

Everglades, which happens to be somewhat later than the departure date for the species, as given in Bailey's book of Florida birds. On the 27th, an Upland Plover was flushed from the Kissimmee Prairie region, which, the same author lists as rare in the state. On August 30, a fine adult Sooty Tern was observed off Hatteras, N. C. which seems worthy of record here.—JOHN F. KUERZI, 978 Woodycrest Ave., New York City.

Columba squamosa at Key West.—That veteran ornithologist J. W. Atkins, whose residence at Key West, Florida during the past forty odd years has resulted in securing numerous records of the occurrence of West Indian birds from that islet, has sent to the American Museum of Natural History the head of a specimen of *Columba squamosa* which was shot on the Key West Lighthouse reservation May 6, 1929.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History*.

Note on the Passenger Pigeon.—The following is an extract from a letter written to me by Philip B. Woodworth of Chicago, October 14, 1930, describing his early recollection of the Pigeons at Saginaw Bay, Michigan. The fire referred to occurred in the autumn and the birds being widely scattered at that time could hardly have been destroyed by the flames.

"Passed through Saginaw in 1867 (2 years old). We settled near the mouth of the Pigeon River on Saginaw Bay, and the famous Pigeon roost was on our land. Saw Pigeons knocked down with brush, gathered into barrels and presented to boat crews at the lumber dock. As a child I fed and played with wing hurt Pigeons on the floor of our home. In my opinion the forest fire of 1871 was the beginning of the end. Saw some stragglers at the old roost in 1885 and 1886. Other game birds, such as Wild Turkeys, were quite common up to the second fire in 1881."—W. B. MERSHON, *Saginaw, Michigan*.

Black Vulture (*Coragyps urubu*) in New Jersey.—On May 22, 1930, driving south through the Pine Barrens to Vineland, N. J., large numbers of Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) were seen circling over the burnt areas devastated by widespread spring fires. The birds evidently found the carcasses of mammals killed by the blaze an attraction.

Near New Egypt, I noticed one Vulture with a smaller span than the others near at hand. Its wings were shorter and broad for their length and on the outer half of the wing was an area or patch of whitish, showing both above and below. The tail appeared shorter, not extending as far beyond the rear "wing line," this being very noticeable as the bird soared overhead. It soared frequently but when flying its wing beats were more rapid than those of the Turkey Vulture. The wings when the bird soared, while curved upward slightly at the tip, were not lifted as high as in the soaring Turkey Vulture or in the Marsh Hawk.

I watched this bird for some time at rather close range and in varying light. At times the under parts seemed lighter than the upper surface