

**Black Vulture nesting in Washington Co., Tenn.**—In the January issue of 'The Auk,' there was a General Note: "The Black Vulture in Tennessee Mountains," and it may be of interest to know that on May 2, 1931, I found a pair of Black Vultures nesting on the Watauga River, Washington County, northwest of Johnson City, Tenn. Their eggs were deposited on a few leaves and sticks in a small cave or hole at the top of a rather high bluff bordering the river. For four years, I have watched these birds but only this year have I been fortunate enough to locate their breeding place. Their range seems to be confined to about six miles along this stream, as I have never seen one at any other point near here although the Turkey Vulture can be seen in many places.

I would also like to report a pair of Peregrine Falcons breeding southeast of here on the Nolachucky River, Unicoi County, Tennessee, and although in an inaccessible place, I have had excellent opportunity for observation. Three birds were reared both this year and last.—ROBERT B. LYLE, 4 Cumberland Apts., Johnson City, Tenn.

**The Black Vulture in Greenbrier County, West Virginia.**—Having found the Black Vulture (*Catharista urubu urubu*), as early as 1919, nesting at 3,400 feet elevation above sea level on the eastern edge of the Alleghany Mountain range in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and only about 30 miles to the southeast of the nearest point in West Virginia (Auk, 1929, p. 385), its occurrence occasionally in neighboring regions of West Virginia seemed very likely; however, my hunt for it, until November, 1929, did not pass beyond a subconscious watchfulness whenever I visited adjacent parts of West Virginia. It was then that I learned from natives of Giles and Tazewell Counties, Virginia, that two kinds of buzzards had been seen there, within a few miles of the West Virginia boundary, for several years past. With this information in hand, it seemed only necessary to set a carrion feast on the West Virginia side of the state line in order to induce a few of the black-headed fellows to set their wings and sail west a few miles in order to establish a new state record for their occurrence.

An opportunity to carry out such a plan did not present itself until the following summer. On July 3, 1930, preparatory to making a trip into Monroe and Mercer Counties, West Virginia, to look for Black Vultures, I visited my old home, just west of Lewisburg, in Greenbrier County. Unknown to me a sizeable hog had died on the farm the day before my arrival and had been hauled out for the Vultures to feast upon. As I stepped from my automobile, relatives were not the only ones to greet me; an escort of ten or more Turkey Vultures circled low overhead. There, circling at close range and somewhat apart from the others, were also five Black Vultures.

The group gained altitude rapidly. The Turkey Vultures soon sailed away while the Black Vultures continued to climb until fully a quarter of a mile above the earth. They then sailed off towards the west. At this time another group of three Black Vultures was sighted at about the same