

Careful search will probably bring to light several other records, especially of some of the birds taken on Long Island. For convenience of comparison the data for the six additions to Mr. Deane's list are appended in the same form as that adopted in his table:

Sex	Locality	Date	Collection	References
♀ ad.	Barbados, W. I.	Before 1848	British Museum	Schomburgk, Hist. Barbadoes, 1848.
—	Spanish Guiana	" 1875	H. E. Hodek, Vienna	Feilden, Ibis, 1889, p. 494.
♂ ad.	Graeme Hall Swamp, Barbados, W. I.	1878	British Museum	Pelzeln, Ibis, 1875, p. 322.
♀	Sakonnet Point, R. I.	July 30, 1900		Feilden, Ibis, 1889, p. 495.
♀	Nantucket, Mass.	July, 1901	John E. Thayer	Hathaway, Notes R. I. Orn., I, p. 20, 1900.
♀ im.	Point Judith, R. I.	Aug. 31, 1903.	Le Roy King, Newport, R. I.	Palmer, Auk, XXIII, p. 98, 1906. King, Auk, XXI, p. 85, 1904.

T. S. PALMER, *Washington, D. C.*

Prolific Duck Hawks.—In the spring of 1898 Mr. George H. Burge of this place, at that time actively interested in the collection of eggs of our local birds, took two sets of eggs of the Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) which seem worthy of record. In the preceding years he had taken several sets of four eggs each of this species at various places along the palisades of the Cedar River, five miles southwest of Mt. Vernon, and had even collected a set of five on April 12, 1895. This last nest-site was a small cavity, three and a half feet in length, and twenty feet from the top of a hundred and ten foot cliff. In 1898 this site was again occupied and on April 5 of that year Mr. Burge and an assistant took therefrom a set of six eggs, slightly advanced in incubation. One egg, and possibly two, appeared to the collector to be infertile. They are quite uniform in size and shape, averaging 49×39 mm., a little smaller than the average as given by Bendire. In color they are nearly typical, though perhaps somewhat light. A pinkish suffusion gives a peculiarly rich appearance to several of the eggs. About three weeks later the same collector took another set of six eggs from a narrow ledge on a sixty foot cliff a half mile farther down and on the opposite side of the river, the aerie being about thirty feet above the water. The eggs were fresh and without much doubt were from the same pair of birds which had shortly before produced the first set of six, the old site having been abandoned. The collector had the misfortune to find two of the eggs of this set crushed slightly in the nest, which probably explains his lack of interest in preserving the exact date of collecting. The eggs were saved in good, whole condition, however, and are the lightest colored specimens of this species which have ever come

under my notice, being very similar to a Sparrow Hawk's egg figured by Bendire (Life Histories of N. A. Birds, Vol. I, Pl. X, fig. 13). In size they average 50×41 mm. and are quite uniform.—CHARLES R. KEYES, *Mt. Vernon, Iowa.*

A Northern Record for the Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) in Wisconsin.—I have recently examined a mounted specimen of this Kite, which was shot at Glidden, Ashland County, Wis., July 26, 1901, by Mr. William Blome of Chicago, and is still in his possession. The few previous records of this species in the State have been confined to the southern portion, while the specimen in question was taken within thirty-five miles of the Lake Superior shore.—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

Three Michigan Records.—AMERICAN GOSHAWK, *Accipiter atricapillus*.—I recently examined a fine immature female of this species shot by a boy on October 29, 1905, near Orion, Oakland Co., Michigan, which was sent in for mounting to L. J. Eppinger, the Detroit taxidermist. As far as my knowledge extends this is the first bird that has been taken in Oakland County, and the third record for southeastern Michigan, the first being taken near Plymouth, Wayne County, December 24, 1898 (Bull. Mich. Ornith. Club, 1898, 38). However, I have no doubt but that this species ranges through this section of Michigan in late fall and winter to a greater extent than the records demonstrate. Possibly some of the so-called winter records for *A. cooperi* are of this species. Mr. A. B. Covert tells me that an occasional bird finds its way into the taxidermists' hands at Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County.

AMERICAN BARN OWL, *Strix pratincola*.—Records of this species here are rare and irregular. I recently examined a bird taken in Greenfield Township, Wayne County, early in October, 1905. A. B. Covert informs me that he recently mounted a pair of these owls which were brought to him alive at Ann Arbor. The gentleman who brought in the birds stated that they had nested in his yard at Ann Arbor, during the present spring.

SAW WHET OWL, *Cryptoglaux acadica*.—A boy brought in one of these birds which he secured in Detroit on October 24. It is strange that nearly every specimen of this bird that I have examined has been taken by the omnipresent small boy. Personally I have met with but one bird, in December, 1889.—BRADSHAW H. SWALES, *Detroit, Mich.*

Another Large Flight of Snowy Owls.—Unusually large flights of Snowy Owls (*Nyctea nivea*) to and beyond our latitude, used to occur every eight or ten years, but it was only three years ago when great numbers visited Canada and the New England and Middle States. We are now taken quite unawares by another flight, which will possibly exceed in numbers that of the winter of 1902-03, as the migration has started somewhat earlier. I have not had opportunity as yet to canvass any