

The red eye is given as a diagnostic character by most authorities, E. W. Nelson alone giving the eye as yellow, Ralph Hoffmann in 'Birds of the Pacific States' correctly describes the change in the bill color which shows more black than yellow in the breeding plumage and also acquires a decurved upper mandible as the tip is no longer worn away against rocks as it is when feeding in the winter.—ALLAN BROOKS, *Okanagan Landing, B. C.*

Paired Ovaries in Hawks.—Between November 5, 1931 and April 23, 1932, I examined carefully the ovaries of twenty-five female hawks killed in Pennsylvania and sent to the Pennsylvania State Game Commission. Those with paired ovaries were: Goshawk (10), Sharp-shinned Hawk (1), Cooper's Hawk (1), Red-tailed Hawk (2), Red-shouldered Hawk (1), American Rough-legged Hawk (1), and Marsh Hawk (1). The right and left ovary in each case were equally developed except for one Goshawk, one Red-tailed Hawk, the Red-shouldered Hawk and the American Rough-legged Hawk where the right ovary was less than half the size of the left. Specimens in which the ovaries were not paired were Red-tailed Hawk (1), Red-shouldered Hawk (4), Marsh Hawk (1), and Duck Hawk (2). Goshawks collected in February had enlarged follicles on both ovaries.—MERRILL WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

A New Hawk for the Louisiana List.—The Western Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis calurus*), which, so far as can be determined has not previously been recorded from Louisiana, can now be definitely added to the list of the state's avifauna on the basis of specimens collected at Ruston, in Lincoln Parish, on December 23, 1931, and January 24, 1932. The subspecific identification of each was checked by the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture.—GEORGE H. LOWERY, *Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, Louisiana.*

Bathing Behavior of the Osprey.—From my house on the Patuxent River, Maryland, I have often, with a powerful telescope, watched the Osprey bathing on a sandy point about a half a mile away. The bird stands in about six inches of water, and bathes in the same manner as other birds, by ducking himself under and then vigorously flapping his wings. On May 15, 1932, however, I witnessed what appeared to be a new method of bathing. When I observed the bird this time (through a 16x binocular) it was flying towards me, about six feet above the surface. It was observed suddenly to descend into the water, and then adopt a sort of vertical American-eagle attitude while flapping its wings two or three times before rising again. It then again flew along the water, keeping the same general direction, and repeated this form of immersion some five times, finally rising to a normal flight. I was as positive as I could be that the bird was not carrying anything in its talons. In fact, it had only just left the sandy point. The possibility, therefore, that it was dipping its prey in order, for instance, to secure a firmer hold, is discounted not