

The occurrence of Oregon Juncos in northeastern United States in the fall and winter is a relatively recent phenomenon, for despite the fact that the first specimen for the area was taken in Massachusetts in 1874, all subsequent records have been made since 1930. Since that time Oregon Juncos have been seen with increasing frequency and are now seen every winter in Massachusetts and nearly every winter in the New York City area (Bull, *Birds of the New York Area*, 1964:456-457). This increase could reflect a recent disposition for some of the *oreganus* population to winter on the northeastern coast of the continent. Alternatively, it could be due to the increase in "feeding stations," which (1) could have attracted and brought into public view members of a previously unnoticed regular, wintering population, or (2) could have enhanced the survival of sporadic vagrants, which then returned in subsequent years to winter, thereby causing a gradual but steady increase in the population.—JAMES BAIRD, *Massachusetts Audubon Society, Lincoln, Massachusetts, January 15, 1965.*

**Long Nest Attentiveness for a Cardinal.**—While collecting nesting data in Toledo, Ohio, in the summer of 1964, a female Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*) was observed incubating for a period of 27 days, from May 25 to June 20. The two eggs being incubated were present when the nest was discovered and, therefore, it is not known how long the female actually incubated them. Laskey (Wilson Bull., 56, 1944:27-44) has reported an incubation period of only 12 to 13 days for the Cardinal.

The nest in Toledo was in a paniced dogwood, 64 inches from the ground, and was partly concealed by wild grapevines. The two eggs weighed 4.0 and 4.6 gm. when discovered and measured  $17 \times 23$  mm. and  $19 \times 26$  mm., respectively. The female was flushed from the nest each day for 27 days to check the eggs. Both adult Cardinals scolded on several occasions while observations were being made. When the nest was finally deserted, the eggs were opened and appeared to be infertile.—LARRY C. HOLCOMB, *Department of Biology, The University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, November 25, 1964.* (Present address: *Department of Biology, Midland Lutheran College, Fremont, Nebraska.*)

**Loggerhead Shrike Kills Mourning Dove.**—On June 21, 1964, in a desert area west of the Chiricahua Mountains in southeastern Arizona, a nest of a Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), with two eggs, was located at the end of a mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*) branch where it was in full view. An adult Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) was feeding a fledgling about 80 feet away. My presence at the nest frightened the incubating dove, and it proceeded vigorously to feign injury. Both wings were extended as the bird traveled in small circles, moving away from me. Occasionally the dove fell forward or flipped into the air. Considerable dust was raised by these activities. The adult shrike moved almost immediately onto a mesquite branch overlooking the feigning dove and intently observed its activities for approximately 30 seconds. It then flew down and struck the dove on the dorsal surface of the neck. The dove stopped feigning and tried to fly but was unable to do so. The shrike flew directly overhead, calling loudly, and then struck the dove again. The second blow killed the dove. The shrike landed on the dead body but flew off as I approached. Upon examination, the dove's neck was seen to be broken, but no injury to the skull was evident.

Two interesting facts are brought to light by this incident. First, the effectiveness of injury feigning in luring enemies away from the nest is well known, but in this situation it proved to be fatal. The injury feigning was an effective stimulus in arousing killing behavior in the hitherto quiet shrike. Second, the shrike is not normally considered a predator on birds the size of the Mourning Dove (Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 38, 1931:11-242) nor is it known to feed on the Mourning Dove (Judd, U. S. Dept. Agr. Biol. Surv. Bull. No. 9, 1898:15-26). The close proximity of the two species before the incident and the exposed nest suggest that the Loggerhead Shrike does not normally harass the Mourning Dove. However, an injured dove may be subject to attack.

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