

at Alstead, N. H. The bird screamed loudly and when I began to search for a nest, flew at me twice like a bolt, so that I instinctively put up an elbow to guard my head. I found a nest containing two nearly full-grown young in a smallish pine about forty feet from the ground. On the 27th I saw at 4.45 A. M. a full-grown Goshawk kill and begin to devour a pullet under the window of the farm-house where I lived. I therefore on the 29th shot one of the young hawks from the nest and sent it to Mr. Brewster, who has identified it as a young Goshawk (*Accipiter atricapillus*). Alstead is seventeen miles from Keene, in southern New Hampshire. According to Mr. G. M. Allen this is the most southern breeding record which he can find for this bird in New England. — RALPH HOFFMANN, *Belmont, Mass.*

Barn Owl on Long Island, N. Y. — On April 23, 1902, Mr. James Forster, Superintendent on Harbeck Place at Islip, L. I., sent me a fine adult American Barn Owl (*Strix pratincola*) to be mounted. The bird was in fine plumage but rather thin in flesh. No further data could be obtained, as Mr. Forster moved away shortly after. — HENRY MOTT BURTIS, *Babylon, L. I.*

The Short-eared Owl (*Asio accipitrinus*) Taken Far Out at Sea. — The steamer 'Tampico,' which plies between Honolulu and Puget Sound, was boarded, when 680 miles off the mainland, by a Short-eared Owl which had in all probability been lured out to sea in pursuit of shore birds which at this season are in full migration, and, losing its bearings, became a wanderer at the mercy of the high seas. The bird was observed by the mate at 8 P. M. circling about high overhead. After a time it alighted on one of the yards and there remained during the night and the greater part of the following forenoon, when it was captured and placed in a cage. Capt. Ames, regarding the captive as a mascot, and not an ill omen, decided to keep it alive, and ordered it to be carefully fed on a diet of raw meat. Despite all care and attention it died Oct. 10, 1902, one day after the steamer had arrived at Honolulu. Only the wings and feet were preserved. I had the privilege of examining them and, together with the description furnished by the captain, satisfied myself that the bird was none other than an adult *Asio accipitrinus*. The wing measured 12.50, the tarsus about 1.75.

Since it is generally believed that the stock from which the Hawaiian variety of owl was derived came originally from America, the above bit of evidence may be regarded as in a measure confirming that view. Taken in connection with the record of the specimen observed (in October, 1900) by Capt. Johnson of the bark 'Roderick Dhu,' some 500 miles off the Hawaiian Islands, it makes a chain of evidence showing the relationship of the Hawaiian 'Pueo' to the continental form, and at the same time tending strongly to invalidate the subspecies *sandvicensis* of current writers.