Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) in the net. The junco gave a distress call, and I intervened before the shrike could harm it. The shrike left, but to my chagrin I discovered 2 dead Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) in the net. The shrike had killed them in my brief absence. I then removed all live birds from the net and waited for the shrike. In 5 minutes it returned and made three more passes at one of the dead siskins. It hit the siskin with its feet, but when the siskin stayed in the net, the shrike fell back to the ground and sat for several seconds, and then flew off. Twice again it hit the siskin, and failing to dislodge it, flew up in a pecan tree nearby. The shrike then left the immediate area. An hour later, it returned and managed to behead one siskin in the net. I saw it fly off with the head. A half hour later it returned, but didn't make a pass, although it perched in the pecan and seemed to watch the net. It stayed in the general area another 15 minutes, and its presence was accompanied by the scolding of chickadees, goldfinches, House Sparrows (about 15 formed a flock and followed the shrike about at a distance), Robins, Mockingbirds (who didn't chase the shrike), and Downy Woodpeckers, who got the closest to the perched shrike, although they kept behind branches.

On 4 March Micou Browne and I saw two Loggerhead Shrikes at Lake Boone, also in the study area and near my yard. One shrike was captured in a mist net when it attempted to capture a White-throated Sparrow *(Zonotrichia albicollis)*. It had already succeeded in dispatching a Swamp Sparrow *(Melospiza georgiana)* in the net. This shrike was collected. It was a female (ova 10 mm x 4 mm) *L.l. ludovicianus*. This is the resident race in Wake County, although this is near the northern edge of its range. After 10 March no more shrikes were seen in the area. This indicates that there is an early March movement of this race, probably of birds breeding slightly to the north.

Some points may be made about the behavior of Loggerhead Shrikes around mist-netted birds: 1) When the shrike was unable to extract killed prey, its attention switched to other netted birds; 2) Shrikes killed netted birds by biting into the neck and base of skull; 3) The shrike made repeated attempts to dislodge prey, and returned as much as 1 hour later; 4) The shrike took away part of the victim when it could not get the whole carcass.

I want to thank Roxie Laybourne of the Smithsonian Institution, who made the subspecific identification of the shrike.

A Seasonal Change in Roosting Behavior

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North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C. 5 February 1969

During the winter of 1967-1968 I noticed that House Sparrows roosted in various deciduous trees in the fall, but did not roost in these same trees in the winter season.

Below are my notes, abbreviated, for the fall of 1968 describing changes in the roosting behavior of a mixed flock of House Sparrows and Starlings on the North Carolina State University campus.

1-13 October -- About 120 House Sparrows and 30 Starlings roosted in four of seven American elm trees (40 feet high) planted in a row next to the College Union. Individual birds would flit back and forth among the trees, continually chattering, until about ½ hour after sundown. I found no Starlings or sparrows roosting in nearby evergreens.

14 October -- First leaf coloration noted in elms. No change in bird behavior.

21 October -- One third of leaves are in full color and some leaf-fall is evident. No change in bird behavior.

28 October -- All leaves colored, 1/3 of leaves have fallen (visual estimate). No change in bird behavior.

4 November -- One half of the leaves have fallen. There appears to be more

restlessness and chirping prior to settling down for the night. Evergreens still not in use.

11 November – No change in behavior from 4 November. Leaf-fall is nearly complete.

12 November – High winds prevailed all day and well into the night as a weather front passed through Raleigh. No birds are roosting in the elms. The mixed flock is now in the evergreen magnolias (30-40 feet tall), about 125 yards to the south of the elms.

13 November – The weather is calm, but the birds are roosting totally in the evergreens.

18 November – The main body of the flock shifted to other trees within the row of evergreens, but none returned to the nearby deciduous trees.

20-23 November – No change in bird behavior.

This flock of birds preferred deciduous to evergreen trees for autumn roosting even when leaf-fall of deciduous trees was nearly complete. A change in weather initiated the shift to roosting in evergreens, and after passage of the front the flock did not return to roosting sites in deciduous trees.

Summer Record of the Scarlet Tanager In Wake County, N.C.

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3 September 1969

This summer while birding at William B. Umstead State Park in northwestern Wake County, my brother Edmund and I saw and heard Scarlet Tanagers (*Piranga olivacea*) on several occasions. Our first summer record of this species from Wake County came when Edmund found a dead male on a road in the park on 9 June 1969. On 22 June I observed two males, both singing. Edmund and I again found three birds in the park on 28 June. All were singing males, and two were in the same locations as on 22 June. Another trip to the park on 19 July yielded three singing males. Finally, on 23 August a single female or immature bird was seen. Despite the several observations of singing males no positive evidence of nesting was found. All birds mentioned above were in medium growth mixed woodlands.

In addition to the sightings in Umstead Park, a single bird was heard singing on 3 July 1969 about 10 miles N of Raleigh.

These records seem to indicate that the Scarlet Tanager is present in some numbers throughout the summer in northwestern Wake County. Several other recent unpublished summer reports of Scarlet Tanagers in Wake County support this idea. Scarlet Tanagers are presently known to breed to some extent in North Carolina east to Durham County (*Birds of North Carolina*, 1959). R.H. Siler (*Chat*, 27:57, 1963) found an active nest in Wayne County, N.C., at Cliffs of Neuse State Park in June 1963.

An Unusual Nest Site of the Slate-colored Junco

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27 July 1969

On 12 June 1969 James White discovered a nest of the Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) inside a roof drainage gutter on the north side of the main laboratory building at the Highlands Biological Station, Highlands, N.C. The gutter and nest were situated 9 feet and 5 inches above the ground, and on first examination 3 eggs were noted. Considering the heavy rainfall at Highlands, the choice of such a site seemed particularly unusual and precarious, so I checked the nest on three subsequent occasions to determine its fate. On 16 June one blind, naked nestling was present and no trace of any