

Oriole (*Icterus bullocki*) nesting at Green River City, Utah. In this locality the orioles were quite numerous and were in the midst of their nesting season.

Maggies (*Pica pica hudsonia*) also were very common. One of these omnivorous feeders, a juvenile about one-half to two-thirds grown, was observed circling about an oriole's nest as though searching for a breakfast of eggs. The Magpie soon alighted in the tree in which the nest was hanging and began to come closer and closer to the beautiful swinging structure. Almost at the instant the Magpie settled upon the edge of the nest, the male oriole, which apparently was but a few rods away, was heard to give an abrupt and angry call of warning. A moment later the enraged male came with all his force at the intruder, striking it on the crown of the head. The Magpie dropped to the ground, stunned to such an extent that the writer was able to pick it up, and only after ten minutes could it regain sufficient strength to fly away.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*

Bass eats Yellowthroat, young Stilts, and young Ducks.—While fishing on Lake Okeechobee, Florida, in October, 1942, our party caught a three-pound largemouth bass (*Huro salmoides*) that had the remains of a Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) in its stomach. This fish struck savagely from under a clump of water hyacinth at a surface lure, and it is easy to imagine how it could catch a Yellowthroat, fluttering over the water to pick up floating insects, as I've seen them do in a similar manner.

Mr. Marvin Chandler of Okeechobee City tells me that some years ago he saw bass take downy young Stilts (*Himantopus mexicanus*) that had been frightened into the waters of Lake Okeechobee and were swimming there, and that he knew of eight of a brood of twelve downy young domestic ducks being eaten by bass in a single day on a tributary of Lake Istokpoga.—A. L. RAND, *Archbold Biological Station, Lake Placid, Florida.*

Turkey Vulture feeding habits.—On June 5, 1942, Elton J. Hansens and I flushed five Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) on the Cross Keys Road, about two miles east of Glassboro, New Jersey. Upon arriving where the birds had been we found the remains of the carapace and plastron of an eastern box turtle, *Terrapene carolina carolina*. These parts had been cleaned of most of the meat. The turtle had been killed that morning by an automobile and what meat was left appeared fresh and no apparent decomposition had set in as no odor was noticeable.

On June 17, 1942, Mr. Hansens and I flushed a Turkey Vulture on the Cross Keys Road about a mile east of Glassboro. We found that the bird had been attracted by a dead gray squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis carolinensis*. The bird was flushed before it had a chance to start eating the squirrel. The squirrel was covered with greenbottle-flies (Calliphoridae), but there was no noticeable odor.

In both of these cases it is interesting to note that there was no odor which might attract the Vultures to these dead animals; also that in both cases they were interested in fairly fresh meat. This shows that odor may play little or no part in helping Turkey Vultures find their food.—WILLIAM F. RAPP, JR., *130 Washington Avenue, Chatham, New Jersey.*

Defensive behavior of the White-breasted Nuthatch.—On the morning of April 25, 1942, while conducting field observations on birds in Washington Park, Albany, New York, I witnessed a demonstration of the interesting defensive behavior of a