

orchard. From the arrangement of the fecal droppings at the roosts I judge that the birds of a covey may roost either singly or as small groups of 4 or 5 individuals along a slight depression in the ground.—ARNOLD O. HAUGEN, *Michigan Department of Conservation, Lansing, Michigan.*

**Blue Goose in Tioga County, New York.**—Mr. Lee J. Loomis of Endicott, New York recently brought to my office for identification a fine specimen of Blue Goose, *Chen caerulescens*, mounted about a year ago by himself. The bird, an immature female in gray plumage, was found dead by the caretaker at Spencer Lake, near the town of Spencer, northwestern Tioga County, New York, on October 21, 1940. Its measurements are: wing, 388 mm., tail, 118; culmen, 53, tarsus, 86. The specimen is now in Mr. Loomis' private collection in Endicott.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

**Records of the Nevada Nuthatch in Utah.**—A specimen of the Nevada Pigmy Nuthatch, *Sitta pygmaea canescens* (No. 1512 Hardy Collection), was taken from the aspen-cottonwood grove in the east part of the Pine Valley Forest Campground, Washington County, Utah, by the writer on June 1, 1939. The specimen was so damaged that accurate sex determination was impossible, but it is thought to be a female. At that time young birds were heard in the nest which was located about twenty feet from the ground in a dead cottonwood tree. A Red-shafted Flicker, *Colaptes cafer canescens*, and a Mountain Bluebird, *Sialia currucoides*, were nesting in other cavities of the same tree.

May 11, 1940, a nuthatch nest with seven eggs was taken from a cavity in this same tree. The nest was about twelve feet above the ground.

August 23, 1941, a female (No. 2225 Hardy Collection) was taken from a foxtail pine near the summit of Lookout Peak (10,200 feet), Pine Valley Mountains, about eight miles southwest of the campground site.

These seem to be the first records of this race for Utah. This provides an 180 mile northeastward extension of the range from the Charleston and nearby mountains of Nevada, the only previous known habitat of this subspecies.

I wish to thank Dr. H. C. Oberholser and Dr. Clarence Cottam of the Fish and Wildlife Service at Washington, D.C. for their determination of specimen No. 1512.—ROSS HARDY, *Dixie Junior College, Saint George, Utah.*

**Another Case of String-eating.**—In the *Wilson Bulletin* for September, 1941, Kenyon and Uttal report the death of a young Bronzed Grackle resulting from obstruction of the digestive tract by a long piece of string. This reminded me at once of a similar case that came to my attention two years ago.

On May 21, 1939, Dr. Harold B. Wood, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, picked up a young Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) which he found "standing normally in the grass." Although it showed no symptoms of disease, it died in his hand within a minute. He promptly forwarded it to me for post mortem study.

The bird was a fledgling, apparently only a few days out of the nest. There were no signs of external injury. Nutrition was moderately impaired.

Internal examination revealed that a piece of heavy wrapping twine, seven inches long and a quarter of an inch in diameter, filled the crop, proventriculus and gizzard. The twine was just the size, shape and general color of a large earthworm, though it may have become somewhat swollen within the bird. The proventriculus was greatly distended and thinned out, while the constriction between proventriculus and gizzard was fully obliterated. No part of the twine had passed farther than the gizzard. A complete impaction and obstruction was apparent. The liver, pancreas and spleen were normal. The gall bladder was fully distended.