

my seeing it. On up the creek I flushed a Red-tailed Hawk from a tree at the edge of the woods along the inlet and it flew out around me and off down the creek.

Returning on the opposite side of the creek about an hour later, I took care to keep under cover until I could get a good look at the dead Red-shouldered Hawk and when I did see it the Red-tailed Hawk was there feeding on it. I used my binoculars and could see very plainly that it was a Red-tailed Hawk. There must have been a pretty good fight between the two birds before the Red-shoulder was killed but I could find no evidence of the struggle.—VERDI BURTCH, *Branchport, N. Y.*

Western Red-tail (*Buteo borealis calurus*) in Arkansas.—On January 24, 1916, I secured from a young farmer an adult male specimen of this species, which he had caught in a steel trap set beside a dead hen which he had carried out into a field a few days before. The Hawk's stomach was empty. It is a very dark Red-tail, in fact I have always been under the impression that it might be referable to *Buteo borealis hartani*, but in sending it to the U. S. Biological Survey for verification, Dr. Harry C. Oberholser identified as a Western Red-tail. Its measurements are as follows: Length 20.25 in.; extent 48.50; wing 14.75; tail 8.50, inches. I take great pleasure, therefore, in adding another new bird to the state's list.—ALBERT LANO, *Fayetteville, Arkansas.*

The Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*) at Capers' Island, S. C.—On January 18, 1927, while in company with Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr. I saw a very large Hawk flying over the ocean side of the beach of Capers' Island, which is strewn for four miles with dead trees due to the encroachment of the sea upon the island. This bird was in the melanistic phase with some whitish or grayish beneath and its flight strikingly resembled that of the Osprey. There was no mistake in the identification as the bird was not over 100 yards from us. Twenty-one years ago, in January, I saw one of these birds flying over the marsh side of Capers' Island which was in the brown plumage. When first seen late in the afternoon it at once occurred to me that I had seen the largest Marsh Hawk on earth, a moment later, however, I realized that it was none other than a Rough-legged Hawk. The flight of this bird was almost identical with that of the Osprey. This is an addition to the fauna of South Carolina.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Gray Gyrfalcon in Aurora Twp., N. Y.—A Gyrfalcon was captured alive on December 27, 1926, in the township of Aurora, about fifteen miles south of Auburn, N. Y.

The bird was caught in a trap by its right leg but when found on the evening of the same day on which the trap had been set, was held by only two toes. It was found by Kenneth Chase and Charles Millard, both of Rochester, N. Y. and was kept in a box until brought to Rochester, on January 5.

At that time the toes on the foot which had been caught in the trap were stiff and black in color, while the talons on the same foot were light colored, in contrast to the black talons on the healthy foot. The bird limped badly, appeared listless and with eyes closed, and would not eat. The excrement was watery and greenish in color. That night, January 5, 1927, it died.

The bird has been identified by Prof. E. Howard Eaton as the Gray Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus rusticolus*).

It is now being mounted by John Hill, 171 Brunswick Street, Rochester, N. Y.—HENRY E. WONDERGEM, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester, N. Y.

Gyrfalcon in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania.—On January 7 there was brought to a Lancaster taxidermist an apparently mature female *Falco rusticolus gyrfalco* (or *rusticolus*) which had been killed at Manheim, Pa., about thirty miles north of the Maryland line. The farmer, Landis Witman, who shot the bird reported that it was bold to the point of fearlessness in its invasions of his barnyard, several times dashing upon Pigeons and Chickens which were near by. When he followed the bold Hawk he easily approached within firing range.

Fortunately, we saw the Gyrfalcon before it was skinned. Its length is 25 inches; wing, 17; wing spread, 57; and tail 10.75. Its back and wings are nearly solid lead gray the feathers being but slightly trimmed with grayish white. The entire head, neck and cheeks to the pale gray chin are solid dark lead gray, unstriped and unspotted. The breast is roughly striped with lead gray and white. The tail is abundantly barred with dark gray and light gray. Everywhere the bird is without any fuscous or brown tints. The ornamental features of plumage are the inner wing coverts which are bright-gray handsomely polka-dotted with white. In its solidly colored head and general color arrangement the bird is *Falco r. gyrfalco*; while in its absence of fuscous tints it resembles *Falco r. rusticolus*. At the suggestion of Dr. Witmer Stone the writer took the mounted Gyrfalcon to Philadelphia to compare it with the five specimens which are in the Academy of Natural Sciences. It was unlike any of the five in plumage characters.

Eight Goshawks and about that number of Snowy Owls are known to have been killed in Lancaster County this winter, but we scarcely expected that this extraordinary southward flight of the northern Raptores would include the Gyrfalcon.—HERBERT H. BECK and H. JUSTIN RODDY, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

The Destruction of Eagles.—No one can say with certainty at this date how far distant is the time when the Bald Eagle and its conspicuous nest in some tall pine will be no longer among the ornithological attractions to one taking the Inside Passage trip along the scenic coastline of south-eastern Alaska. When I made a trip along those shores in 1898 the Bald Eagle or its nest were almost constantly in sight. I have seen twenty