culated for each nest. Three nests which failed to hatch were eliminated in the process, leaving a sample of 28 nests in goldenrod, of which 12 successfully fledged young. Comparison of nest height with plant height showed that nests were farther above the ground in taller plants. The distances of the nests below the top of the vegetation were then compared, and found to be essentially the same, averaging 22.6 cm (95 percent confidence limits 20.1 to 25.1 cm). A similar situation occurred in the daisy fleabane, where the nine nests averaged 34 cm below the top of the plants (95 percent confidence limits 30.1 to 37.3 cm). Selection of nest location apparently was independent of the height above ground, but was related to the distance below the top of the vegetative canopy in both plant species.

Although placement of nests was not determined by height above the ground, nest success may be affected by placement. The successful nests were compared with unsuccessful nests (most losses were attributed to predation of eggs and nestlings) with respect to plant height at the time of nest completion, nest height, distance of the nest below the top of the vegetation, date of nest completion, and vegetation type (goldenrod, daisy fleabane, and all others combined). In no case was a significant difference found between successful and unsuccessful nests. The findings substantiate the conclusion cited above.—WILLIAM J. FRANCIS, *U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Division of Wildlife Research, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, P.O. Box 2097, Sandusky, Ohio 44870, 30 May 1972.*

House Finch nests abandoned after snow.—Schroeder's note (Wilson Bull., 84: 98–99, 1972) on the abandonment of nests containing eggs by Vesper Sparrows (*Pooecetes gramineus*) after an unseasonable snow storm in Wyoming prompts me to report a similar incident involving House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) that I observed at Fort Logan (ca. 10 miles west of Denver), Colorado in 1946. Six nests built in small ornamental evergreens located around the fort's parade ground and living quarters were observed periodically during late April and early May. During the night of 11–12 May several inches of snow with freezing rain fell. The next morning when I examined the nests (three with eggs, three with young, 1–4 days old), the eggs were cold and the young in two nests were dead. Five nestlings in another nest were still alive although cold and feeble. All of the nests appeared abandoned because no alarmed adults called nearby—in contrast to each of my earlier visits. The live nestlings were taken home and successfully hand-reared. Within a day or so after the storm the snow was gone and the finches began renesting in nearby trees.—HERBERT W. KALE II, *Entomological Research Center, P.O. Box 520, Vero Beach, Florida 32960, 21 June 1972.*