

trace of disease, or disability. It seems strange that so conspicuous a bird could have attained maturity, in view of the many enemies which it would seemingly have met with.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

Mourning Doves wintering near Scranton, Pa.—On December 27, 1927 Messrs. C. L. Camp and M. J. Kelly were out making the Christmas bird census for this region. Along the Tunkhannock creek near Nicholson, Wyoming County, they discovered a flock of thirteen Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*). The farmer on whose land they found them allows no gunning. He did not know what kind of birds these were but said he first noticed a pair of them on his premises five years ago and they had increased from winter to winter. He sometimes provides food for them if it seems necessary but there is usually enough corn and other grain available in the fields. I think it is quite unusual for these birds to winter in our latitude.—R. N. DAVIS, *Scranton Museum, Scranton, Pa.*

Paired Ovaries in the Marsh Hawk.—On reading Mr. L. L. Snyder's remarks in the January 'Auk' (pp. 98-99) on a Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*) with double ovaries, I was reminded of two similar incidents which may be worth recording.

On September 24, 1927, Mr. J. Stevenson shot an immature female of this species at Beach, Lake Co., Illinois. Upon skinning it, I was surprised to find two ovaries, the right one being more than half as long as the left. In both ovaries the ovules were quite well developed for the season and the age of the bird.

On October 11, 1927, an adult Marsh Hawk was sent me from Williams, Hamilton Co., Iowa. Upon dissection this specimen was also found to possess a right ovary, though not so large a one as the first bird had; it was about one-fourth the length of the left one. This bird was in the streaked plumage, which Mr. Snyder seems to consider rather rare. Is not this the usual plumage of the mature female?—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois.*

The Rough-legged Hawk in Southern Georgia and the Goshawk in Florida.—Homer Williams of Thomasville, Georgia, shot a Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*) on his property three miles south of that city and about ten miles north of the Florida line in February, 1925. The specimen was mounted but not sexed.

Upon my display of interest in the record, Mr. Williams very generously presented the bird to the U. S. Biological Survey collection. I have been unable to find previous records of capture of this species this far south, east of the Mississippi River.

It is of interest to note that the great Goshawk flight of 1926-27 extended to Florida, a fine adult male being shot by H. P. Whitney on his plantation in Leon County, just south of the Georgia-Florida line, on December 1,

1926. Mr. Whitney very kindly presented the specimen for the Survey collection, on being informed that it constituted the first record for the State.—HERBERT L. STODDARD, *U. S. Biological Survey, Beachton, Ga.*

Crow as Food of Goshawk.—On January 12, 1928, a friend, hearing some Crows cawing loudly over his house, observed that they repeatedly circled over an alder swamp tract, dipping and soaring, and occasionally diving frantically downward where another Crow could be heard cawing in distress. Upon closer investigation a gray blur could be discerned among the alders and, as there were poultry and pigeons about, the supposed Hawk was shot, killing the Crow too. It was a fine female specimen of Goshawk. When I prepared the skin it was evident, even though the feather tracts were well concealed by fat, that the Hawk was in a starved condition, and this seemed a good reason for the bird to attack so ill appealing a meal as a Crow would afford.

Goshawks are quite occasional in this locality this winter. In view of last year's Hawk and Owl flight it might be of interest to add that a specimen of Snowy Owl came to my notice November 13, 1927. Several of these birds, not previously recorded, were captured last year.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

The Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*) in Columbia Co., New York.—Through the courtesy of officials of the New York Conservation Commission, the State Museum has received, in the flesh, a fine specimen of the Golden Eagle taken December 10, 1927, near No Bottom Pond in the Austerlitz Mts., Town of Austerlitz, Columbia Co., N. Y.

The bird was taken by Mr. George Sweet in a fox trap set near the carcass of a deer. Mr. Lewis Schrader, game warden, to whom the bird was given, is authority for the statement that the young son of Mr. Sweet in attempting to release the bird was struck on the wrist and on the leg above the knee and rather painfully injured.

The bird is apparently a female not in full adult plumage and weighed exactly ten pounds. The measurements are as follows: Extent, 83.88 inches, length 35.75 inches, wing 25.50 inches, tail 15.50 inches, tarsus 4.25 inches, bill 2.62 inches.—SHERMAN C. BISHOP, *New York State Museum.*

Notes on the Food of Some Hawks and Owls.—The following notes on the stomach contents of several Hawks and Owls may prove of interest, since they refer to food that is probably seldom taken.

1. *Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.—A Marsh Hawk killed September 24, 1927, at Beach, Lake Co., Illinois, contained two Solitary Sandpipers (*Tringa s. solitaria*). I have often watched Marsh Hawks chase Shore birds, but have never seen a capture. No doubt this individual caught the birds while they were asleep.

2. *Falco c. columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.—The stomach of a Pigeon