

Among the most characteristic birds were: *Ibycter americanus*, *Gypso-psitta vulturina*, *Topaza pella*, *Pipra opalizans* (the most common Manikin here), *Pipra stolzmanni*, and *Pitylus erythromelas*. We did not find the Harpy Eagle elsewhere.—JAMES BOND, *Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia*.

Goshawk Nesting in Clarion County, Pennsylvania.—So far as the writer has been able to determine the Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*) has been found nesting in but four counties in Pennsylvania, although Warren states that the species has been noted in summer in Cameron, Center, Perry, Elk, Wyoming, Forest and McKean Counties. Actual nesting records thus far known are from Lopez, Sullivan County, Otto and Herman Behr (*Birds of Pennsylvania*, 1890, p. 124; *The Auk*, 1897, p. 317); Slate Run, Lycoming County, Hayes T. Englert; Roulette, Potter County, Harry VanCleve; Conrad (Hull's station), Potter County, George Miksch Sutton (*Wilson Bulletin*, 1925, pp. 193-9); and Warren, Warren County, Ralph B. Simpson and Harry Grantquist (complete records not published). To these records I wish to add one for Clarion County. On July 19, 1927, near Newmansville, Clarion County, State Game Refuge keeper Edward Shaw captured in a steel trap an adult female Goshawk which had obviously been incubating eggs and caring for young. The plumage was considerably worn, and the stomach was empty. Neither nest nor young birds were actually seen, but it is only fair to regard this specimen as representing a nesting record.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.*

Mortality among Screech Owls of Pennsylvania.—Since November 17, 1924, there have come to the writer's attention one hundred and thirteen requests for permits to retain specimens of the Screech Owl (*Otus asio asio*) which had been found dead or in weakened or wounded condition. These requests came from virtually every County of Pennsylvania, and were made during every month of the year, though chiefly in winter.

Inquiry into the cause of the death of these birds has brought to light some interesting facts. Six individuals (four of which were examined at this office) may have died of starvation or illness, for they were in very poor condition, and the frayed, broken plumage indicated weak constitutionality of long standing, as a result either of insufficient food or disease. These specimens were all found in winter. Two additional living specimens were found which were evidently not in good health, and which had not, to the best of our knowledge, been wounded. Two individuals had killed themselves by flying into window panes, either while trying to enter houses or in attempting to fly toward or enter into combat with the reflected image in the glass. In one case the Owl had evidently been attracted by a caged Canary which was stationed only a short distance from the window. Seven individuals had been caught in steel traps which were set for fur-bearing animals. The presence of bait probably lured the Owls to their destruction. Two of these birds were dead when found, though they had