

stuck in willow (*Salix* sp.) branches (Sherick, Blue Jay, 24: 143, 1966), and a Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) trapped by Spanish moss (*Tillandsia* sp.) (Funderburg, Florida Naturalist, 40:65, 1967). In Saskatchewan, young Turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*) are reported to frequently get caught in the sticky sap of gumweed (*Grindelia perennis*) (R. W. Nero, pers. comm.). Arthur P. Cooley of East Pachoque, New York, reported a Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) trapped in common burdock (*Arctium minus*) (O. L. Austin, Jr., pers. comm.). The Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology reported a dead Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) gripped by the burs of a burdock (*Arctium* sp.) in an attempt to extract seeds (Archibald, Newsletter to Members, 55:4, 1970). From all indications, the frequency of entanglements in vegetation appears to be fairly common especially in the *Arctium* species.—RICHARD D. BROWN, *Science Dept., P.O. Box 10, Garden State Academy, Tranquility, New Jersey 07879, (Present Address: Dept. of Zoology, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio 43210) 30 December 1969.*

The double-scratch in the genus *Pooecetes*.—During the summer of 1969, I observed Vesper Sparrows (*Pooecetes gramineus*) double-scratching as they fed in a garden plot near Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland. This behavior was observed infrequently and consisted primarily of a rapid backward kick of both feet. Harrison (Wilson Bull., 79:22-27, 1967) had no evidence of this behavior in this genus—WALTER KINGSLEY TAYLOR, *Department of Biological Sciences, Florida Technological University, Orlando, Florida 32816, 20 November 1969.*

Common Grackle kills Cedar Waxwing in air.—During the first week of August, 1966, I saw a Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) kill a flying, immature Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*). At Lac des Abatis, 40 miles east of Gracefield, Quebec, Canada, I was observing a flock of Cedar Waxwings feeding some 60 feet above a sandy point that jutted into the lake. Evidently an eddy in the air by a lone white pine was providing insects. A Common Grackle flew into the flock from above, hit one bird a blow, apparently on the nape, and followed its fall to the ground. The bird was dead, its neck broken by the time I reached it from 50 yards away. The grackle flew off at my approach. I examined the waxwing and took it to our fishing camp to skin. Looking back, I saw the grackle return, and search for its kill at the spot of the fall. It walked about the area, hunting thoroughly between the short marsh grasses, and then left. The skull of the waxwing showed no ossification.

According to James Baird (pers. comm.) there are a number of references in the literature to Common Grackles killing or attacking birds the size of House Sparrows. Baird and Smith (Wilson Bull., 77:195, 1965) comment on "the improbability of a grackle successfully pursuing and capturing a healthy small bird." Here, however, is an instance.

I am grateful to Mr. Baird for his interest, and assistance, in this note.—ERMA J. FISK, *17101 S W 284 Street, Homestead, Florida, 31 October 1969.*

First nesting colonies of the Lark Bunting in Missouri.—The Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) is a Great Plains species that has not been recorded breeding eastward into Missouri. Easterla and Anderson (Checklist of Missouri birds. Audubon Soc. Mo., 1967) consider the species as an accidental transient and summer visitant in the northwestern corner of the state. Two specimens and seven sight records are recorded for Missouri, with all of the sight records of recent occurrence.

On the morning of 5 June 1969 while conducting a Breeding Bird Survey in north-