

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.

He was surprisingly tame permitting me to stroke his prettily streaked head and indulge in other familiarities without resenting it or showing any uneasiness. After playing with him for some time I decided to persuade him to find a more secluded perch on which to rest and sleep during the day. A conspicuous site easily visible from a well travelled, concrete roadway is no place for an Owl to spend the day or even take a nap and certainly meant danger later when the crowds began to stroll about. Fearful of his claws I took a small stick and gently inserted it—or tried to—under his feet. Instead of flying away as I expected he simply lifted up one foot and then the other as he felt the stick disturb his equilibrium. Despairing of dislodging him in this way I attacked him from front and rear by tapping his foot with the stick and gently pressing his tail. The moment he felt the double attack he darted up in a panic, flew directly into a thorn apple tree and disappeared from sight. The most careful scrutiny of the tree and surrounding vegetation failed to disclose his hiding place and I left the vicinity elated with the adventure and happy in the belief that the little bird was safe, at least for the day.—ETTA S. WILSON, 9077 Clarendon Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Snowy Owl on the New Jersey Coast.—On December 22, 1930 David Leas and myself saw a Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) sitting on the beach below Beach Haven, N. J. The Owl appeared to be very tame and several times allowed a very close approach. Once we were able to approach to within about forty yards before the bird arose, apparently reluctantly, and moved on for a short distance. Finally after several such performances he flew out over the water to an island in the bay flying close to the water with a very slow wing beat and frequent soaring.—EARL T. HIGGONS, Penn Wynne, Pa.

Snowy Owl in Maryland.—While on a field trip along the Eastern Shore of Maryland with Mr. S. E. Perkins, III, information was brought to us concerning the capture of a Snowy Owl. We repaired to a meat and produce shop in Cambridge, Dorchester County, and were shown a good-sized specimen of *Nyctea nyctea*, its left wing broken by shot. It had been discovered on the morning of November 28, at Town Point, near Cambridge. When first seen it was perched on a fence post, warding off the attacks of a flock of angry Crows. The bird was in good condition, aside from the broken wing. Its movements were slow and deliberate, but altogether vicious. It was said to eat greedily bits of meat that had been thrown to it. It was heavily barred; length (approx.) 24 inches; weight 3½ lbs.—ROBERT P. ALLEN, Nat. Asso. Audubon Soc., New York.

Two interesting Notes from East Tennessee.—A Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) was shot at Johnson City on December 31, 1930, and sent to a taxidermist at Knoxville, where it was identified by the local bird club. According to A. F. Ganier this is the third record for the State.]

A Golden Eagle was taken in Monroe Co., January 3, 1931, which during