

in the heart of the business district. On El Cajon Boulevard, which was a well-traveled thoroughfare even in those days, Burrowing Owls could often be seen perched on the side-walk curb. They lived in the culvert drains under the intersecting streets.

The paving of this boulevard has driven these birds away, and the Y. M. C. A. "Billy" has gone, yet in spite of San Diego's present 150,000 population Burrowing Owls still subsist wherever there is any extent of vacant land. In quiet streets they can sometimes be seen hawking about the arc-lights at night and settling on the pavement below—probably in pursuit of moths. On Reynard Way, which is a short-cut between down town and the Mission Hills residential district, these Owls are common, because many of the sloping lots on each side have not yet been built upon. Even in broad daylight a "Ground Owl" may often be seen standing upon some advertising sign, apparently unconcerned at the passing stream of automobiles. On the other hand, I have more than once seen the flattened body of one of these Owls on the cement roadway (perhaps the remains of an inexperienced youngster)—evidence of bewilderment and tragedy.

On May 20, 1930, I happened to be driving up Reynard Way and passed directly under a Burrowing Owl which was perched on a wire stretched across the street. It was the hour in the afternoon when business men were returning to their homes, and the little Owl seemed to be bending forward and surveying the stream of cars with the calm and judicial air which is supposed to be typical of the Owl family. I was somewhat surprised to see one of these birds on a wire, especially in that rather lofty situation. I also noticed that it was squatting on the wire with the feet covered, instead of in the erect attitude one usually associates with the Burrowing Owl.

Whereas such observations seem common-place and trivial, it may not be amiss to place them on record. At the speed with which some western cities are growing, present-day remnants of primitive conditions are bound to disappear completely before long.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *San Diego Society of Natural History, San Diego, California.*

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo v. virginianus*) Breeding in the District of Columbia.—It is with great pleasure that I record the taking of a fresh set of two eggs of the Great Horned Owl by my friend Edward J. Court at Washington, D. C., March 5, 1930. The nest was situated fifty feet from the ground in a dead chestnut tree, in a section of mixed oak and pine trees, west of Rock Creek, near the Military Road. The eggs were laid on rotten wood and a few feathers from the incubating bird. Both adults were present, one being flushed from the nest. This species has long been known as a permanent resident, but this is believed to be the first breeding record for the District of Columbia.—WILLIAM HOWARD BALL, 1861 *Ingleside Terrace, N. W., Washington, D. C.*

Breeding of Brewer's Blackbird East of its Normal Summer Range.—Kumlien and Hollister say that the only known nesting of this species in Wisconsin was on June 14, 1862, at Lake Koshkonong.