

possible to the eggs in a nest.

The bird was a typical Long-eared Owl in all respects; it had a wingspread of approximately 27 inches and was smaller than a Great Horned Owl and larger than an Eastern Screech Owl. It had rusty facial disks and small black wristmark. From above, the bird also lacked the buffy wrists patches conspicuous on a Short-eared Owl. Our specimen photos are on file with the Illinois Department of Conservation's Natural Heritage Division in Springfield and the specimen is located at the Department of Biological Sciences at Illinois State University in Normal.

On 29 May at 9 p.m. we saw a second Long-eared Owl fly over the grassland's recovering sand prairie with a squeaking mouse in its left foot. It flew to the pines where we had discovered the dead female 10 days earlier. This second adult bird may have been carrying food to its young although we did not observe any fledglings during the remaining summer.

Long-eared Owl is a rare breeding species in the state. Bohlen (1989) listed only three positive recent breeding records. (See photo on page 33.)

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Loggerhead Shrike drawing by David Athans.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Pulaski County

On 10 July 1993 at about noon we were driving approximately 2.8 miles west of Perks, in southern Illinois, when we noticed a very pale kingbird-shaped bird horizontally perched on a power line along a tree-lined country road next to agricultural fields. The bird sallied out to hawk insects, exhibiting a swallow-like tail. We noted that the bird had a generally faded grayish coloration tending toward white on the head and underparts and

darker brownish-gray on the upperparts and wings. The bird had a black bill and a distinct black horizontal line through the eye. The tail extension was about equal to the body length; the longest tail feather on the left side was missing. The missing tail feather and the bird's faded appearance pointed to adult female Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*) in molt. Our photographs of the bird perched on the power line, are on file at the Illinois Department of Conservation's Natural Heritage Division, Springfield. (See photo on page 34.)

Confirmed breeding records for neighboring states