

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 Kittatinny 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 zoölogical 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;

breast and belly buff with dark bars; bill yellow; outer edge of facial disk, black; eyes, yellow.

The sun was shining brightly but the bird apparently saw and watched me closely, frequently turning its head as if to look directly at me. On its second flight, it was off before I had come within forty yards of it. The books generally state that this bird is "blind" in bright light.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Boston, Mass.*

An Ornithological Engima.—For several years I have heard accounts of a band of Parroquets existing in the country along the edge of the open Everglades west of Palm Beach and Lake Worth. Last spring I heard again and this summer I asked an old hunting companion of mine to go in, locate the band and, if possible, shoot a single specimen for purposes of identification. This he did. He found the birds, about a dozen in number, extremely shy and wild and feeding on the "cones" of high cypress trees. He had no easy time in stalking and securing an example which he sent me and which upon being examined by Mr. Outram Bangs, proved to represent *Aratinga holochlora holochlora* (Sclater) a form occurring over Eastern Mexico and Guatemala.

I have no knowledge whatsoever which leads me to suppose that this bird is frequently brought into captivity and still less reason, at present, to suppose that anyone in Florida may have had specimens which could have escaped and established themselves. The possibility that anyone has released a flock of Parroquets seems even less likely, although I believe that from time to time some birds have either escaped or been liberated from the aviaries which Mr. Deering maintains near Miami. The other possibility, namely that these birds may have always existed in Florida, I regard as practically inconceivable, while at first sight the chance that the band might have been blown from Mexico and established in the Everglades seems almost equally improbable. An escaped pair may have been breeding, however, and this in itself is of no little interest.

The record, in any case, has provided a fascinating opportunity for speculation to all of us hereabouts.—THOMAS BARBOUR, *Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*

Notes on the Nesting Habits of the Northern Pileated Woodpecker.—The nesting-hole was in Petersham, Worcester County, Massachusetts in a dead poplar bole bare of limbs, over fifty feet high, in mixed woods of white pine, hemlock, red oak, white, yellow and sweet birch, sugar maple and poplar. The hole was oval in shape about five feet from the top on the north side. Around the base of the bole numerous large chips were scattered. On June 11, 1924, I spent five hours within twenty-five feet of the base of the stub, unconcealed, and on June 14, six hours, but after the first hour I took up a position about fifty yards away, partially concealed by bushes.

My observations may be summarized as follows: the young were fed eleven times at the first visit, four times at the second when the adults