

the wind for the shore about a mile and a quarter distant, but it made but a short flight when it again fell into the sea, where it probably perished.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum of Natural History, Portland, Maine.*

**Northern Bald Eagle: an Addition to the New Hampshire List.**—It has been suspected for several years that Eagles wintering on the coast of New Hampshire were of a different form from the birds present inland at other seasons. While a series of measurements to substantiate this cannot easily be obtained, and since Mr. Luman R. Nelson who has handled both forms, assures me the wintering birds are larger as well as darker, I wish to submit the following notes:

On January 26, 1934, from a group of ten immature and adult Eagles at Great Bay, Portsmouth, N. H., Mr. Nelson collected two immature birds of the form *Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus*. Both were preserved by him and repose in his bird museum at Winchester. The larger of the two birds measured eight feet four inches from tip to tip wing-spread and weighed twelve pounds; bill, two and three-fourths inches; folded wing, twenty-seven inches. The second bird averaged a little smaller. One stomach was empty; the other contained parts of a Black Duck.

On January 15, 1935, Mr. Nelson collected, also at Great Bay where these birds winter each year, a third Northern Bald Eagle; a beautiful, very dark male. In structure it proved to be larger than any of the few adult females of the common form in his collection; it weighed ten and one-half pounds, and the stomach was empty. The bill measured a little over two and one-half inches; folded wing, twenty-four inches.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

**Notes on the Black Pigeon Hawk.**—Two recently published notes concerning the Black Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius suckleyi*) by Dr. G. M. Sutton (*Auk*, Vol. LII, Jan. 1935, page 79) and H. S. Swarth, (*Condor*, Vol. XXXVI, Jan.-Feb. 1934, page 40) would seem to indicate that my own notes and observations regarding this little known race may be worth recording. First, in regard to the validity of the race: "I know of no proof," says Mr. Swarth, "that the name (*F. c. suckleyi*) represents a valid, geographic race, confined within boundaries to the exclusion of other forms of *columbarius*. Most assuredly it is not of the humid coastal strip, as has been supposed. I have collected specimens of "*suckleyi*" at Hazelton and at Atlin, south-bound migrants all; it must breed somewhere in this general region, where, however typical *columbarius* also occurs."

In regard to the taking of an adult male in breeding condition at Blue River, B. C., Dr. Sutton concludes: "Our capture of this breeding bird so far inland forces us to believe 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 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.)."

In the last fifteen years I have observed or taken Pigeon Hawks in the west coast region from Portland, Oregon, to the Chitina River, Alaska, and eastward in British Columbia to the Similkameen and Okanagan valleys. A breeding pair with a family from which young specimens were taken, on the Chitina headwaters—close to the Yukon-Alaska line—proved to be the eastern form, *Falco columbarius columbarius*. Birds observed at Portland, Oregon, in winter—one at very close quarters—were almost certainly juveniles of the dark form, *F. c. suckleyi*, or at least not the eastern form. Mr. Stanley G. Jewett, of Portland, Oregon informs me that of seven Black Pigeon Hawks in his collection, only one is from east of the Cascades,—this an