

possible moment; this they did in great part late on that afternoon and during the night of Aug. 27, having landed on the night of Aug. 26. Those birds which found rest in a certain preserved field would immediately return to it and remain there, if shot at while flying outside. These particular birds continued to reside in this field until one hundred and thirty-two had accumulated, when the owners of the field commenced to shoot them; this drove them from this place to others where they were at once pursued and shot until but few remained by Oct. 1, 1892.

My friend Mr. Wm. Everett, of Dorchester, Mass., sends me the following note: At Malpeque, Prince Edward Island, Aug. 23, 1892, during mild and pleasant weather, the first flight of Golden Plover probably landed on the night of Aug. 22, for they were first seen the next day. A few hundred birds remained in the various fields, but the greater part of them passed south. There were but few Plover shot here this season. — GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

Black Vulture in Maine.—Under date of November 3, Mr. Geo. A. Boardman writes me as follows: "Our local taxidermist (Calais, Maine) received a Black Vulture (*Catharista atrata*) which was killed here. This makes the sixth I have known to be taken in this vicinity, while only one specimen of the Turkey Buzzard (*Cathartes aura*) has been secured in this locality. The latter I consider much the more northern bird." — WILLIAM DUTCHER, *New York City.*

Some Additional Eastern Records of Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*).—Proofs that Swainson's Hawk visits New England at no very infrequent intervals and perhaps in some numbers, multiply steadily if slowly. I now have two fresh specimens to report; one killed at Essex, Massachusetts, May 29, 1892, the other near Calais, Maine, about October 8, 1892.

The Essex specimen was sent in the flesh to Mr. M. Abbott Frazar, who mounted it and afterwards sold it to me. It is a fine old bird, a female, in the melanistic phase, wholly dark colored (sooty or clove brown) both above and beneath, save on the bend of the wing, which is whitish, the under surface of the tail, which is banded with ashy white, and the under tail-coverts and crissum, which are soiled white with faint rusty and brownish markings. There is also a little half-concealed whitish on the forehead and chin and the feathers on the back are bordered with faded brown. Mr. Frazar, whose experience in such matters entitles his judgment to much weight, tells me that the ovaries were undeveloped and that the bird was evidently not in breeding condition, a point of some importance in view of the date of its capture. Of the two Massachusetts specimens previously recorded, one (in the Peabody Museum) was taken in the winter of 1871-72 (Allen, *Bull. Essex Inst.*, X, 1878, p. 22), the other (in the present writer's collection) in September, 1876, at Wayland (Brewster, *Bull. N. O. C.*, III, Jan., 1878, p. 39).