

unknown in this State. While still watching the specimen two more came into view and one flew so low, directly over me, that I could see his rather chunky body outlined against the grayish white of the under wing surface, the black nakedness of the neck and head and even the white tip of the bill. The bird turned his head this way and that while circling over me at low altitude evidently trying to determine if the person below him was alive or dead, but finally drifted away in the direction his fellows had taken. The comparatively small size and the shortish tail which gave a decidedly chopped-off appearance to these Vultures, in addition to the other marks, made identification easy.

Barrows, in his 'Birds of Michigan,' places the Black Vulture in the hypothetical list, and I find no record of a visit of this species to this state but Butler, in his 'Birds of Indiana' (p. 769) mentions the fact that the range of the Black Vulture has been extending. Certainly three individuals of this species visited southern Michigan in the fall of 1924.—ERTA S WILSON, *Detroit, Mich.*

**Golden Eagle near Pensacola, Florida.**—On January 23, 1925, a specimen of the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) was taken at Walnut Hill, a small town about thirty-five miles northwest of Pensacola, and near the Alabama line. Upon examination and dissection it proved to be a young female. It is said to have been shot in the act of killing a kid, and the farmers of the region also accuse it of having killed and partly eaten eight or nine other kids during the preceding week. Other records for this species in Florida are noted in 'The Auk,' Vol. XXVII, 1910, pp. 80 and 206, and describe the capture of four specimens.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, JR., *U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.*

**Osprey at Guelph, Ontario.**—On September 28, 1924, Mr. R. E. Barber and I together saw an Osprey sailing through the air high above the waters of the little River Speed about half a mile east of the City of Guelph, and we could plainly see its great expanse of wings, white under parts, fuscous upper parts, fuscous banded tail, crest, and white and fuscous head, exactly like its pictures in the bird books. We observed it through 8-power prismatic field glasses, if indeed they were needed, as the big Fish Hawk came within 75 yards of us. We were standing on the edge of a cliff almost on a level with the Osprey. So far as we have been able to ascertain this is the first local record of the species for at least twelve years although about twenty years ago they are said to have been more plentiful.—HENRY HOWITT, *Guelph, Ontario.*

**Behavior of the Barred Owl.**—On April 6, 1925, a few miles from Princeton, N. J., the writer was fortunate to discover the nest of a Barred Owl. It was in a shallow hollow in the trunk of a hickory tree, in swampy woodland, about twenty feet above the ground. It contained two newly-hatched, downy young, lying prone on the floor of the cavity and