

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.—ELIISON 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

killed Raptores. Upon inquiry, it was learned that the hawk had been shot near Emden (Logan County), Illinois, by an unknown person in February 1937, and brought to Mr. Biggs for mounting. The previous known records of this species in Illinois are as follows: two specimens taken at Rock Island, one of which is undated, while the other was collected in October 1857; and one individual taken at Warsaw on March 3, 1889.—FRANK BELLROSE, JR., *Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois.*

**Ruddy Turnstone in West Virginia.**—The Federal Fish Hatchery at Leetown, Jefferson County, West Virginia, has approximately forty acres of bass breeding-ponds. These are mud-bottomed ponds and when drained are very attractive to shorebirds. During a two weeks' dry spell in June, 1938, several of the ponds went dry. Hundreds of Killdeers were present during the entire month and on June 19, Miss Eleanor Sions and the writer saw an adult Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella*) in full breeding plumage feeding with the Killdeers. We watched the bird for some moments and then drove for Mr. and Mrs. John Poland, and the four of us returned and watched the bird for half an hour or more. It called several times and allowed us a close approach. So far as published records show, this is the first occurrence of this bird in the State.—J. LLOYD POLAND, *Martinsburg, West Virginia.*

**Marbled Godwit on the Gulf Coast of Florida in Summer.**—Recent records of the Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) in Florida at any season are few in number, and apparently non-breeding flocks have not been reported since the days of early abundance. Hence the following observations should be of interest. On July 26, 1935, the senior author observed a flock of fifteen of these attractive birds on a tidal flat a short distance east of Carrabelle, Franklin County. They were very tame, and allowed close observation for some time. On May 26, 1938, he observed a flock of ten in a similar location on the extreme east end of Dog Island, two or three miles from the locality where the flock was seen in 1935. On a trip to the latter locality on July 4, 1938, to see whether any of the birds were present, we both observed seven individuals, six in a group and one alone. As was the case previously, the birds allowed a close approach, and were seen to be adults in summer plumage. After being flushed, they circled repeatedly within a distance of forty yards uttering their musical call notes, just as they did on the previous occasions. If this is typical behavior, their present scarcity is easily understood, for these flocks could have been wiped out entirely by the irresponsible gunner.—HENRY L. BEADEL, *Tallahassee, Florida,* and HERBERT L. STODDARD, *Thomasville, Georgia.*

**Black-necked Stilt nesting in South Carolina.**—Having been informed by Major Peter Gething that he and Herbert R. Sass had seen three Black-necked Stilts (*Himantopus mexicanus*) in June about seven miles from Charleston near Folly Island, I determined to see if the birds were still there in July. On the 9th of July, 1938, I visited the flats and found one Stilt at the second waterhole. From the excited actions of this bird I was sure it had a nest or young, so with my son visited the flats the next morning hoping to locate the nest by flushing the bird. We stopped at the first waterhole to observe some Yellow-legs and I was sorry to see the Stilt feeding in this waterhole, but it was apparently unconcerned at our presence there. It soon flew about seven hundred feet to the second waterhole where we had seen it the day before and settled in one spot. We carefully marked this spot by the aid of a tuft of grass that stood out and then walked directly toward it. The bird took flight when we were about five hundred feet from the spot and was just as disturbed