

Harris Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*).—On February 24, 1951, one at El Salto, on the Río Naranjo, San Luis Potosí. On March 9, 1951, one between Jiménez and Chihuahua, Chihuahua.

Caracara (*Caracara cheriway*).—Three south of Saltillo, southern Coahuila, March 5, 1951, and one about 15 miles south of Hidalgo Parral, Chihuahua, March 9, 1951.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).—We watched one, of two, obtain a White-colored Swift from the evening flight to the falls at El Salto, San Luis Potosí, February 24, 1951. Also, one falcon at Terminal, northern Zacatecas, March 6, 1951.

White-throated Falcon (*Falco albicularis*).—One between Guerrero and Ebano, San Luis Potosí, February 28, 1951.

Pigeon hawk (*Falco columbarius*).—Two at an elevation of about 5000 feet along the Pan-American Highway north of Jacala, Hidalgo, February 28, 1951.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*).—On February 23, 1951, about 58 miles southwest of Matamoros, Tamaulipas, one pair was seen flying north at a height of 300 to 400 feet, occasionally calling as they passed.

Coot (*Fulica americana*).—One on the Río Naranjo below El Salto, San Luis Potosí, February 24, 1951.

Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius phaeopus*).—Between Gomez Palacio and Bermejillo, Durango, one was in an irrigated alfalfa field near the highway, March 9, 1951.

Bonaparte Gull (*Larus philadelphia*).—One was flying over, and resting on, the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, off the end of the Río Panuco jetty, Tampico (Madera), Tamaulipas, March 1, 1951.

Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina*).—One or two at Terminal, northern Zacatecas, March 5 and 8, 1951.

Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*).—One was active early on the morning of February 26, 1951, at Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosí.

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*).—A few along the Pan-American Highway in Hidalgo, to the southwest of Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosí, at an elevation of about 3500 feet, February 26, 1951.

White-throated Swift (*Aëronautes saxatalis*).—Several near the north base of Mt. Timarosa, northern Zacatecas, at an elevation of about 7300 feet, March 7, 1951.—FRED G. EVENDEN, JR., *Sacramento, California, October 14, 1951.*

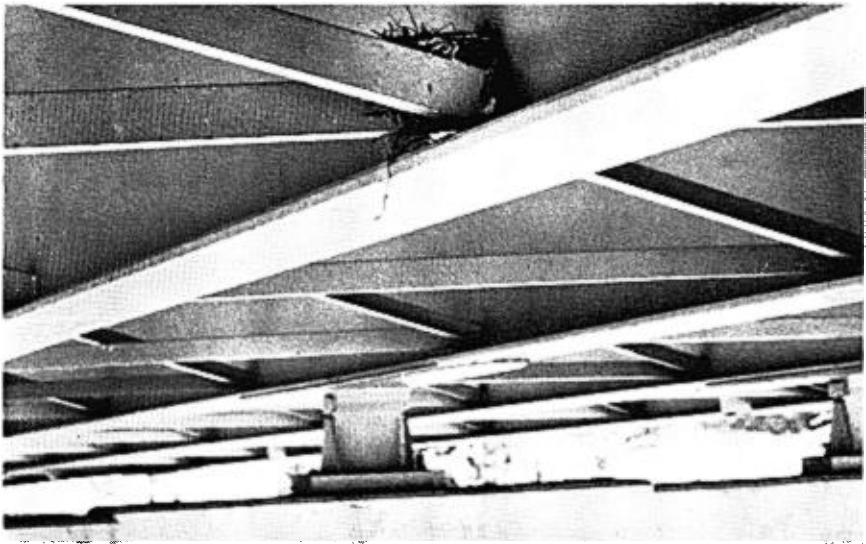
Ducks killed during a storm at Hot Springs, South Dakota.—Newspaper accounts of wildfowl striking wet pavements, buildings, or other obstructions in a city are common, but it is unusual to be able to verify the statements. According to the local paper of Hot Springs, Fall River County, South Dakota, about 500 ducks were killed or injured on the night of October 25, 1951, when fog, rain, and snow prevailed. Through the courtesy of Harry R. Woodward, Naturalist, and Superintendent of Schools at Hot Springs, the following information was received:

Ducks are frequently killed at Hot Springs when certain weather conditions prevail. Hot Springs is unusual in that it has a warm stream running the full length of the city. The water never freezes and when the atmospheric temperature is low, the water steams a great deal. About 100 Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) live on the river permanently.

The main paved street of Hot Springs is lighted and when a snowfall occurs the lighted street appears like the stream itself. The ducks apparently do not see the main stream on account of the fog and the quacking of the local ducks seems to add to their

confusion. As a result they try to alight in the street. In attempting to alight on the concrete pavement, they fly into the adjacent buildings, nearby bluffs, telephone poles and wires, trees, or other obstructions. Many ducks are stunned or killed. I estimated that of the ducks killed during the storm of October 25 about 75 per cent were Red-heads (*Aythya americana*), 10 per cent Mallards, and the remainder Scaups (*Aythya* sp.), Shovellers (*Spatula clypeata*), and Ruddy Ducks (*Oxyura jamaicensis*).—A. W. SCHORGER., *Department of Wildlife Management, University of Wisconsin, Madison, November 29, 1951.*

Mourning Dove nests in unusual site.—On July 14, 1950, Charles C. Carpenter, David E. Delzell, John D. Goodman, and I observed an adult Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) on a nest which appeared unusually large for this species. After flushing the



bird I noticed that the nest containing two eggs was built on top of an empty Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) nest which apparently was at least a year old.

The nest was partly between and partly on top of two steel bracing beams, one horizontal and one upward diagonal, where they met the vertical side of a main steel support beam under a concrete highway bridge across Alvin Creek about five miles southeast of Delaware, Ohio.

Reports of Mourning Doves building nests near or over water and their use of old Robin nests as supports are frequent in the literature, but this Phoebe-like situation appears unusual to me.—H. LEWIS BATTIS, JR., *Biology Department, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, September 6, 1951.*

Breeding status of the White-necked Raven in Kansas.—Although the White-necked Raven (*Corvus cryptoleucus*) was alleged to have disappeared from Kansas many years ago (see A.O.U. Check-List, 1931, p. 226; Long, 1940. *Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci.*, 43:448; and Goodrich, 1946. *Rpt. Kansas State Bd. Agric.*, 44, No. 267:247) this bird is