

were going by constantly, but very few 'marsh ducks' were seen. Around two o'clock the writer chanced to be looking down the bay toward the east and noticed a small flock of large ducks approaching at great speed. They were very low over the water and in the dull light looked all alike, almost pitch black with no plumage markings whatever. They flew like open-water ducks, in a very steady formation with very rapid wing beat and seemingly less than two feet above the surface of the water. There were eight birds in the group, one of which was dropped with a shot as they passed. The shooting hardly broke up the formation at all and the ducks quickly disappeared up the bay, keeping much the same short distance above the water.

The single specimen obtained turned out to be a female King Eider, and is now preserved in the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. It is the first time the species has ever been identified at the Winous Point Shooting Club and for that matter one of the very few instances for the entire State of Ohio.

Wheaton (Report Geol. Surv. Ohio, 4: 536, 1882) states that Mr. R. K. Winslow of Cleveland informed him that one was taken many years since at Cleveland and one at Sandusky, and that a specimen obtained at the latter locality in the winter of 1877-78 was in the possession of Mr. Frank W. Langdon of Cincinnati. Wheaton goes on to state that he obtained the legs and head of a specimen in the market November 4, 1880, that was alleged to have been shot on Darby Creek about fifteen miles southwest of Columbus, Ohio. The portions secured were identified by Robert Ridgway as *S. spectabilis*. So far as we know none of the specimens mentioned by Wheaton is now extant, at least with data that would identify them as the birds in question.

Jones (Wilson Bull., 28: 202, 1916) received from William B. Haynes of Akron the head and neck of a King Eider that was one of four individuals shot there November 14, 1916. It was reported that another of these four birds was preserved by Arch Kunzel of Akron.

The most recent previous record of the King Eider for Ohio and the only one for which the present whereabouts of a specimen is known, is that of Robert M. Geist (Ohio State Science Bull., 1: 6, 1928). This specimen was one of three individuals seen at Buckeye Lake in central Ohio, on December 2, 1926. It was preserved and deposited in the Ohio State Museum Collection by Mr. Fred Harlow. —CHESTER K. BROOKS, *Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio.*

American Rough-legged Hawk in Florida.—The absence of any reference to the occurrence of *Buteo lagopus s. johannis* in Arthur H. Howell's 'Florida Bird Life' (1932) indicates that, up to the time of publication, no record for the species existed in that State. Since then, they have been seen, and it seems well to place them on record.

On May 19, 1938, one of these birds was watched for upwards of half an hour on one of the grassy 'reefs' of Lake Okeechobee. It was shown to the Audubon warden, in whose company the writer was at the time, and he instantly recognized it as a bird he had been seeing for some weeks, not only that year, but the previous one. He then added the rather astounding information that the bird had a mate, and had nested in the Lake the previous season! Being somewhat incredulous of this, I tried to shake his conviction, without success. He proceeded to take me to a small island not far from where we were at the time, and showed me the nest! It was built on the ground, on a slight rise, a great mass of sticks, debris and various sorts of trash. He stated that the year previous, he had found

it when there were two eggs in it, had watched the progress of it, and had banded the two young when they hatched. He considered it "some kind of an eagle" as had all of the fishermen on that part of the Lake, none of whom had ever seen such a bird before. He stated that he talked to numbers about the birds, and all had seen them, but none knew what they were. This is mentioned, not because of the infallibility of the record, but because of the fact that the young were banded. If they ever turn up anywhere, and are recognized for what they are, the matter will be clinched, though the record went in as 'eagles.'

In November 1938, Audubon representative Edward M. Moore, stationed at Key West, saw one of these birds there. Mr. Moore was formerly for years on Bull's Island, South Carolina, and has been with the writer on the Cape Romain Refuge (of which Bull's Island is a unit) when we saw this species in that locality in November 1935.

On March 14, 1940, while conducting Trip 13 of the Audubon Wildlife Tours (out of Okeechobee) the writer saw one of these birds while passing through the Seminole Indian Reservation, Glades County. In the car with him, were two ladies from California, who recognized the species themselves as soon as they saw the characteristic hovering flight and other field marks. In the same party was Mr. L. B. Arnold, of Wilmington, Delaware, who had come up from Miami Beach to participate in the Tour. On March 12, Mr. Arnold, at Miami Beach, saw what he was sure was a Rough-legged Hawk, and had told me about it earlier that day. As soon as he saw the bird in the Reservation, he exclaimed, "That's the bird!"

Finally, Mr. Guy Emerson, of New York City, writes me that on December 9, 1939, he saw a pair at Okeechobee. They were first noticed out over the lake, but later flew toward him at about 500 feet in the air. Suddenly one of them spied a Snowy Egret, and swooping down, turned on its back and seized the egret from below with its talons and carried it to the ground. Apparently it did not eat the bird but moved off about ten feet. He remained there several minutes but the egret appeared to be dead. At length the hawk's mate came and alighted on the ground at some distance from the egret and then both hawks rose and flew away over the lake.

Evidently this species has occurred in Florida of late, and it will be recalled that in February 1925, one was shot near Thomasville, Georgia, ten miles north of the Florida line (Auk, 45: 211, 1928).—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R. F. D. No. 1, Charleston, South Carolina.*

Golden Eagle reported nesting in Ontario.—This Museum recently received the feet of a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*) shot on April 10, 1938, a few miles inland from Cape Henrietta Maria in far-northern Ontario. This Cape is that familiar 'corner' on our map which demarcates Hudson from James Bay—familiar but unknown. The donor of the specimen, Mr. Jack Rodgers, was then stationed at the Hudson's Bay Company's Lake River Post near the base of the Cape. Mr. Rodgers informed us that the specimen was shot while on, or in close association with, its nest, by an Indian. On further inquiry about the nesting, Mr. Rodgers remarks that he was "very much surprised to learn this, but it is true. The nest was in a pine tree [jack pine?] on what the Indian termed a 'hill.' There were more than one pair. Eagles were observed again in the spring of 1939. In fact I outfitted another Indian and sent him to get me a complete specimen and perhaps the eggs. He reported no luck but I doubt if he went."