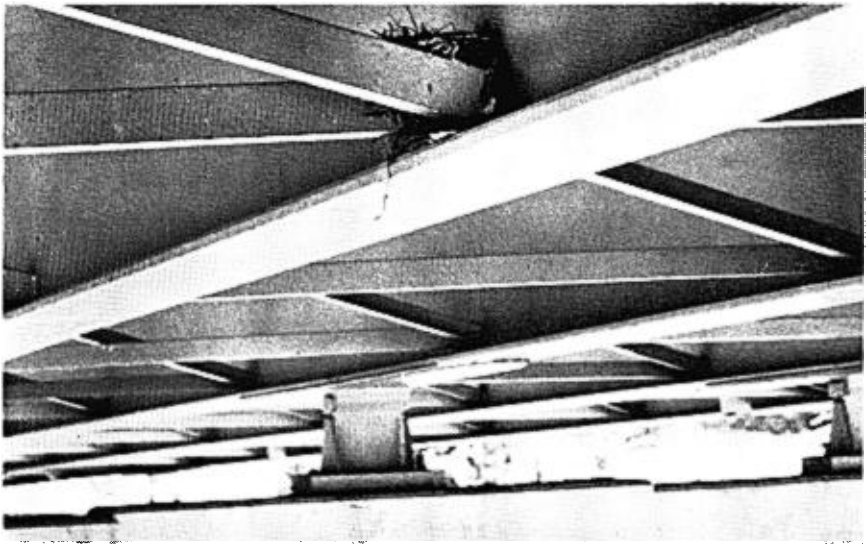


confusion. As a result they try to alight in the street. In attempting to alight on the concrete pavement, they fly into the adjacent buildings, nearby bluffs, telephone poles and wires, trees, or other obstructions. Many ducks are stunned or killed. I estimated that of the ducks killed during the storm of October 25 about 75 per cent were Red-heads (*Aythya americana*), 10 per cent Mallards, and the remainder Scaups (*Aythya* sp.), Shovellers (*Spatula clypeata*), and Ruddy Ducks (*Oxyura jamaicensis*).—A. W. SCHORGER., *Department of Wildlife Management, University of Wisconsin, Madison, November 29, 1951.*

Mourning Dove nests in unusual site.—On July 14, 1950, Charles C. Carpenter, David E. Delzell, John D. Goodman, and I observed an adult Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) on a nest which appeared unusually large for this species. After flushing the



bird I noticed that the nest containing two eggs was built on top of an empty Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) nest which apparently was at least a year old.

The nest was partly between and partly on top of two steel bracing beams, one horizontal and one upward diagonal, where they met the vertical side of a main steel support beam under a concrete highway bridge across Alvin Creek about five miles southeast of Delaware, Ohio.

Reports of Mourning Doves building nests near or over water and their use of old Robin nests as supports are frequent in the literature, but this Phoebe-like situation appears unusual to me.—H. LEWIS BATTIS, JR., *Biology Department, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, September 6, 1951.*

Breeding status of the White-necked Raven in Kansas.—Although the White-necked Raven (*Corvus cryptoleucus*) was alleged to have disappeared from Kansas many years ago (see A.O.U. Check-List, 1931, p. 226; Long, 1940. *Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci.*, 43:448; and Goodrich, 1946. *Rpt. Kansas State Bd. Agric.*, 44, No. 267:247) this bird is