

of the wild goose at eventide very close to us during migrating time. The geese and ducks both spend the night in the tall rushes where sago pond weed and wild celery are found plentifully near by. This year in Back Bay the growth of feed has been ideal, owing to the remedial measures taken by both the Federal and State governments to reduce the salinity of the water, which condition was caused by the overflow of Chesapeake Bay in the storm of two years ago. As far back as the 1880's the hunting and fishing facilities of this county and adjacent waters have made this area a real sportsman's paradise, as is well known. Two years ago, after the Big Storm, quite a tragedy occurred here. Residents far up the river heard terrific shooting at midnight. Investigation found marauders in small boats shooting into the roosting places, killing both geese and ducks by the hundreds, getting a few but leaving most of them to die in the marshes. We had much trouble getting the game warden of the county, who lives at Back Bay, quite a distance. It was too late to make any arrests, but I am happy to say nothing of the kind has happened since and I believe our wild life is now being given good protection.—LUCY PENDLETON KEARNS, *Lynnhaven, Va.*

The Lazuli Bunting in Northeastern South Dakota.—During the first week of June, 1935, the writer was working on a waterfowl survey in the Waubay Lakes region in Day County, South Dakota, and it was here near Spring Lake that a male Lazuli Bunting was seen on several successive days. The strange thing, however, was the fact that the bird was consorting with two females. One female was an Indigo Bunting and the other a Lazuli Bunting. On every occasion when the male Lazuli Bunting was flushed the two females would also flush. The writer was sorry that he could not stay longer to determine whether both females started nest-building. The location of these birds was approximately thirty miles from the border lines of both Minnesota and North Dakota. The record is interesting in that it shows that previous reports of the Lazuli Bunting in Iowa and Minnesota were not accidental and that this bunting is actually extending its breeding range eastward. The question of hybrids between the Lazuli Bunting and the Indigo Bunting is again brought to mind and suggests that probably such hybrid specimens as taken by W. J. Breckenridge, in Warren County, Minnesota, on June 26, 1929, and by the writer in Cherry County, Nebraska, on June 1, 1932, will be found more frequently by ornithologists of the future.—WM. YOUNG WORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Nests of Crows and Other Birds in the Same Evergreen Grove.—During the past three springs we have answered a number of calls from farmers in the vicinity of Ames, requesting help in driving away Crows that were molesting small chickens. All of these calls have been from farmsteads in which a few to several hundred evergreen trees have served as quite regular roosting places for Crows during the winter. Observations on our part and by the farm folks have shown that Crows will dispose of a few young chicks when these are accessible close to their roosting places. So far, in the limited number of cases contacted by us, from two to eight evenings of firing with shotguns into the small number of Crows at each roost have sufficed to drive them away until autumn, the larger number going elsewhere to roost, probably in the deciduous woodlands along the streams, since only a few Crows were killed at each grove.

While answering these calls we conjectured as to what would happen if the Crows were permitted to nest undisturbed in a grove of evergreens, and as to