

to the two ducklings. At the present time (July 17) only one duckling is left and both ducks are caring for it.

The Mallards at the Sanctuary are wild birds that have become tame; they are full winged and free to come and go as they please. Every year a score or more Mallards nest along the shores of the Sanctuary lake and it is with one of these late broods that the above observations were made. I was unable to ascertain which Mallard was the actual parent.—ARTHUR E. STAEBLER, *W. K. Kellogg Bird Sanctuary of Michigan State College, Hickory Corners, Michigan, July 17, 1953.*

Robins eating minnows.—Robins (*Turdus migratorius*) are seldom thought of as fish eaters, although observations of Robins eating trout fry have been reported by Phillips (1927. *Bird-Lore*, 29:342-343) in Massachusetts and by Michael (1934. *Condor*, 36:33-34) in California.

I witnessed another type of this unusual feeding habit by a pair of Robins in the city of Sturgeon Bay, Door County, Wisconsin, on May 31, 1953. Scattered about a dock on the shore of Sturgeon Bay were many dead emerald shiners (*Notropis atherinoides*) discarded by fishermen. This abundant species is commonly called "lake shiner" by anglers and is much favored as a bait minnow in Lake Michigan and Green Bay waters.

Two Robins, possibly a mated pair, were seen foraging around the dock for a period of about ten minutes before being frightened off by the arrival of several fishermen. In this interval one of the birds twice picked up two dead minnows about 1½ inches long and flew off holding the fish crosswise in its bill, shortly to reappear without them. I was not able to see the destination of this bird's flight. It is possible that the minnows were being fed to nestlings.

The second Robin was observed to pick up and swallow four dead minnows, also about 1½ inches in length. Each fish was picked up crosswise and juggled in the bird's bill until it could be swallowed head first. All four fish were handled with some dexterity, as if the Robin had fed in this manner before.

The minnows eaten by these Robins had been dead long enough to be dry on the surface, but the flesh was still soft.—JAMES B. HALE, *405 Washburn Place, Madison 3, Wisconsin, July 6, 1953.*

Reddish Egret and White Pelicans in northwestern Pennsylvania.—In the afternoon of May 9, 1953, a Reddish Egret (*Dichromanassa rufescens*) in the dark phase was seen on Presque Isle, located near Erie, Pennsylvania. The bird was identified by Stanley Belfore, Mary Templin, Margaret Band, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shontz, and John Mehner, all of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Robert Sundell of Frewsburg, New York, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pees of Meadville, Pennsylvania.

The egret was seen in excellent light, through a 26 power telescope. It was observed feeding for a half hour near a sand spit at the eastern tip of the peninsula, and its characteristic behavior was noted. As it fed, the egret lurched about and ran in circles. Later it flew over the spit to a stump in the water where it was once again observed with the scope. This constitutes the first record of this bird in northwestern Pennsylvania.

A few minutes after the egret was found, two White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) were observed in flight over the sand spit. Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*), Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*), and Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*), which were perched on the spit, immediately flew into the air, giving call notes. The