

The Black Vulture again in Eastern Massachusetts.—On the 15th of last September, 1905, I shot a Black Vulture (*Catharista atrata*) at Waltham, Mass. This is, I believe, the fifth specimen on record in Massachusetts. When first seen, at dusk, the vulture was sitting on the top of a tall dead pine tree, on the edge of some woods, about two miles north of the town. At a distance it looked somewhat like a large crow, but much more awkward; its neck seemed to be sunk forward till it stretched out between the wings. I started toward the vulture, keeping as much out of sight as possible, but it must have seen me, for it raised its head, and then flew in my direction, with long, steady flaps of its wings, and evidently more curious than frightened, for it flew close to the tree tops, and directly over my head. When the shot struck the bird, it fell heavily to the ground, but immediately spreading both wings, as if to balance itself, it ran awkwardly off through the bushes, until shot again. Although full grown, it was evidently not an old bird; the plumage was in fine condition, but had a very disagreeable odor. The outstretched wings measured fifty-eight inches from tip to tip. The specimen, mounted, is now in my collection.—J. H. STORER, JR., *Groton, Mass.*

Exceptional Eggs of the Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).—On April 7, 1891, I took a set of two eggs from a Bald Eagle's nest in a tall dead pine (since fallen) in Lincoln Co., Maine. On April 16, 1892, I took a set of three eggs from the same nest. Incubation had begun in the set of two and was about one third completed in the set of three. Is it possible that there was any connection between the loss of the birds' eggs in 1891 and their laying three in 1892? The nest was lined with green pine boughs. When I found the nest I went very close to the tree without seeing any bird, and it was not until I fired my gun over the nest that the female flew off. I did not see her again until I was half way up the tree, when both birds appeared on the scene, though at no time did they come very near me.

The eggs of the first set measure:— 3.20×2.27 and 3.04×2.21 in. Second set:— 3.02×2.31 , 3.03×2.20 , 2.95×2.19 . Average for the five eggs:— 3.05×2.24 .—B. G. WILLARD, *Millis, Mass.*

Richardson's Owl in Eastern Massachusetts.—A Richardson's Owl (*Nyctala tengmalmi richardsoni*), female, was shot at Hyde Park, Mass., near the railroad tracks, towards the Clarendon Hills station by Frederic Downey, November 26, 1905. It was skinned by Mr. Frank Blake Webster, of whom I purchased it. It is now in my museum.—JOHN E. THAYER, *Lancaster, Mass.*

’ **Great Gray Owl (*Scotiaptex cinerea*) in Minnesota.**—Mr. Henry W. Howling, taxidermist, Minneapolis, Minn., has recently informed me that during the present season he has received eight specimens of this species for mounting. He states that this number is more than he has

received in any previous season. The dates and localities are as follows :

Anoka, Anoka Co., Minn., Nov. 21, 1905.

St. Paul, Ramsey Co., Minn., Dec. 11, 1905.

International Falls, Itaska Co., Minn., Dec. 18, 1905.

Duluth, St. Louis Co., Minn., Jan. 3, 1906.

Lake Minnetonka, Hennepin Co., Minn., Jan. 22, 1906.

New Brighton, Anoka Co., Minn., Jan. 24, 1906.

Laddie's Lake, Anoka Co., Minn., Jan. 29, 1906.

Fort Snelling, Hennepin Co., Minn., Feb. 21, 1906.

Dr. P. L. Hatch in his 'Notes on the Birds of Minnesota,' 1892, writes that since 1874 he had seen very few specimens of this owl in the hands of sportsmen and taxidermists.—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago Ill.*

Eggs and Nests of the Thick-billed Parrot (*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha*).—My collector, Mr. Wilmot W. Brown, found several sets of eggs of the Thick-billed Parrot (*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha*) while collecting in Chihuahua. As these are among the first, if not the first eggs of this bird, that have been found it may be interesting to record them.

The following are his notes:—

No. 2. Colonia Pachaco, Chihuahua, Aug. 11, 1905. I found the eggs in a deserted nest of an Imperial Woodpecker in a high dead pine about eighty feet from the ground. There were two eggs in the hole on the bare wood. The hole was two feet deep and about eight inches across—the entrance was six inches in diameter. The tree was about one hundred feet high and was thirty-six inches in diameter at the base and was so dry that the bark had all peeled off. It was very difficult to climb, not to mention the danger. I took both parent birds. The tree was located on a flat-topped mountain at an altitude of 7500 feet above the sea. The measurements of these eggs are as follows: 1.64×1.20 , 1.59×1.20 inches.

No. 3. Near Pachaco, Chihuahua, Aug. 14, 1905. Nest about sixty feet from the ground in a dead pine tree. Hole about two feet deep and eight inches across. Sawdust like material in bottom of hole on which the eggs rested. Eggs two, quite fresh. Altitude, 7000 feet. Measurements, 1.54×1.22 , 1.51×1.19 .

No. 4. Near Pachaco, Chihuahua, Aug. 15, 1905. Nest in a dry dead pine tree about seventy feet from ground. Hole seven inches in diameter at entrance and nine inches across inside, and about eighteen inches deep. The nest contained one egg in an advanced state of incubation—about ready to hatch. It rested on sawdust like material. Altitude, 7000 feet. Measurements, 1.52×1.15 .

No. 5. Colonia Pachaco, Chihuahua, Aug. 17, 1905. Nest in a dry dead pine tree about sixty feet from ground. It contained one young one and one egg about ready to hatch. The hole was two feet deep, eight inches wide inside, and the entrance was nearly round and about six inches across. Altitude about 6500 feet. Measurements, 1.49×1.22 .