

**Western Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura marginella*) in Arkansas.**—Ever since reading Mrs. Margaret M. Nice's most exhaustive and intensely interesting account of the nesting of the Western Mourning Dove at Norman, Oklahoma (Auk, Vol. 39, p. 457), I have been of the opinion that the Mourning Doves occurring in this locality might be referable to this sub-species, since Fayetteville is located only about 30 miles east of the Oklahoma line. Recently I submitted three males in breeding plumage, collected March 29, 31, and May 27, 1926, to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey for identification and he found them to be Western Mourning Doves. Heretofore all the Mourning Doves of the State have been considered to be the eastern form and it is possible that the Mourning Doves in the eastern part of the State are the eastern sub-species. Much work remains to be done in establishing the sub-specific status of many other birds occurring in the State.—ALBERT LANO, *Fayetteville, Arkansas*.

**Turkey Vulture in Connecticut.**—A male Turkey Vulture was sent to me in the flesh on May 14, 1927, which was shot the previous day at East River, Connecticut, a place about eighteen miles east of New Haven and four or five miles back from Long Island Sound. It was a bird about a year old, the skin of the head having only a slight tinge of red. It had been feeding on some dead chickens. The occurrence of the Turkey Vulture in Connecticut is of sufficient rarity to make it worth while recording, and the skin was deposited in the Peabody Museum of Yale University where there is another skin of a Connecticut killed bird. (April 20, 1882, North Stonington.) The last record I know about is a bird killed in Danbury, May 19, 1902. There are 17 records prior to this one beginning in 1853.—HENRY H. TOWNSHEND, *New Haven, Conn.*

**The Duck Hawk in Guiana.**—The late H. Kirke Swann (A Synopsis of the Accipitres, Part IV) does not mention northern South America in the range of any of the American forms of the Peregrine Falcon, although evidence of the presence of the species in that region is not altogether wanting.

In 1922 I received from Surinam a Peregrine taken on April 19 of that year on the Kwatta road near Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. The bird was identified by Mr. James L. Peters of the Museum of Comparative Zoology as belonging to the southern form, *Falco peregrinus cassini* Sharpe, supposed to be smaller and darker and to have more extensive black markings on the sides of the face than the northern bird, *Falco peregrinus anatum* Bonaparte. The specimen was in almost fully adult plumage, but with the under parts still streaked with black. Its wing measurement, 354 mm., would indicate that the bird was a female. Undoubtedly it was a migrant from the south.

Another example from Surinam is known. Among the birds sent by August Kappler to the Museum at Stuttgart we find listed *Falco peregrinus*

(Kappler, Holländisch Guiana, 1881, p. 164). Dr. Büchner, who examined the specimen informed me that the original identification was correct. He described the skin as that of a young male with yellowish under parts, streaked with black; wing 318 mm. This small wing measurement is suggestive of the subspecies *cassini* rather than *anatum*.

The only reference I know of the occurrence of the Peregrine in British Guiana is found in 'The Ibis,' 1862, p. 286, where mention was made of a collection of birds from British Guiana at an International Exhibition. Among the birds of prey there was an immature Duck Hawk. Commenting upon this specimen the editor said: "We observe in the same case an example of the American Peregrine (*Falco anatum*). If this is really a Guiana-killed specimen, it is the most southern locality for this bird hitherto recorded." In view of the fact that the species is now definitely known to occur in Dutch Guiana and in Trinidad (Cf. Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 46), there would seem to be no very good reason for doubting its presence in British Guiana. Whether the specimen at the International Exhibition was *anatum* or whether it was *cassini* is now open to question.

So far as I know, the species has not been recorded from French Guiana.—THOMAS E. PENARD, *Arlington, Mass.*

**A Hawk Flight.**—The article in 'The Auk' for January, 1927, entitled "An Autumn Hawk Flight" by H. S. and H. B. Forbes interested me very much as a very similar flight was seen here, at about 3 p. m. (standard time), on September 19, 1926, five days after the one mentioned above. The Hawks were at least thirty in number, and flew in the same manner as described in the aforementioned article, "swooping, turning and soaring." None flew very low but some were at a much greater altitude than others. Though I think they were Red-tailed Hawks I am not at all certain. Through 6 × binoculars the lower ones appeared to have a whitish breast, wide wings and a broad tail. They, however, kept sailing higher and higher, and soon all were out of sight. They were observed for about five minutes. The likeness in size of both these flights and the fact that they were seen here just five days later, leads me to believe that both accounts are of the same flight.—WILLIAM A. PAFF, *916 Paxinosa Ave., Easton, Pa.*

**Egg of the Sun Parrot.**—When I returned from Surinam in 1921 I brought with me a young Sun Parrot, *Derophtus accipitrinus accipitrinus* (Linn.) which was said to have been taken from a nest hole in the spring of that year. On the morning of May 22, 1926 I found, to my surprise, that she had laid an egg. On June 28 she laid another, and on July 2 a third.

As the egg of this species is, I believe, undescribed the occurrence is not without some degree of scientific interest. Chubb (Birds of Br. Guiana, 1916, 1, p. 334), citing Schomburgk, states that the eggs of this species are