

and at other angles the different pattern of the under parts was evident, lacking the diagonal line of demarkation which divides the darker and lighter areas in the Turkey Vulture.

The bird I feel confident was a Black Vulture (*Coragyps urubu urubu*).  
—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

**The Black Vulture in the Tennessee Mountains.**—On August 28, 1930, while on an automobile trip, I saw four Black Vultures (*Coragyps urubu urubu*) with a flock of some twenty-five Turkey Vultures at a point six miles north of Mountain City, Johnston County, Tenn. Mountain City is in the Unaka Mts., in the extreme northeastern corner of the state, and has an elevation of 2427 feet. So far as I know, the Black Vulture has not heretofore been reported from this region. It seems now to be getting established throughout the southern Appalachians.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

**Marsh Hawk vs. Kingfisher.**—During the past five years several notes have been published in 'The Auk' describing the pursuit and attack of Kingfishers by Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks.

On Sept. 6, 1929 at Hebron, N. H., from a concealed position on the edge of a marsh and inlet of Newfound Lake, I had an excellent opportunity to watch at close range the spirited pursuit of a Kingfisher by a Marsh Hawk.

A Kingfisher had just emerged from the water, after an apparently vain attempt to capture food, and was giving his customary 'rattle' when a female Marsh Hawk, that was patrolling the edge of the marsh, turned from its course and flew after the Kingfisher. The Hawk rapidly overtook the Kingfisher and swooped down on it from behind only to miss by a narrow margin as the latter dodged at the last possible moment. The pursuit continued and covered an erratic course of about 200 yards over open water during which the Hawk made at least five attempts to strike the Kingfisher before finally giving up the chase. The Kingfisher did not seek refuge in the water beneath but rattled excitedly and escaped each attack by a sudden last minute change of direction which the Marsh Hawk was unable to follow.

It seems probable that the Kingfisher, because of its conspicuous markings and its habit of flying in open country, is an easily seen and tempting target for various Hawks.—KEBLE B. PERINE, *West Newton, Mass.*

**Paired Ovaries in Hawks.**—Since recording the finding of paired ovaries in *Circus hudsonius* (Auk, Vol. XLV, No. 1, pp. 98-99), the writer has had opportunity to examine a number of native Hawks and has noted this condition in six species representing four genera of North American Hawks. A specimen of *C. hudsonius*, other than the record mentioned above, has been examined which possessed paired ovaries.

Examination of approximately thirty females of *Accipiter velox* indicate

that this anatomical feature is usual rather than exceptional in that species. Although fewer specimens of *Accipiter cooperi* have been examined, it would appear that this condition is also normal with it.

The following additional species have been examined and found to possess paired ovaries, the record in each case being based on an individual specimen,—*Buteo borealis*, *Buteo platypterus* and *Falco sparverius*.—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto*.

**Golden Eagle Captured in Georgia.**—On Nov. 6, 1930, I examined carefully a live Eagle in the possession of Dr. W. A. Clarke of this city and was thrilled to discover it to be the Golden (*Aquila chrysaetos*) instead of an immature Bald Eagle as I had expected. Dr. Clarke stated that it was captured by him and Mr. Pearl Aycock on November 1 by the Oconee River about twenty miles from Athens in Oglethorpe County, Georgia. He stated that it was found tangled up in a muscadine vine. The bird was fastened by a rope and was in his garage allowing a close approach so that all of the characteristics could be plainly seen. The color of the basal half or more of tail and other points lead me to believe that it is an immature bird. It was not especially pugnaceous. Although there are a few records of this Eagle from Alabama, South Carolina and Florida and a memorandum from Georgia, this is the only definite account of an actual capture in Georgia that I am able to find.—EARLE R. GREENE, 642 Orme Circle, Atlanta, Ga.

**The Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in Cheshire County, New Hampshire.**—On November 14, 1930, in West Chesterfield, N. H., the first specimen of the Golden Eagle to be taken in the state since October 9, 1899, so far as I can learn, was shot by Mrs. Clinton Davis. The Davis hennery had been diminishing all fall from an unknown cause, and when, on returning home on the afternoon of the above date, Mrs. Davis heard a commotion among her fowls and saw the Eagle among them, she secured the bird with the first shot she ever fired from a gun. She took the bird to the Game Warden. It was found to have a wing spread of eighty-four inches. The golden color on the head was very clearly defined. The specimen is being mounted for the State Department of Fisheries and Game. I can find no record of the species having been taken previously in the county. Allen gives as the last breeding record for the state (A List of the Birds of New Hampshire 1903) "that of C. A. Hawes who states that on July 6, 1876, he observed at White Horse Ledge, North Conway,—among the White Mountains—a nest containing two young, partly fledged . . . On visiting the locality the following year, he found that the birds were no longer there." In recent letters, neither Drs. John B. May nor Glover M. Allen can give me a positive record for the bird in the state since 1900. There are, however, some sight records, I believe, but the difficulty of identifying the bird in the field from the immature Bald Eagle is so great, that little weight can be placed upon such records.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*