

**An Owl's Egg in the Nest of a Western Red-tailed Hawk.**—On March 29, 1922, while motoring along the Mesa just north of the Santa Catalina mountains, some thirty miles from Tucson, Arizona, I chanced to see a Western Red-tail's nest, built about fifteen feet up in a mesquite tree, beside a dry wash, a couple of hundred yards from the road. The old bird, which was sitting on the nest, was only started therefrom with some difficulty, and flew circling and screaming overhead. On investigation, the nest was found to contain three Hawk's eggs and one of an Owl, presumably a Western Horned Owl, judging from its size and the fact that these owls are common hereabouts. Of the Hawk's eggs, one had been dented on some previous occasion, presumably by the claw of the parent bird, and was addled, and the other two were pretty hard set; while the Owl's egg was much fresher, laid I should say at least a week after those of the Hawk.—FREDERIC H. KENNARD, *Newton Centre, Mass.*

**First Definite Capture in North America of the Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*).**—Mr. Henry Thurston presented to me a specimen found dead on the beach at Fire Island, N. Y., August 30, 1917. It was a mere wreck of bones and feathers but quite identifiable. It is No. 52901 in my collection; chord of wing measures 212 + mm., (broken); tail 73, tarsus 42, middle toe 39, its claw 6; chord of culmen (posterior margin of nostril to tip of bill) 27. The upper parts are sooty black, lower parts white, including axillars and under tail-coverts.

This European species heretofore has only been seen off the North American coast on the fishing banks, and even the two records for Greenland appear to be open to some doubt. The bird recorded by Reinhardt and once in the Copenhagen Museum has been lost, and an albino specimen in Benzon's collection proved to be *Fulmarus glacialis*.

The only element of doubt in the present record is the distance that the specimen may have drifted and possibly such stranded waifs should not be recorded at all.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, *New York.*

**The Eastern Kingbird in Western Washington.**—While it is well known that the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) is a common migrant and summer visitant in the Upper Sonoran and in the Lower Transition Zones of eastern Washington, it is not so well known, apparently, that it occurs sparingly and locally as a migrant and summer visitant in the Humid Transition Zone of the western part of the State and even reaches the shores of the Pacific Ocean. It has been reported from Kalama, Cowlitz County, on the south (Johns, MS); to Bellingham, Whatcom County, on the north (Edson, Auk, Vol. XXV, 1908, p. 434); and it is known to occur from Seattle (Brown, MS; Rathbun, Auk, Vol. XIX, 1902, p. 135), Tacoma (Bowles, Auk, Vol. XXIII, 1906, p. 144), and the Nisqually Plains (Suckley, Pacific Railroad Reports, Vol. XII, Book II, Pt. 3, 1860, p. 168), west to Dungeness, Chllam County (Cantwell, MS), Quillayute Prairie, Clallam County (Taylor, MS), and La Push, Clallam County (Young, MS). Bowles and Rathbun regard the species as a rare summer visitant in the vicinity of Tacoma and Seattle, respectively, and