

Rectrices of Cormorants.—*Phalacrocorax carbo* has 14 rectrices, but none of our other species of this genus is known to have more than 12. This is the primary basis of the analysis which has stood in the 'Key' since 1872. I was therefore surprised to find Ridgway's 'Manual' crediting both *P. penicillatus* and *P. perspicillatus* with 14. On conferring with him about it, *P. penicillatus* was found to have no more than 12, as I had always supposed. The only statement regarding *P. perspicillatus* that I know of—being Brandt's, as first published in Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus., XII, 1889, p. 86—gives the tail as "e pennis 12 composita."—ELLIOTT COUES, *Washington, D. C.*

Concordance of Merganser americanus.—I am sorry to point out an extraordinary oversight in the 2d ed. of the A. O. U. Check-List, where the concordance of the common American Merganser is given as "B—, C—, R—, C—," as if neither Prof. Baird, nor Mr. Ridgway, nor myself had given this bird in our respective Lists. The dashes should be replaced by figures, as B 611, C 521, R 636, C 743, which so stand, correctly, in the 1st ed. of the A. O. U. List.—ELLIOTT COUES, *Washington, D. C.*

The Scarlet Ibis in Colorado.—On page 60 of my 'Birds of Colorado' it is stated that but four instances are known of the occurrence in the United States of the Scarlet Ibis (*Guara rubra*). To this short list is now to be added a fifth and most remarkable record. A flock of six of these magnificent birds was seen April 23, 1897 on the Arkansas River near Rocky Ford, Colorado. Three specimens were secured, a male and two females and have been mounted by a local taxidermist.

In this connection it will be well to call attention to a mis-print under the notes on this species in 'Birds of Colorado.' The specimen noted from "Texas" should be "New Mexico," the reference being to the record of Dr. Coues of a fragment of one seen at Los Pinos. Dr. Coues has recently informed the present writer that there can be no question of the correctness of this record.—W. W. COOKE, *Fort Collins, Colorado.*

Little Blue Heron in New Hampshire.—I have recently had a Little Blue Heron (*Ardea cærulea*), in perfect plumage, with maroon neck, brought in, killed in Amherst, New Hampshire, April 28, (1897). Is it not rare to take a bird of this species in New Hampshire?—JAS. P. MELZER, *Milford, N. H.*

Bob-white in Northwestern New York.—Several Quail (*Colinus virginianus*) have been reported from different parts of the Counties of Oneida and Lewis the past winter. It is very seldom they are seen in this locality. The winter has not been so severe as usual.—W. S. JOHNSON, *Boonville, N. Y.*

Additional Records of the Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).—Most of the notes on the Passenger Pigeon recorded in the past year

have referred to single birds or pairs. It is with much pleasure that I can now call attention to a flock of some fifty, observed in southern Missouri. I am not only greatly indebted to Mr. Chas. U. Holden, Jr., for this interesting information, but for the present of a beautiful pair which he sent me in the flesh, he having shot them as they flew rapidly overhead. Mr. Holden was, at the time, hunting Quail in Altie, Oregon Co., Missouri. The residents of this hamlet had not seen any Pigeons there before in some years.

Simon Pokagon, Chief of the remaining Pottawattamie tribe, and probably the best posted man on the Wild Pigeon in Michigan, writes me under date of Oct. 16, 1896: "I am creditably informed that there was a small nesting of Pigeons last spring not far from the headwaters of the Au Sable River in Michigan." Mr. Chase S. Osborn, State Game and Fish Warden of Michigan, under date, Sault Ste. Marie, March 2, 1897, writes: "Passenger Pigeons are now very rare indeed in Michigan, but some have been seen in the eastern parts of Chippewa County, in the Upper Peninsula, every year. As many as a dozen or more were seen in this section in one flock last year, and I have reason to believe that they breed here in a small way. One came into this city last summer and attracted a great deal of attention by flying and circling through the air with the tame Pigeons. I have a bill in the legislature of Michigan closing the season for killing Wild Pigeons for ten years."—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

Aquila chrysaëtos in Central Minnesota.—It affords me great pleasure to record the capture of this noble bird in this State.

On March 19, 1897, a hunter brought me a beautiful perfectly adult female shot twelve miles east of here. It was quite fat, evidently getting enough to live on during the long winter and deep snow. The stomach contained several ounces of the remains of a common white rabbit. The following are the measurements. Length, 37.00; extent, 86.00; wing, 33.00; tail, 14.50; tarsus and middle toe, 9.00. Weight, 12 lbs. 9 oz.—ALBERT LANO, *Aitkin, Minn.*

Breeding of the Goshawk in Pennsylvania.—In Dr. Warren's Report of the Birds of Pennsylvania (1890) he records the Goshawk (*Accipiter atricapillus*) as a breeder in the State, mainly on the authority of Mr. Otto Behr of Lopez, Sullivan County. Thanks to the same gentleman, I am able to place on record some additional facts relative to the breeding of the species in Pennsylvania.

On April 30, 1897, Mr. Behr and his brother secured a nest and two eggs of the Goshawk about five miles from Lopez, which they kindly presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Since that time they have discovered another nest with eggs near the same place.

Mr. Behr states in addition: "We have found eight nests of the Goshawk in the last ten years, and all but one of these were built in