

but from the young and more or less inexperienced birds that fly *across* the thoroughfares. Becoming bewildered by the heavy two-way traffic, they often decelerate their flight speed to avoid a car approaching from one direction and are struck by a car speeding in the opposite direction.

4. The greater number of cars now on the highways together with the increased speed at which they are driven is responsible for an ever-ascending rate of avian mortality. The figures cited herein are much higher than we have obtained previously for this particular route or for any other extended motor trip. Our figures show an average of one dead bird for each 2.1 miles traveled on this trip.

5. It is obvious that the highway mortality rate among birds as well as other animals varies seasonally, indeed, probably from day to day. The large number of avian casualties here recorded no doubt was due, in some measure at least, to the heavy traffic associated with the Labor Day (September 6) holiday activities.—DAYTON STONER, *New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y.*, and LILLIAN C. STONER, *Albany, N. Y.*

Records of the Woodcock in Iowa.—On November 18, 1937, I found a pair of American Woodcocks on Glover's Creek, near West Union, in Fayette County. And on November 19, 1937, several Woodcocks were noted on the Cramer farm near the Volga River seven miles southwest of Elkader, in Clayton County. Mr. Cramer told me on that date that he had counted as high as twenty Woodcocks along this spring branch near his house.—W. W. AITKEN, *Iowa Conservation Commission, Des Moines, Iowa.*

Interrupted Egg-laying of a Marsh Hawk.—On May 12, 1929, in Jerusalem, Lucas County, Ohio, I found a typical nest of a Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonicus*) containing four eggs. I marked the spot and on returning on June 29 found two young almost able to fly skulking in the grass at the side of the nest. These I banded. In the nest were two eggs, and supposing them to be added, I idly broke one with a stick. Much to my surprise it contained a large embryo indicating that it would have hatched within a few days. The other egg I left untouched but was unable to return again to the nest.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

Four Ohio Records of Golden Eagle.—The rarity of the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in this section is of enough interest to record the following occurrences. Two were caught in Highland County in December, 1934, one in November, 1937, and one in Adams County in November, 1937. The first, with a wing spread of more than seven feet, was captured on the Herbert Shaffer farm near Lynchburg by Albert Chaney. It was caught by the toes in a trap set for a hawk and six inches away in another trap was a Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*). The second bird, caught by Bob West on his farm, had an injured leg and a wing spread of eight feet. The third eagle was caught by Bert Campbell along the side of the road on Blue Creek in the southern part of Adams County. Its wing spread was six feet and six inches. The fourth was captured by Mrs. Maude Matthews at Butler Springs. She surprised it in a chicken raid and wounded it with a shotgun. Its wing spread was seventy-six inches. It is illegal to kill the Golden Eagle in Ohio and the four birds were turned over to the proper authorities.—KATIE M. ROADS, *Hillsboro, Ohio.*