

them at an angle of 45 degrees to the body. It then moved back into the rushes where, for a few minutes more, I could see the neck and head in the same position, and then it disappeared altogether. I think that this is one of the most thrilling experiences I have ever had in the study of birds, and wish I might have shared it with others.—MARY L. BAILEY, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Further Notes on the Food of the Loggerhead Shrike.—Since writing the note on the Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*) in the WILSON BULLETIN for December, 1923, several further instances of their eating other birds have been brought to my attention.

On February 4, 1924, a member of the Ballard Normal School faculty found a Carolina Chickadee impaled on a thorn tree—presumably placed there by a Loggerhead Shrike. On March 10, 1924, a Mercer University student showed me a kinglet which he had found in the same thorn tree as the Carolina Chickadee of February 4. The young man had seen a Loggerhead Shrike eating something hanging from a thorn, had driven the bird away in order to learn what it was eating, then allowed the shrike to return to its meal for a time, when he had driven the bird away a second time and secured the kinglet, the head of which was missing.

One Ballard Normal School student reported seeing a Loggerhead Shrike eating an English Sparrow. These are the only instances of which I know personally of a Loggerhead Shrike eating another bird, within two years. In the late winter and early spring of 1924 food was unusually scarce, owing to a very severe freeze in January. It might be interesting to add that on March 3, 1924, a lizard was found impaled in a bush where a Loggerhead Shrike had been seen a short while before.

During the milder winter of 1924-25, with grasshoppers and other insect food available, I have no evidence of the Loggerhead Shrike eating small birds. Another fact which makes me doubt that this shrike often eats other birds is that the birds never exhibit any fear of a Loggerhead Shrike, though I have frequently seen them near together.—BERYL T. MOUNTS, *Ballard Normal School, Macon, Ga.*

Some Experiences with Yellow Warblers.—In 1921, a pair of Yellow Warblers built a nest in a spiraea bush in our yard and raised their young successfully. The nest was unfortunately placed, being unshaded during the heat of the day. The mother bird shaded the young ones with her body and outspread wings when the heat was extreme.

The next year (1922) a pair of Yellow Warblers built in the same bush, but this time the nest was so placed that it was shaded. We suppose these birds were the same ones that built there the year before and that they had profited by their former experience.

Before the eggs hatched, the nest was raided, probably by a Blue Jay that we had seen near the nest. The warblers hunted all about the yard for another site, and finally decided to build among some raspberry canes. They pulled much material from the old nest to use in this second one. The nest was fastened to two separate canes, and was not so carefully nor strongly made as the first one. In due time four eggs were laid and incubation began.

Each day I visited the nest many times to see if it was unmolested. Upon one of these visits, I found that the nest had become unfastened from one of the