

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

Hawk shot on October 12, 1920, at Beach, held, in addition to a small bird, a considerable amount of fruit.

3. *Falco s. sparverius*. SPARROW HAWK.—One secured on May 3, 1906, near Ravinia, Lake Co., Illinois, had several grubs in the stomach. Another, taken April 24, 1926, at Winnetka, Cook Co., Illinois, was found to have fed upon ants.

4. *Asio flammeus*. SHORT-EARED OWL.—A Short-eared Owl collected at Beach October 25, 1920, contained two Juncos (*J. h. hyemalis*) and two Swamp Sparrows (*Melospiza georgiana*). Another, taken on November 12, 1927, had eaten a Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax n. nivalis*).—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

American Hawk Owl in Wisconsin.—On November 16, 1925, an American Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*), was shot by Oliver LaChance in Vilas County, Wisconsin, one mile southwest of the town of Land O' Lakes. The bird was mounted and placed in his store in the above mentioned town.

This bird, which is now in my collection, is in very excellent plumage. There are about ten previous records for the state.—CHARLES D. KLOTZ, *Winnetka, Illinois*.

A New Race of Screech Owl from California.—As far as is shown by my manuscript synonymy of California birds, there has, up until now, been no published record of any form of Screech Owl from that portion of this state lying east of the Sierran divide and north from latitude 35° to the region of Lake Tahoe. But manuscript field notes in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology from different points in that general territory indicate, on the basis of the characteristic voice heard of evenings, the presence of Screech Owls rather widely. And now there has accumulated the somewhat scanty but conclusive evidence which justifies the present announcement.

This eastern portion of California includes what I have termed the Inyo subfaunal district, characterized by not a few peculiar races of birds which have been described from the White, Inyo, Panamint, or others of the numerous mountain ranges of that territory, or from the adjacent or intervening valleys. Resident birds of plastic groups many of them show well-marked characters of pale coloration and large size, as compared with related forms to the west or south. It is generally consistent, then, that *Otus* should furnish a similarly distinguishable race in this potent environment.

***Otus asio inyoensis*, new subspecies. Inyo Screech Owl.**

Type.—No. 51391, Mus. Vert. Zool.; female in full, fresh annual plumage; shot in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, October 13, 1927, by Mr. Norman Clyde, and sent to MVZ where prepared by J. Grinnell.