

Egret flew to another location a few hundred yards away. For the next ten days I saw them frequently and a second Egret had joined them. At times they were separated, at other times feeding together, and on one occasion were in company with a Great Blue and a Black-crowned Night Heron.—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

Roseate Spoonbills in Florida.—Supplementing the reports made by Catharine A. Mitchell of Riverside, Illinois, and Dr. W. C. Herman, in the April 1931 "Auk" on the Roseate Spoonbills on the western coast of Florida, I would say that for some years I have made a number of trips over the territory covered by them.

The largest number of Roseate Spoonbills I have seen was along the Drainage Canal, about four miles east of East Cape, where, in the mangroves bordering the Canal, I counted a flock of forty. This was in January, 1929.

I then proceeded to the rookery situated about six miles northeast of the mouth of the Canal. There I found twelve nests which contained young. We succeeded in obtaining some fair colored movies of them. This rookery was located on the banks of a small lake with bayous running off. As far as we were able to judge, it had about five thousand nests of the Snowy and American Egret, White and Wood Ibis, Louisiana Blue Heron, Water Turkey and Bitterns (January, 1929).

I visited the rookery again about January 26, 1930 and found that the storm of the year preceding had done great damage to the trees. As before, there were a large number of new nests and the marshes leading to the rookery were white with the birds above mentioned. This time, there were only twenty-six of the Roseate Spoonbills along the side of the Canal and I did not find any around the rookery.

I again visited the rookery about January 25, 1931. There were only fourteen of the Spoonbills in evidence along the Canal. The other birds we observed were one flock of Wood Ibis and scattered specimens of Louisiana Heron on our trip up the Canal, as the marshes were absolutely dry. A careful examination of the rookery showed only fifty or sixty new nests and the only inhabitants that I saw were four White Egrets and a pair of what my guide called Brown Curlew. The trees of the rookery were practically all dead—the majority of them prostrate. After a careful examination, I could see no traces of any birds having been shot. I think they must have left the rookery on account of the lack of feeding grounds.

I observed with my field glasses a large number of Wood Ibis circling in the air near the south end of Whitewater Bay. I regretted that I did not have time to see whether the rookery had moved there. The only evidences of bird life, outside of the Louisiana Heron, were a number of the Greater and Lesser Yellow-legs, all the Ducks and Mud Hens having left.

I also observed that the big flock of Shearwaters which feed on the shoals between Sandy Key and the mainland were about the same in number as when I first observed them in 1927. The number of wading birds on the

shoals was considerably less than in previous years. The Wood Ibises on the tributaries in Shark River seemed to be as numerous as in March, 1926, at which time they had a large rookery there, extending more than three-quarters of a mile on both sides of the tributary. This rookery was shot out the following year and I had not observed the birds there in any great numbers until last January.

In former years, the Ibis had been shot in great numbers by the mackerel fishermen who congregate at the mouth of the Little Shark River and killed them for fresh meat. I think that since it has been patrolled, there is considerably less of this done than in former years.

On practically every trip I have made, I have seen scattered specimens of Spoonbills on the flats which border the Marco River, but have never seen any flocks.—EUGENE R. PIKE, 6 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Another Nesting Record of the Goshawk for Massachusetts.—

On April 19, 1931, a pair of Goshawks (*Astur atricapillus*) was found nesting in the township of Chester, Hampden County, constituting another breeding record, the second for our state. John A. Farley recorded the initial nest when he identified a pair with young in the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Worcester County, May 22, 1922. (See 'Wilson Bulletin' for Dec. 1922.) He found them nesting there the following year and on Apr. 28, 1923 collected the nest and 3 eggs, which are now in the Thayer Museum at Lancaster. The present nest was located by Arthur Woods who noticed a strange pair of Hawks acting in a manner that indicated nesting. Summoning his friend Albert A. Cross of Huntington both men investigated and discovered the birds to be Goshawks with a full set of four whitish eggs in the nest, that measured in inches as follows: 2.31×1.75 ; 2.25×1.75 ; 2.31×1.81 ; 2.37×1.68 . Ever since Farley's discovery Mr. Cross has been of the opinion that at least one pair of Goshawks nested in the western hilly, wooded part of the county bordering Berkshire. One was shot in the early fall of 1928 at Otis near the State Forest and on April 10, 1930, an adult was brought to Mr. Cross, having been caught in a steel trap and not seriously injured. He liberated the bird after identifying and banding it. Unfortunately it flew through a window a few days later and was killed.

The nest is situated at a height of forty-four feet above ground in a rock maple, set in the midst of a group of hemlocks; it is a bulky affair, three by four feet across and nearly three feet in depth. Mr. Cross hopes to band the fledglings as they approach the time of leaving the nest.—AARON C. BAGG, Holyoke, Mass.

Snowy Owls in Southern Michigan.—During the winter of 1930-31 there has been an invasion of Snowy Owls (*Nyctea nyctea*) throughout southern Michigan. We have three definite records besides many others which we have not traced up. At Berrien Springs a Snowy Owl was seen