

Two days later I again visited the nest and found it empty except for a few shells, which bore evidence of hatching. I believe this to be an exceptionally late nesting, as we here, at an altitude of 7000 ft. above sea level, have early frosts; and several days before the nest was found, ice one-fourth of an inch thick had formed on quiet pools.—J. K. JENSEN. *U. S. Indian School, Santa Fe, N. M.*

Another Record of the Ruddy Quail-Dove at Key West.—The National Zoölogical Park has recently received from Mr. Ross C. Sawyer, Key West, Florida, a living specimen of the Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Oreopeleia montana*). Since this widely distributed tropical dove is included in the A. O. U. 'Check-list of North American Birds' on the basis of a single specimen taken at Key West in 1888 (Scott, 'Auk,' vol. 6, p. 160, 1889), it seems important to place this additional occurrence on record. Mr. Sawyer writes me that he caught the Dove in his back yard in Key West, about May, in 1923.—N. HOLLISTER, *Washington, D. C.*

Black Vulture at Grand Manan, New Brunswick and Ipswich, Mass.—On August 9, 1924, near North Head, Grand Manan, my attention was attracted by a large black bird that was flying up from a pasture. After laborious flappings, it rose in circles and reached a great height where it circled with very little movement of its wings. From there it glided downwards, passing directly above me as I stood on a rocky hill-top. When first seen below me, I noticed an ill-defined patch, grayish-white in color towards the base of the primaries on each wing. I also noticed the rather short tail, and, as the bird glided overhead, saw the small naked black head which made its identification as a Black Vulture certain.

On examining a couple of skins of this bird, I found that the exposed middle portions of the primaries, seen from above, made a whitish patch formed by the gray webs and white shafts of the feathers.

There are previous records for the Black Vulture at Grand Manan and at St. Stephens, New Brunswick.

On November 2, 1924 when about two hundred yards from my home, at Ipswich, Mass., I was surprised to see a large dark bird that in shape, color, and manner of flying recalled at once the Black Vulture I had seen at Grand Manan. It disappeared behind a group of trees around which I ran so that the bird came out within fifty yards of me and in good light.

The hooked bill and black naked head were easily seen and from below the wing feathers showed distinctly gray, a point I had not been able to observe at Grand Manan, as the sun was in my eyes when the bird was above me. There have been previous records of the Black Vulture in Essex County.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Ipswich, Mass.*

Swallow-tailed Kite in Southern Michigan.—A specimen of Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*), was brought to my laboratory October 4, 1924 by a Mr. Harold Burke. The bird was shot some two miles north of Ypsilanti, Michigan by a farmer, who reported that it had

been bothering his chickens for several days. Mr. Burke had examined and destroyed the stomach without my seeing it. He said it contained remains of crickets and beetles.—T. L. HANKINSON, *Ypsilanti, Michigan*.

Goshawks in Northern New Jersey.—A young Goshawk was killed on October 17, 1924, at Russia, New Jersey, and on October 25, with Col. Wirt Robinson I shot an adult at my blind in the Kittatinny Mountains in northern Sussex County, which decoyed to my stuffed Owl. Another large Hawk which I have no doubt was a Goshawk was seen and described to me at my country place at Stag. A regular invasion of these birds means a depletion in our stock of Ruffed Grouse. Some years ago I killed sixteen Goshawks in one winter.

On September 28, 1924, I shot a Duck Hawk on the Kittatinnyes which bore a band No. 204970 and which I learn from the U. S. Biological Survey was banded by Albert A. Cross at Woronoco, Mass., on June 1, 1924.

There has been no great flight of Hawks through northern New Jersey this autumn as the weather has been too fine and settled.—JUSTUS VON LENGERKE, *Orange, N. J.*

The Barn Owl (*Tyto pratincola*) in Schenectady County, N. Y.—A pair of Barn Owls reared a brood in a barn three miles east of Schenectady this year. I was told that there were white Owls breeding at the place and the owner of the barn brought me one of the young on August 23, last, which was full grown but only partially feathered. As I held it in my hands it uttered a continual shrill screeching rattle. According to Eaton's 'Birds of New York' this is the first record for this county and the third for a radius of 100 miles about Schenectady.—EDGAR BEDELL, *Waterford, N. Y.*

Barn Owl (*Tyto pratincola*) Breeding at Madison, Wis.—The writer has seen but one specimen of this uncommon Owl during the last fifteen years. This was on August 25, 1917. It is of interest to record a recent breeding record. On October 1, 1924, five fully grown young were discovered by workmen while repairing a gable at the State Hospital on Lake Mendota. Dr. Corydon G. Dwight, who was instrumental in the capture of the birds, has added them to the zoological collection at Vilas Park.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wis.*

Richardson's Owl at Grand Manan, New Brunswick.—On August 7, 1924, on the top of a telegraph pole by the roadside near North Head, Grand Manan, I saw a Richardson's Owl and watched it with eight-power binoculars within thirty yards for ten minutes. It was then startled by a horse and wagon, flew to a spruce from which it again flew at my approach and disappeared in the woods.

I wrote down at the time the following points observed, all characteristic of Richardson's Owl: about ten inches long; rounded head destitute of ear tufts, buff with a few white spots; back brown with large white spots;