

heavier than the warblers, would strike the monument much harder, and a larger percentage of them would fall.

On rainy or misty nights, Whip-poor-wills, apparently feeding upon insects attracted by the beacons (which are on the ground in large boxes around the base of the monument) flew round and round the monument at low levels, often as low as our heads. Once a Whip-poor-will came so close to me that I could see his large luminous brick-red eye.

On October 20, hundreds of Field Sparrows settled on the benches and light boxes at the base of the monument, apparently resting. None of these sparrows struck the monument that night, nor did they seem confused by the lights nor fly against the shaft, as the vireos and warblers were doing. Besides the birds, four bats died from striking the monument while in pursuit of insect prey. Three were Red Bats, the other a Little Brown Bat. Very few birds strike the monument during spring migrations, according to Miss Knappen.

Mr. Allen McIntosh of the Bureau of Animal Industry, examined 190 of the birds for parasites. An abstract of his results is published in the *Journal of Parasitology*, Vol. 21, No. 6.—ROBERT OVERING, *Landover, Md.*

Concerning the Southern Range of the Cowbird.—In the WILSON BULLETIN for March, 1936, on page 13, Mr. Thomas D. Burleigh in an article on the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) states in the second paragraph, "actual records of eggs or young in that state (Virginia) are scarce". On page 199 of my book on the "Birds of Virginia" one will see that breeding Cowbirds are very common in Virginia, and I have in my collection some thirteen sets of eggs representing ten different species, with Cowbird eggs in them. All were personally taken by my father, Mr. H. B. Bailey, and me. On my farm in Warwick County, Virginia, fronting on the James River, and now used as the Country Club, I threw dozens of Cowbird eggs out of nests yearly while residing there, from 1906 to 1919, for I did not wish further sets with Cowbird eggs in them. As to Mr. Burleigh's remarks regarding the A. O. U. Check-List stating that the Cowbird does not breed south of central Virginia, that is an error on the part of the Check-List, for I have found them breeding as far south as Florida, and have taken locally reared young at Cape Sable, Monroe County, during the first week in August.—HAROLD H. BAILEY, *Miami, Fla.*

Bird Banding in Luce County, Michigan, in the winter of 1935-36.—The winter of 1935-36 has been a cold one in this locality, there being only three days in February up to the 21st that the temperature has not been to zero or below. Only a few species of birds are wintering, and my list for this year so far numbers only ten. Banding has been favorable. I have had 129 Snow Buntings, eight Redpolls (four were the Common, and four perhaps the Hoary), and one Northern Shrike to band. Have had nine Snow Buntings that I banded in the winter of 1934-35, nine from the winter of 1933-34, one from the winter of 1932-33, and one from the winter of 1930-31. Also had one Common Redpoll from the winter of 1933-34, this being my first return.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, *McMillan, Mich.*