

Wood Ibises, judging from my description of the bird seen the year before. They were flying over the marsh near South Cape May.

Accompanied by Mr. Baird and Mr. J. K. Potter I visited the spot as soon as possible, but it was not until we reached a large, shallow pond near the lighthouse at Cape May Point that we found them. There were four of them busily feeding in a sheltered spot partly surrounded by cattails. Their method of feeding was peculiar. They walked through the water and soft, oozy mud with the bill partly buried in it and the mandibles partly opened. Resting the weight of the body on one foot, the bird brought the other forward and shook the toes back and forth close to the bill, with the apparent intention of driving small fish or tadpoles between the mandibles. Then that foot would be planted firmly and the other one used in the same way on the other side of the bill. The birds frequented three ponds situated near together and roosted in low, dead trees near one of them. They were several times seen soaring in the air, all four together, far up above the Turkey Vultures. On these occasions they sometimes drifted more than five miles from their usual haunts. The birds were seen at frequent intervals from July 7 to August 21 and were apparently present continuously. During this period it was my pleasure to show them to a number of members of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club and to Dr. A. K. Fisher of Washington, D. C. —WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

**A Nestling Red-shouldered Hawk's Hearty Meal.**—On June 10, 1923, the writer took one of a brood of two Red-shouldered Hawks from a nest in a tall White Pine in a large tract of mixed woodland. The bird was well grown and quite well feathered, but could not fly although able to leave the nest and move about the branches of the nesting tree. Upon preparing the skin of the specimen, the stomach and gullet were found to be filled with food, an examination of which disclosed the following: A garter snake fifteen inches long; the head and about four inches of another snake of similar size; both hind legs of two frogs of good size; several small pieces of flesh probably of these frogs; a small turtle about the size of a silver dollar; three legs and the bill of Ruffed Grouse chicks; a large quantity of mouse hair mixed with green leaves. Assuming the above to be a normal meal, some idea may be obtained of the amount of food consumed by a brood of two or three of these hawks during the six weeks or more spent in the nest.

For identification of the Grouse tarsi I am indebted to the U. S. Biological Survey. —F. SEYMOUR HERSEY, *Taunton, Mass.*

**Richardson's Owl in New York.**—Definite records of the Richardson's Owl (*Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*) in New York state seem to be rare and I deem it of sufficient importance to record the taking of a female in a small open woods just south of Plattsburg, New York, on December 16, 1922. When first seen this Owl was perched about four feet from the