

County, Pa., and sent to the Pennsylvania State Game Commission. While examining the stomach contents of these Hawks I found that 48 per cent were infested with intestinal roundworms. Seven Hawks had the worms *Porrocaecum depressum*, two had *Physaloptera*, species not determined, and two had both kinds. Nine birds had no roundworms and three had the intestines entirely destroyed, precluding an examination for parasitic worms. The number of roundworms varied from one to ten. They were found in the intestines and in three birds both kinds occurred in the stomachs. The identification was established by Dr. Albert Hassall, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.—MERRILL WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

The Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*) in Winter on the South Carolina Coast.—The first known occurrence of the Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*) on the coast of South Carolina, in the writer's experience was noted on January 24, 1931 on the beach of Turtle Island at the Savannah River entrance and only a mile or less, from the Georgia state line. In company with Mr. Ivan R. Tomkins, who is stationed on the engineer dredge "Morgan" at Savannah, Georgia, the writer was walking the beach of Turtle Island in quest of ornithological developments. A Boat-tailed Grackle (*Megascopus major*) took flight from a low bush near high-water mark and flew away from us as we approached. Hardly had we noticed it before there was the flash of a speeding form above our heads and a fine adult Pigeon Hawk stooped at the Grackle with lightning speed. It missed the bird, however, and the two gyrated wildly in the air in front of us at short range for a few moments, the Grackle finally eluding the Falcon by diving into high grass. Two shots were taken at the daring Hawk but both missed. Nearly every detail of the plumage was visible in the bright sunlight.

Arthur T. Wayne in his 'Birds of South Carolina' says, on page 78, that "although this species is said to 'winter in Massachusetts and to the southward' it certainly does not occur at that season on the coast of South Carolina." Since his book was published, however, he saw a Pigeon Hawk in his yard on January 14, 1911 and the same bird was seen again on the 16th. These are the only other records of the species in winter. Mr. Tomkins, who has done field work in the vicinity of the Savannah River entrance for some years and who is an exceptionally keen observer has not noted this Hawk previously, and the writer's experience on coastal islands of the South Carolina region has been the same.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

Tameness of Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*).—Looking with glassy, unblinking yellow eyes directly into strong sunshine a little Saw-whet Owl stood on a low branch of a thorny bush about two feet above the ground and within thirty feet of the principal highway which leads through Rouge Park, Detroit, early on the morning of March 23 1930, when I came upon him.