

GENERAL NOTES

Conducted by O. A. Stevens

The Golden Eagle Again Noted in Ohio.—Mr. Roy Hamilton, of near Kenton, Ohio, set a trap for a bird that had attacked one of his sheep. Although the bird had picked out both its eyes and had made a large hole in its side, the sheep still lived. On February 3, 1938, the bird was caught and found to be a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*). When caught the eagle raised and flew fifty-two feet carrying a piece of wood weighing over twenty pounds. It had a wing spread of six feet. A pair had been seen for several days before the capture; but the mate disappeared. Mr. Hamilton says that twelve years ago a pair of these eagles were observed in the same neighborhood.—KATIE M. ROADS, *Hillsboro, Ohio*.

Red-throated Loon and Herring Gull in Western Pennsylvania.—At Linesville Lake, Pennsylvania (the sanctuary adjoining Pymatuning Lake on the Pennsylvania-Ohio line), the writer saw a Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*) on April 20, 1938. The bird was in winter plumage but a trace of red was noticed at the sides of the throat. Observations were made with a 35x telescope at 150 yards or less and in good light. At one time a Common Loon passed less than six feet from the Red-throated Loon. Mr. A. B. Fuller, of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, saw a Red-throated Loon at the same place on April 10. In ten years of observing water birds, the above is my first record for this species.

On January 3, 1938, I saw an adult Herring Gull feeding in an open field about two miles west of Youngsville, Pennsylvania. The region is quite hilly and several miles from any lake or stream. In this location the bird seemed strangely out of place.—M. B. SKACCS, *South Euclid, Ohio*.

Barrow's Golden-eye: A Correction.—In the June, 1923, number of the WILSON BULLETIN, Vol. XXXV, p. 116, I reported the occurrence of Barrow's Golden-eye at Buckeye Lake, Ohio. For many years I have been satisfied that the identification was obviously erroneous, the individual in question having been an immature male American Golden-eye. In this conclusion Milton B. Trautman and F. Dale Pontius, who also observed the bird, are in entire agreement with me. I have seen a number of young male American Golden-eyes in a similar plumage, superficially resembling that of the adult male Barrow's. In such specimens the white of the scapulars is much reduced and the white spot before the eye partially concealed, so that it may be higher than wide. In addition, the mixture of purplish-brown and iridescent black feathers on the head gives a purplish cast in certain lights. This, however, does not approach the brilliant violet sheen of the head of the adult male Barrow's, nor does the white mark extend across the entire base of the bill as in the latter species.—EDWARD S. THOMAS, *Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio*.

Breeding of the Mockingbird in Northwestern Iowa.—In Philip A. DuMont's book, "A Revised List of the Birds of Iowa", the Eastern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) is listed among those species of birds considered as typical Carolinian indicators in the past, but which have recently advanced so far north that they may now hardly be considered as true guides to the northern limits of the zone. Anderson's "Birds of Iowa" (1907) reports a pair as nesting

in Sioux County, Iowa. During the summer of 1911 or 1912, a pair is reported by Bennett to have nested in Woodbury County, Iowa.

On July 21, 1938, Mrs. W. C. DeLong of Sergeant Bluff, Iowa, reported to me that a pair of mockingbirds were nesting on the farm of George Mathers in Liberty Township, Woodbury County, Iowa. I visited the place the next day and found the nest. The nest was built in a vine on the front porch, about six feet from the ground. There were four young in the nest, and I judged them to be less than a week old. Both adult birds were seen. Mr. Mathers' father told me that another pair of adult birds had been there that day and he had seen all four birds at one time. I saw only the one pair.—BRUCE F. STILES, *Sioux City, Iowa*.

How Do Crows Carry Eggs?—On May 2, 1938, while working on the E. H. Fabrice Wildlife Demonstration Area in southeastern Wisconsin, it was my good fortune to see a Crow carrying an egg which I judged to be that of a semi-wild Mallard. The Crow had first pierced the egg with both mandibles closed when it discovered my presence and jumped back from the egg. It immediately returned and placed the upper mandible into the opening made in the egg, and then by lowering its head, scooped up the egg. It flew apparently supporting the egg on the lower mandible and keeping it there by means of pressure from the upper mandible. After flying a distance of 100 yards the Crow came down in an opening in the woods. I ran after it hoping to get the egg, but it took off again, repeating a second time the operation of placing the upper mandible into the opening in the egg and rolling the egg onto the lower mandible by a scooping movement of the head. This time the Crow flew far into the woods and I lost track of it. I should greatly appreciate correspondence from any one of the readers who have witnessed Crows carrying eggs or who know of any references on this subject in the literature.—DOUGLAS E. WADE, *University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.*

An Unusual Nesting Site of the Rough-winged Swallow.—Ordinarily the Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*) selects stream banks, quarry faces or crevices in rocky cliffs for nesting sites. I was much surprised to find, on May 6, 1938, two pairs nesting in the iron over-flow pipes of a swimming pool. This was located at Boy Scout Camp Oyo on the Roosevelt Game Preserve, Scioto County, Ohio. At the time of discovery the pool contained no water. The over-flow pipes, two in number, were set about four inches apart and flush with the vertical face of the concrete wall. The pipes were about three inches in diameter. The nests were placed eight inches within the pipes and could readily be seen from the openings. The swallows made repeated trips to and from the nests while under observation. This suggests a technique which wildlife managers might utilize. In localities where the natural nesting sites have been walled up with stone by stream "canalization" relief projects, valuable mosquito-consuming swallows might be encouraged by setting short lengths of iron pipe into the stone walls for use as nesting places.—FLOYD B. CHAPMAN, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*.

Audubon's Shearwater Nesting on Mona Island, Puerto Rico.—In March, 1937, Leslie Holdridge, of the United States Forestry Service in Puerto Rico, told me of a colony of birds in a cave on Mona Island in a part of the island which I had never visited. His description of the bird led me to believe that it was Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*), though that bird had