

listening for the feeding call of the male, I located the nest in a small hole five feet from the top of a dead tree trunk perhaps thirty feet high. When the tree was lightly tapped, the female would poke her head out of the hole.

But where was the pitch that was supposed to be daubed on the rim of the nesthole? Not a speck could be seen at first, but on May 21, eleven days after the nest had been located, the first pitch was in place. By June 7 the entire rim of the nesthole had been daubed with pitch so plentifully that it was dripping down the old tree trunk.

I can vouch for the fact that young Red-breasted Nuthatches are hungry individuals indeed. In one hour on that date (9:00 — 10:00 AM) the parent birds together made 97 trips with food for their young.

The nesting site was surrounded by old apple trees, white pines, Norway spruces, maples, a few red cedars, and was at an elevation of 450 feet.)Editor's note — A similar nesting was also reported from Red Rock during the spring of 1960 by Mrs. Myra Smilow. Red rock is located in Columbia County about ten miles south of Nassau. Insofar as is known by local observers, these constitute the first area breeding records for the Red-breasted Nuthatch). — Beatrice Shineman, Nassau.

Mockingbird Nesting in Onondaga County: During the second week of June, 1960, a singing Mockingbird was noticed near the Harry Yeiser home on Broad Road, on the outskirts of Syracuse. A second bird soon appeared, and about this time the male ceased singing.

On July 2 Mr. Yeiser observed one of the birds going in and out of the spruce trees on his property, and on investigation he located a nest with several young. On July 3 there were four rather well-feathered young. The four young birds successfully left the nest sometime later, and the entire family group disappeared shortly thereafter. The nest, young, and adult feeding the young were all duly photographed.

Area records for the nesting of the Mockingbird are limited. There was a report from the Geneva area a few years ago, and Professor Guthrie of Keuka College reported an active nest near Branchport earlier this year.

I wish to thank Mrs. N. P. McGowan for bringing the significance of this particular nesting record to my attention. — Benjamin P. Burt, 109 Haffenden Road, Syracuse 10.

Hawk Owl in Oneida County: On March 16, 1960, while coming in from the Oneida County Airport (Whitesboro), I observed a Hawk Owl perched in a tree less than forty feet from the road. Although it was overcast, the day was bright and the light very good.

The bird was roughly crow-size, and it had the longest tail I have seen on an owl. It perched on the branch, more like a hawk. The breast was heavily barred and the face marks enunciated, as Peterson notes, with "sideburns".

I returned about two hours later, but the bird had flown away. I also searched again the following day, but with no success. — Winston W. Brockner, 63 Ardmore Place, Buffalo 13.

Tufted Titmouse Nesting on Long Island: A couple of decades ago the Tufted Titmouse was regarded as a very rare visitor on Long Island. According to Allan D. Cruickshank, **Birds Around New York City** (1942), less than four yearly reports normally came from the area, the bird being a rare possibility at any time of year. Several years ago one wintered at the border of Massapequa and Seaford in the Tackepausha Preserve. It was a familiar sight, popular with visitors, and the bird was frequently photographed. Since then the Tufted Titmouse has been reported from time to time on the north shore of western Long Island.

Becoming Titmouse conscious, Long Island ornithologists have reported several recurring or lingering brds during the past year.

In **Audubon Field Notes** (Vol. 14, No. 3, June, 1960) Charles K. Nichols, after noting the northward ranging of the Tufted Titmouse with two reported in Franklin County in northern Massachusetts and several others farther south in the Connecticut River Valley, remarks "the species is extending its range on Long Island; two were seen at the Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary at Oyster Bay on March 19, a first record for the locality (J. Callaghan)".