

flock of twenty-five on July 29, 1927. Although this species was reported from Vicksburg, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, before I first saw them there on my visits, I found Starlings there in February and saw some feeding young in May. The first that I happened to see at that locality were three on February 2, 1926.

Here in Luce County, near McMillan, I first saw Starlings on April 22, 1928, two being seen. A pair nested in an old Flicker cavity. They may not be a resident yet, as I have only seen them during the months of March to July, inclusive, and September and October. Very likely some were near this locality in August, but I failed to find any. This year (1929) three pairs started nesting in bird houses. Two were blown down by a strong west wind this month (May) and of course left, and the other pair seems to have gone with them. The two nests that were blown down contained eggs. My largest number seen in a day at this locality is fourteen on March 27, 1929.—O. M. BRYENS, *McMillan, Mich.*

The Snowy Egret in Stark County, Ohio.—On the afternoon of June 16, 1929, three observers noted a Snowy Egret (*Egretta candidissima candidissima*) in a small cat-tail pond near Wilmot, Ohio. As we stood near the edge of the pond the beautiful white bird was clearly identified, both with and without our 6x binoculars. While we watched the bird it was constantly harried by two Red-winged Blackbirds that followed as it circled above the pond, nipping it many times. After its third flight the Egret flew away and did not return, as we learned later. We inquired from the owner of the pond when the Egret had arrived there and he told us it was the morning of our observation, June 16.—MAY S. DANNER, *Canton, Ohio.*

The Turkey Vulture in Iowa.—The Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) is a rather rare species in the Sioux City, Iowa, region. On a tour of the Iowa State Parks made during the latter part of August, 1928, we usually found these birds in the vicinity of the heavy timber of the parks. The largest number seen at one time was twelve, near Adel in the middle of the state. The first record was August 21 at Dolliver State Park in Webster County. Other records are: August 28 at Palisades State Park in Linn County; August 30 near Tracy in Marion County; August 31 near Winterset in Madison County; September 1 at Adel in Dallas County; and September 2 and 3 at Ledges State Park in Boone County.—WILLIAM YOUNGWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

An Early Nesting of the Killdeer.—On April 4, 1917, a nest of the Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*) with four eggs was found, placed in the charred remains of a burned brush-pile. So perfect was the blending of the color of the eggs with the debris that had I not seen the bird on the nest, I would not have found it. On March 29, 1921, a Killdeer was flushed on a small knoll in a rocky pasture traversed by small spring-fed streams. She feigned dying for a couple of minutes, and then suddenly flew to a near-by field. In searching for the nest where she had risen we found four eggs, all disarranged. On April 13 and 15 there were only three eggs.—KATIE M. ROADS, *Hillsboro, Ohio.*

The Pine Siskin in Nebraska in 1928-29.—Following the commonness of the Pine Siskins in southeastern Nebraska in the spring of 1928, when they nested at Omaha, Fairbury, and Hastings, and probably did so also at Lincoln (see WILSON BULLETIN, XLI, pp. 88-89), they disappeared from this region late in May or early in June. None were then seen until the following December. On