

**A Ruffed Grouse near Camden, South Carolina.**—Late in the afternoon of December 27, 1904, a Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) was shot a couple of miles from Camden, South Carolina, by Channing Wiley, Esq., a visiting sportsman, and within an hour was in my hands. I am sorry to say that it could not be preserved, since Mr. Wiley contributed it to the table of an invalid.

Camden is far outside the usual range of this bird in South Carolina,<sup>1</sup> and there seems to be no record of its appearance in the State at such a distance from the Alleghanies. More than this, the town contains several resident sportsmen of many years' experience, and none of them whom I have met knows of another occurrence of the Ruffed Grouse in that vicinity.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine*.

**Note on the Crop Contents of a Nestling Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*).**—The crop contents of a nestling of this species taken at Boxford, Mass., on August 12, 1905, were sent to Prof. Beal at Washington, and the following interesting report was returned:

"Contents of crop and stomach of nestling *Zenaidura macroura* from Boxford, Mass.

70 seeds of buckwheat (*Fagopyrum fagopyrum*), 40 %.

3 seeds of smartweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), 1.5 %.

171 achenes of ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*), 12 %.

17 seeds of blue curls (*Trichostema dichotomum*), 2 %.

17 seeds of a violet (*Viola* sp.) 1.25 %.

89 seeds of Timothy (*Phleum pratense*), 3 %.

836 seeds of green and yellow Foxtail (*Chenopodium viridis* and *C. glauca*), 35%.

1 seed of *Paspalum* sp. 0.25 %.

Several fragments of seeds which may be the remains of 'pigeon milk,' 2 %.

Bits of a milliped, 1 %.

1 snail and fragments of another, 1 %.

Bits of egg shell, probably from nest, 1 %.

Animal matter, 3 %.

Vegetable matter, 97 %.

Gravel was 10 % of the entire contents.—*W. L. McAtee*, Dec. 2, 1905."

It would seem, therefore, that 'pigeon's milk' does not constitute the entire food of the young during their whole stay in the nest.

As a help in estimating the age of the bird, it may be stated that on July 16, 1905, the nest, containing one egg, was found at Boxford, by Mr. F. H. Allen.

The nest was in a white pine, 19 feet from the ground, in a crotch close to the main trunk. On July 22, Mr. Allen and I found two eggs in the nest. On August 12, one of the adults was seen sitting on the nest, and it did not

<sup>1</sup> See, especially, Loomis, Auk, III, p. 483.

move until Mr. Allen had climbed within four feet of the nest. Then there was a sudden avalanche of birds, showing much white in the tails. The old bird struck the ground within 15 yards of the tree and disappeared in the bushes in the usual wounded-bird style. One of the young birds lost itself in the bushes near at hand, while the other remained motionless on the open ground within ten yards of the tree. Here it could be discerned with great difficulty owing to its coloration. I easily caught the bird, and was interested to find its crop, covered mostly with bare skin, bulging with solid contents whose analysis has been given above.

The measurements of the dried skin are: length, 7.10 inches; wing, 4.10 inches; tail, 2.15 inches.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M. D., *Boston, Mass.*

**Long-eared Owls resident at Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.**—Some time ago I wrote (*Auk*, XIX, 1902, p. 398) regarding the Barn Owls which formerly occupied a church steeple on Bowne Avenue in Flushing, Borough of Queens. It may be of interest to you to know that within a few hundred yards of my studio here on Bowne Avenue, there are now roosting six Long-eared Owls (*Asio wilsonianus*). This family of owls has been in and about this neighborhood for several years. They breed here, and this last season they wintered here. Probably they have done so all along.

I have examined a number of their pellets and found in them nothing but the remains of mice with now and then the bones of an English sparrow. If this is the regular diet of these birds, which from different authorities consulted I infer to be a fact, it might be well to plant a colony of Long-eared Owls in every city and village in the United States.

The birds roost in the thick foliage of an evergreen tree, but when watched too closely do not hesitate to leave the tree and fly about in broad daylight, and the manner in which they dodge obstructions when approaching their former perch, makes it evident that their eyesight is very good even in daylight.—DAN BEARD, *Flushing, N. Y.*

**Nest of Saw-whet Owl at Bridgewater, Mass.**—Upon Patriots' Day (April 19, 1906) in Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Mass., I found a nest of the Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*). An old Flicker's excavation, about 16 feet from the ground in a decayed poplar stub, furnished the site. In the bottom of the excavation was an old squirrel's nest, and a quantity of hair and feathers from small animals and birds evidently killed and eaten by the owl. Upon this mass the eggs, 4 in number, were placed.—ARTHUR C. DYKE, *Bridgewater, Mass.*

**Uranomitra salvini in Arizona.**—In a collection of bird skins made for me by Mr. H. W. Marsden in the Huachuca Mountains of Arizona in the summer of 1905 I found a young female hummingbird, taken at Palmerlee, Cochise County, on July 4, which I was unable to refer to any species recorded in the A. O. U. Check-List. Mr. Oberholser kindly compared this skin with the hummingbirds in the National Museum in Washington and concluded that it was the young of *Uranomitra salvini*.