

The nest observed by Monk and the writer was first noted on May 20, 1933, the bird brooding two eggs in a hollow oak stub. On June 25 the stub contained a chick possibly a day old, and a pipped egg. It was not possible for the observers to visit the nest again until July 2, when it contained two lively young Vultures. There is little chance that the eggs were retarded in hatching by chilling, since the temperature of the region was high throughout the period of incubation. In the thick, close woods where the stub was located, the temperature frequently must have reached 100° F.

In a nest observed in 1932, two full days elapsed between the laying of the first and second eggs, and the bird brooded closely from the laying of the first.—COMP-
TON CROOK, *Dept. of Biology, Boone Training School, Boone, North Carolina.*

Bald Eagle Incubates Horned Owl's Egg.—On January 5, 1930, I flushed a Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*) from its nest, twenty feet up in a small pine. Climbing up to the nest I was surprised to find that it contained one fresh egg of the Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*) and no eggs of the Eagle.

Revisiting the nest on January 19, with W. H. Nicholson, we again flushed the Eagle, and again there was only the Owl egg, by this time two weeks advanced in incubation.

The nest was on Merritts Island, Brevard County, Florida.—J. C. HOWELL, *Rollins College Museum, Winter Park, Florida.*

Note on the Breeding Range of the Black Pigeon Hawk.—Ornithologists apparently agree that the Black Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius suckleyi*) breeds somewhere in British Columbia. The A. O. U. 'Check-List' (1931, p. 76) tells us that it nests "apparently in western British Columbia and perhaps on Vancouver Island." Taverner (*Birds of Western Canada*, 1926, 209) calls it a "dark form of the west coast." Brooks and Swarth (*A Distributional List of the Birds of British Columbia, Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 17, 1925, 58*) say: "Presumably the summer habitat comprises the coastal region west of the Cascades and coast ranges on the mainland, the adjacent small islands, and Vancouver Island." To the best of the writer's knowledge, however, the nesting of the bird has not actually been demonstrated in the above-mentioned region.

During the spring of 1934 Mr. John B. Semple, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, trustee of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, invited me to join his ornithological expedition to British Columbia. We were in the province for two months, centering our activities in the Comox (Vancouver Island), Barriere, Blue River, and Red Pass regions. One of our interesting captures was an exceedingly handsome, breeding male Black Pigeon Hawk, in rich, high plumage, taken on the evening of June 16, at the foot of a well forested mountain about three miles north of the town of Blue River. The gonads were considerably enlarged. Approaching darkness prohibited our making any extended search for the nest. The female was not seen. In the stomach were the remains of a Vaux's Swift (*Chaetura vauxi*).¹

The town of Blue River is situated at the junction of the Blue and the North Thompson Rivers, far to the eastward of the Cascades and coastal ranges. Our capture of this breeding bird so far inland forces us to the belief that *suckleyi* is not restricted to the coastal region in summer, as has heretofore been supposed; and strengthens our conviction that the adult male taken by Taverner at Oliver, in the

¹ It is incredible that the exceedingly speedy Vaux's Swift is captured regularly by any bird of prey; this record must be considered exceptional until further data are obtained.

southern Okanagan Valley, on June 10, 1922, was not far from its nesting grounds, even though we are plainly told that this was "not a breeding bird" (see Brooks and Swarth, l. c.).—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Late Nesting of the Bob-white in North Carolina.—Having found two nests of *Colinus virginianus* in the North Carolina mountains on dates which seemed to the writer to be somewhat late for this species, he communicated with Mr. H. H. Brimley, of the State Museum at Raleigh, inquiring as to late records for the nesting. Mr. Brimley replied as follows: "We seem to have very few definite records of the nesting of *C. virginianus* in North Carolina. . . . It nests early and late . . . sometimes a brood, almost grown, may be found on November 15 associated with a brood of 'little squealers' just about able to fly." He further states that the State Game Warden informs him that August 16, was the latest date of which he knew, a farmer having flushed Quail from two nests on that date, but "did not ascertain whether the eggs were fresh or far gone in incubation."

In view of the above it seems well to say that the writer was shown a Bob-white nest containing 17 eggs on August 10, 1934, which had been almost overturned by a mowing machine. The eggs would have hatched in another day. On August 27, he collected a set of 11 eggs which were only very slightly incubated. Both of these were found at Blowing Rock, Watauga County, N. C., in the heart of the mountains, at elevations of slightly more than 4000 ft. Mr. Brimley's notes were secured from observations in much lower elevations, and it seems that late August is very late for birds in the mountains. It might be added that this species is abundant in the mountainous sections.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R. F. D. No. 1., Charleston, S. C.*

Purple Gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*) in Connecticut.—On October 9, 1934, two birds of this species were identified by Charles W. Vibert, at South Windsor, five miles north of Hartford, in a marsh where the Florida Gallinule breeds and is well-known. At daylight Mr. Vibert was studying two Florida Gallinules when two more Gallinules appeared, and he immediately noticed the difference in their colors. Finally the four birds were within 150 feet, and close together, giving excellent opportunity for careful comparison of the two kinds.

In this same marsh on June 5, 1922, Mr. Vibert and I studied another Purple Gallinule for over a half hour. This enabled Mr. Vibert to recognize the 1934 visitors at once.

Having in mind the three northern records of Purple Gallinules in the October 'Auk' these records in Connecticut seem to be of particular interest.—GEORGE T. GRISWOLD, *47 Willard Street, Hartford, Conn.*

The Golden Plover near Philadelphia, Pa.—On November 5, 1934, I found a badly mutilated specimen of a Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*) in Tineum Township, Delaware Co., Pa., near the southern extremity of the city of Philadelphia. The bird had been killed by a trolley car probably only a day or two previously as no decomposition had taken place. It was exceedingly fat and the whole plumage was saturated with grease. My identification was confirmed by Dr. Witmer Stone who managed to save what was left of the skin and degrease it so that it could be preserved in the local collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The species is of rare enough occurrence in this region to warrant the publishing of this record.—C. BROOKE WORTH, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Wilson's Plover at Brigantine, N. J.—On September 15, 1934, the writer ob-