

of which was dark slate and the posterior border (exposed secondaries) pale gray, in strong contrast.

For half an hour we watched the bird's remarkable aërial performance and in all this time while rising and falling through the air always facing the wind it did not pass beyond the limits of a few acres of open farm land. It drew in its wings slightly or extended them sometimes simultaneously, sometimes only one, in its efforts to "trim sails" and maintain its balance in the gale and now and then the black fan-shaped tail was thrown over to one side or the other for the same purpose. While it humped its shoulders in regulating its wings and occasionally gave very slight strokes of about a quarter of the full arc it never, while we watched it, gave a full wing beat. Eventually tilting and sailing and turning till its tail was nearly vertical, it disappeared over a piece of woodland to the north. When directly over us at an elevation of some sixty feet we could see every detail of its markings through the binoculars and the under parts were then observed to be plain light gray.

Unfortunately there was no means at hand of collecting the specimen but the fact that we had so many observers—twelve besides the writer, including such reliable students of the local fauna as J. K. Potter, W. L. Baily, J. A. Gillespie, etc., together with such a uninterrupted opportunity for observation and such an easily identifiable subject, induce us to publish the record, even though it be an addition to the fauna of the State and ought, according to Mr. Ludlow Griscom's excellent rules of procedure, to be fortified by a specimen.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*.

Another Goshawk's Nest in Massachusetts.—On April 18, 1924, I took three eggs and nest of the Goshawk (*A. atricapillus*) in Petersham, Worcester Co., Massachusetts. This 1924 nest was in the same general locality where the nest was found in April of last year, as I recorded in 'The Auk' for July, 1923. As last year, the nest was of enormous size, and was new throughout, without sign of either leaves or woods dirt. It was plentifully "feathered." The nest was beautifully made, largely of long green hemlock and pine twigs, and had a very shallow interior, with coniferous bark floor. It was placed on horizontal branches and against the tree trunk. It was 40 ft. from the ground (two-thirds the height of the tree) in a white pine a foot and a half in diameter. The three large pale blue eggs were considerably incubated.

This is the second note of the nesting of the Goshawk in Massachusetts, the first being my record of last year.—J. A. FARLEY, *52 Cedar St., Malden, Mass.*

Great Horned Owl at Englewood, New Jersey.—A bird of this species was seen on March 28, 1924. He was being pestered by Crows, when suddenly he lit upon a branch not far above our heads. Upon seeing us, he lifted up his horns. A few of my friends were with me at the time. This