

ally moved seaward, beyond easy observational range. Returning after lapse of half an hour, we found that it had come in again, northward, and we approached and observed it closely for a second time, firmly convincing ourselves of its identity. A few evenings later, through the kindness of Mr. Charles H. Rogers, I examined a skin of a Western Grebe at the Princeton Museum of Zoology and felt sure that this was the bird that we had seen so well at Beach Haven.

This is, as far as I know, the first record for the Western Grebe in the State of New Jersey. One previous record for the New York City region exists, a bird observed May 21, 1916, by Messrs. Rogers, Hix, and Fleischer at Long Beach (Long Island) and reported by Ludlow Griscom in his 'Birds of the New York City Region,' p. 384. Most of the Massachusetts records were made in spring.—ALFRED E. EYNON, *Union, New Jersey*.

**Flamingos again in Florida Keys.**—In 'The Auk' (54: 99, 1937) the writer gave a few records of the recent occurrence of the Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) in the Florida Keys, indicating a movement of this species from (presumably) Cuba and the West Indies, into the Keys in fall and winter. These records covered a period from May to October, 1936. Recently there seem to be an increased number, which further indicates that there is a westward or northward movement of the species in the fall of the year. There is as yet not the slightest intimation of any nesting. The following observations all occurred in the fall of 1938: near Tavernier, Key Largo, September 15, one bird (E. R. Lowe); Bottlepoint Key, Florida Bay, October 16, one bird watched for an hour at close range (C. F. Lowe); West Lake, Cape Sable, October 26, two birds seen from Coast Guard plane, which circled over them twice (Commander C. C. von Paulsen, U.S.C.G.); Boca Chica Key, Lower Keys, October 14, four birds (E. M. Moore).

Of the last group, one was shot and wounded by a native and was found by Mr. Moore, Audubon Association representative, at Key West in a wire pen on Stock Island a few days later. He had seen the four birds previously in a lagoon on Boca Chica. He notified the keeper of the bird that his act was unlawful, and an endeavor was made to secure it for a zoological park, but the owner became frightened and presumably set the bird free although its wing was so injured that flight was impossible. The writer saw this bird in early December during a trip to Key West; it was then in good condition except for the wing. Although the writer is in the Keys every month of the fall and winter, he knows of no Flamingos seen or reported since late October.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *National Assn. of Audubon Societies, Charleston, South Carolina*.

**Black Vulture and Duck Hawk nesting in Maryland.**—On April 12, 1938, I found the nest of the Black Vulture, *Coragyps urubu urubu*, above Seneca, Maryland. The two eggs were deep in a rock crevice above the Potomac River. As far as I am able to ascertain this is a northern breeding record in this region. Some time ago 'The Auk' published a record of the species breeding closer to the city of Washington, D. C., but this is south of the present record.

On March 26, 1938, at Maryland Heights in northern Maryland, I found the eyrie of the Duck Hawk, *Falco peregrinus anatum*, containing three young falcons about two days old. This early record is unique in this area. In 1936, the eggs were not laid in this eyrie until March 25, and in 1937 they were laid from April 2, the set being completed on April 9. These notes show that the birds were approximately thirty days early in their nesting this spring. The explanation is not entirely due to the mild winter because several other eyries visited from March 26 to 28 in this same

area either had incomplete sets of eggs or the hawks had not yet laid.—WILLIAM A. WIMSATT, 11 Grafton St., Chevy Chase, Maryland.

**An Unusual Migration of Broad-winged Hawks.**—At daylight on the morning of September 22, 1938, east side of Avery Island, Louisiana, I saw three or four birds take flight from a small clump of timber covering about an acre where the marsh and highland join, and move toward the hills. While I was trying to puzzle out what these birds were, several more took flight from the same clump, heading toward the high timber on Prospect Hill. Driving toward them, I presently saw eight or ten more birds, rising from the same thicket. When I reached the line of flight, I found the birds were Broad-winged Hawks (*Buteo platypterus*). There seemed to be a continuous line of them coming from this small clump of timber at the foot of the hills. The time was 6.15 a. m.—the sun rose this morning at 6.01. In the space of about twenty minutes, ninety-three Broad-winged Hawks, all coming from the same clump of timber, passed over my head, none of them more than one hundred fifty feet in the air. They were flying leisurely, all heading for the same large timber on the crest of Prospect Hill which rises about two hundred feet above the timber whence these hawks came. When the flight ceased, I went on my way.

At 7.55 a. m., as I was going to my office, I saw several Broad-winged Hawks leave the timber on top of Prospect Hill and start west. These birds passed directly over my head flying in a loose flock. After going about a quarter of a mile, they began circling in a small compact group at about five hundred feet above the earth. As this group started circling, more birds that had been steadily coming from the timber on Prospect Hill, gathered in a second group and started circling almost over my head and still hawks came out of the Prospect Hill timber. These two circling groups drifted with the light northeast wind and soon a third group formed, made up at about the same place in the air where the second group had started circling. A few scattered birds were flying between these three groups, that is, going from one group to the other. In the space of twenty-five to thirty minutes, the last group was out of sight. All three groups had taken the same course straight west. I estimate that there were between 375 and 500 birds in the three groups, all adults. The morning was cool, clear and quite still. The birds flew with broadly spread tails and slowly moving wings. As they passed over my head, not more than two hundred feet up, I could see each bird clearly. Every one was an adult, and to the best of my belief, all were males.

Later, this same day, when I went to my game farm two and a half miles northeast of Avery Island, where there is a wide open prairie in which no trees grow, the man in charge asked me if I had seen a great number of hawks that morning. On my telling him I had seen several hundred moving west from the highland of the Island, he said they could not have been the same ones he saw, for, between 7.30 and 8.00 a. m., more than three thousand hawks passed his house, all of them coming from a piece of woodland about a quarter of a mile to the eastward. He said that as they passed low, he had killed one and was saving it for me. On inspecting the bird, I found it was an adult male Broad-winged Hawk. He said all the birds were of the same species. His account of the flight was as follows. At about 7.30 a. m., he noticed hawks coming in a loose stream from the woods a quarter of a mile east of his house, flying toward it. Shortly after they passed his house, they gathered in a compact circling group. After the first group was formed, three other groups formed, making a total of four, three almost in line east and west and one a little south of the line. He watched these birds until they circled out of sight going due west. The groups remained in compact circling bodies with a few straggling birds going from