

The measurements of the specimens in inches were as follows:

	Length	Wing	Tarsus	Bill
Adult (?) ♀	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{9}{16}$
“ (?) ♀	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{9}{16}$
“ (?) ♀	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{9}{16}$
Juv. No. I ♂	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Juv. No. II ♂	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Juv. No. III ♀	5	—	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{16}$

JOHN WILLIAMS, *St. Marks, Florida.*

Purple Gallinule in North Carolina.— A young Purple Gallinule (*Tringoides martinicus*) was shot by me at Currituck Sound, N. C., on November 12, 1919, sex undetermined. The record seems worthy of publication since there are only two previous records for the State.

The specimen was identified by Newbold T. Lawrence Esq. and Mr. Thomas Rowland and confirmed by my examination of skins in the collection of Dr. J. Dwight at the American Museum of Natural History.— H. F. STONE, *29 East 83rd St., New York, N. Y.*

Breeding of the Mourning Dove in Maine.— On June 8, 1919, while in York County, Maine, not more than a mile from the New Hampshire border at East Rochester, four doves were seen and we were shown a nest in a small white pine grove, from which the young were said to have already flown, though two of our birds flew from the grove as we approached. The Mourning Dove is considered a very rare breeder in southwestern Maine, and as there seem to be very few definite records, our observation seems worthy of note.

Incidentally these birds had been reported as Passenger Pigeons by the local observers, one of whom was said to be an old pigeon-hunter. No reports we have ever seen were so plausible or circumstantial, nor could we have encountered greater certainty in our correspondents. The old pigeon-hunter, in fact, did not credit our identification of these birds as doves. In view of the numerous reports of Wild Pigeons, most of which are never followed up, we think that our experience is of interest.— W. DEW. MILLER AND LUDLOW GRISCOM, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

The Status of Harlan's Hawk in Colorado.— Harlan's Hawk (*Buteo b. harlani*) was first officially recorded for Colorado by Mr. Robert Ridgway in 1885 (Auk, II, 1885, p. 165) although he had previously referred to the specimen in 1882 on page 252 of Vol. I, of the same journal, when he called attention to the possible identity of *Buteo cooperi* and *B. b. harlani*. This specimen he recorded as taken by C. E. H. Aiken near Colorado Springs, Colorado, without exact date.