

hawks. We know very little about *Buteo*, but one case is reported in which the male left the nest after the female had been shot, and joined another pair. In the American Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*) I know of a pair in which the lost partner was repeatedly replaced whether it was the male or the female. A case is reported of two female Kestrels (*Falco tinnunculus*), that were mated with the same male and laid eggs in the same nest (or rather hollow) (British Birds, 19: 180, 1925). In the genus *Circus* (harriers) polygamy has been reported for three species (*cyaneus*, *pygargus*, and *hudsonius*). In all cases the two females that belonged to one male had separate nests. On the other hand, there are reports that in pairs of the Marsh Harrier (*Circus pygargus*) the lost male is as readily replaced as the female (Journ. f. Ornith., 75: 430, 1927, and Naumannia, p. 400, 1854).

All these observations indicate that there may be a surplus of one sex in certain species of hawks. It seems definitely desirable to pay more attention to this question and to publish all the available data on the proportion of the sexes among the young in the nest.—ERNST MAYR, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**Eastern Goshawk nesting in central Michigan.**—On April 16, 1937, the writer found a nest of the Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*) in the Houghton Lake Forest, in Rosecommon County, Michigan. Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne, Curator of Birds at the University of Michigan, believes that this is the southernmost nesting record for the State. The birds had chosen a site in a dense stand of white birches and quaking aspens less than fifty feet from the fire lane. The nest was situated in a crotch formed by several main branches of a white birch at a height of twenty-five feet from the ground. Three old nests in the immediate vicinity indicated that the hawks had been using this area for several years. The female remained on the nest until I approached the base of the tree and then flew off with a harsh scream longer and shriller than the *cuck-cuck-cuck* of the Cooper's Hawk.

On May 21, Mrs. Baumgartner and Miss Margaret Gross visited the area and heard a young bird peeping feebly after the old bird had left the nest. Two days later Mrs. Baumgartner climbed to the nest and found one very small nestling and one addled egg. I quote from her field notes: "The nest was very bulky, composed of fresh sticks and lined with green white-pine and hemlock twigs and a few shreds of bark. The young bird, at least two days old, was covered with grayish down with pinkish skin showing through. The cere and feet were yellowish horny; the bill black, pearl gray at the union with the cere; the egg tooth, still present on May 25, was white; the inside of the mouth pale pinkish. Its soft call notes in the nest, probably for food or warmth, were a gentle clitter not unlike that of young Horned Owls, *k-k-k-k-k-k*. The cry of fear or annoyance when handled and photographed was a loud scream."

On May 25, Dr. Arthur A. Allen and Mr. Albert R. Brand managed to reach the nest with the Cornell University sound truck and made movies and recordings of both the old and the young birds. With the exception of a threatened assault upon one of the Cornell party, the old bird never attacked, although two persons climbed to the nest and the young bird, protesting loudly, was brought down for photographing. Only one adult, the female, was ever seen in the region. The writer visited the nest area at the end of June but found no evidence of the birds. It is hoped that the nesting may have been successful and that the area will be inhabited again another year.—FREDERICK M. BAUMGARTNER, *Department of Conservation, Lansing, Michigan.*

**Early nesting of the Short-tailed Hawk.**—Since any reference these days to the Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*) is of interest, it is with peculiar pleasure