

repeated ventures to it despite our presence twenty feet away. The young remained in a prone position, only once arising to call for food. When Mr. Borgelt visited the nest on July 15, the young clambered to the far side of the nest but made no attempt to leave. On July 27, all three young were completely feathered out and perched on limbs near the nest. The largest of the trio escaped, but the smaller two were captured and banded.

An interesting side-light was the presence of aigrette feathers on the breeding birds when first observed on June 17, their worn, frayed appearance on July 8, and the absence of these feathers by July 27. Throughout this period there were from twenty to thirty American Egrets in the same vicinity, but not one of the non-breeding birds displayed a vestige of these plumes.—FRANK BELLROSE, JR., *Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois.*

Snow Geese in New England.—On November 26, 1937, a single immature Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen h. hyperborea*) joined the semi-domestic Canada Geese belonging to Richard Borden, in Fall River, Massachusetts. The bird was captured by Mr. Borden on the following day. Measurements taken by the writer are as follows: folded wing, 15.25 inches; tail, 6.00; culmen, 2.40; tarsus, 3.00.

On November 11, 1937, the O. L. Austin Ornithological Station at North Eastham, Massachusetts, enjoyed a rather similar experience. About noon of that day a Lesser Snow Goose was observed in company with the Station's semi-domestic Canada Geese and was present throughout the afternoon, but absent the following morning. Identification was made by Dr. Oliver L. Austin, Jr.

Mr. L. R. Nelson reports the visitation of a flock of seventy-five snow geese near Winchester, New Hampshire, on April 15, 1937, one-third of which were in immature plumage. He collected an immature male from this flock and identified it as *C. h. atlantica*. The only measurements I have of this specimen are: length, 31 inches; weight, five pounds, nine ounces.

Inasmuch as snow geese on Cape Cod are rare, and records are few, the following observation may be noteworthy. In the late afternoon of April 23, 1938, Maurice Broun, William H. Drury, Jr., and the writer, observed a flock of fifteen snow geese flying north off the Wellfleet shore of Cape Cod Bay. A 35-power telescope supplemented our 8-power binoculars and permitted very satisfactory observation. The observers deemed it safe to refer this flock to the race *atlantica*.

The status of snow geese in New England is admirably summed up by Bagg and Eliot in their recent 'Birds of the Connecticut Valley.' Single birds, when measured, have invariably proved to be Lesser Snow Geese (*Chen h. hyperborea*), while birds occurring in flocks of a dozen to a hundred or more individuals are apparently Greater Snow Geese (*Chen. h. atlantica*). This seems the logical expectation when one considers the flyways of these two races.—ROLAND C. CLEMENT, *804 Walnut St., Fall River, Massachusetts.*

Turkey Vulture breeding in Norfolk County, Ontario.—While visiting the horticultural grounds of Mr. John G. Trafford in Simcoe, Norfolk County, Ontario, on August 18, 1938, I was shown two young of the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*). The birds were fully feathered, but the skin of the heads was practically black with some short brownish down around the nape of the neck and over the crown, a sure sign of immaturity. Mr. Trafford later in the day informed me that the Turkey Vultures were taken as downy young about six weeks or more prior to my visit, and that they were found in a piece of woodland about one mile north-west of Port Rowan, in South Walsingham township, Norfolk County. He was

unable to give me any exact information regarding the nesting site for the young down-covered birds had apparently wandered away from the nest, which, however, was believed to have been inside a nearby hollow log. There is apparently no previous published information on the breeding of the Turkey Vulture in Norfolk County for James L. Baillie, Jr., and Paul Harrington ('The distribution of breeding birds in Ontario,' Trans. Royal Canadian Inst., 21: 19, 1936) do not mention the county of Norfolk in their account of this species, and Arthur C. Bent ('Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey,' part 1, p. 25, 1937) only gives "Southern Ontario (probably Harrow, Kerrwood, and Coldstream)" among his list of localities under 'Breeding range.'—R. W. SHEPPARD, 1805 Mouland Ave., Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Swallow-tailed Kite in Roanoke County, Virginia.—On August 21, 1938, I was called upon by Mr. C. D. Coon, well-known dog trainer near Salem, Virginia, to identify for him a hawk he had shot. Mr. Coon raises Bob-whites for stocking purposes, and had just freed a number of well-grown birds, when this hawk swooped down at them, and then alit nearby. He shot the bird, breaking its wing, and brought it to me alive. To my amazement, I saw it was a Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*), and would have tried to get it from him, but he was unwilling to part with it, and said he would have it stuffed. He asked if it was an injurious hawk, and I told him that no one could say that any hawk or owl would never, under any circumstances, attack a bird, but that the normal food of this kite was snakes, lizards, and such. To my knowledge, this is the second record of this bird for Virginia, and the first record of the capture of one in Virginia, the other being only a sight record.—ELISON A. SMYTH, JR., Salem, Virginia.

Golden Eagle at Chilmark, Massachusetts.—While visiting the little public library at Chilmark last summer, I noticed a mounted Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos canadensis*) which was labeled, on its stand, "Bald Eagle." It had the nape of an adult, the tail of an immature, and the tarsi completely feathered with white feathers. The label declared that it had been shot by Robert N. Flanders at the brick-yard, Chilmark, on December 28, 1906.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Golden Eagle takes wounded Horned Owl.—Since the creation of the Upper and Lower Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuges, in North Dakota, we have noted some interesting changes in wildlife. Not the least of these is the sudden influx of Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaëtos canadensis*) that now stay with us during the entire winter. Oscar Thordarson, of the Upper Souris Refuge, made a most interesting observation on these birds recently, that I feel is worthy of record. He was making a study of the food habits of the predatory species on that area, and had occasion to collect a particular specimen of Great Horned Owl. He shot and wounded this owl, which flew weakly for a distance of about three hundred yards and landed in an open field. Mr. Thordarson immediately went to his car and drove in the direction of this intended specimen. Just before he reached the owl, however, a pair of Golden Eagles swooped down, and one of them picked up and carried away the still-struggling owl. This is the first time we had heard of a Great Horned Owl being taken by a predatory bird.—C. J. HENRY, U. S. Biological Survey, Upham, North Dakota.

Prairie Falcon in central Illinois.—While inspecting a collection of mounted birds on July 27, 1938, in the possession of O. S. Biggs of San José, Illinois, the writer was surprised to see an adult Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) in a series of locally