

that there is no doubt about their identity, particularly since he has kept regularly the Bahama Pintail, the only species with which it might be confused. He also reports shooting the American Widgeon (*Mareca americana*) at the mouth of the Rio Yaque del Norte, another first record for Hispaniola.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Turkey Buzzards killing young pigs.—It is commonly assumed that the Turkey Buzzard (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*), through inability to kill its prey, is a scavenger by necessity. Pearson (*Bird-lore*, 21: 319-322, 1919) speaks of this bird killing young pigs, but gives no specific instance.

During March 1939, at Half Way Lodge, fifteen miles east of Fort Myers, Florida, Mr. Dwight Dyess witnessed buzzards successfully attacking and killing young pigs. Several new-born litters were destroyed by these birds. On one occasion, the birds boldly approached the young shortly after the sow had farrowed them, and tore at the umbilical cord and belly, disembowelling the little pigs. Although the sow was but a few feet off, she offered no resistance other than a few passive grunts. Mr. Dyess assured me that this was not an uncommon occurrence, and that many young pigs were lost each year through the depredations of buzzards.—W. J. HAMILTON, JR., *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Gyr Falcon in Wisconsin.—An immature female gray-phase Gyr Falcon (*Falco rusticolus*) was killed on the London Marsh at the western edge of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, just east of the town of London, on December 10, 1939, by Mr. R. R. Roehl of the nearby town of Lake Mills. The bird was examined by the writer shortly after it was mounted by a local taxidermist. The carcass was procured and the sex determined. The stomach was empty. Since the Gyr Falcon is protected by law in Wisconsin, and since it was deemed desirable to preserve this rare specimen, the bird was confiscated by the Wisconsin Department of Conservation, and is now on display in their museum at the State Game and Fur Farm at Poynette, Wisconsin.

In the event that future taxonomic workers in this group may be unable to examine the specimen, the following description is given: upper parts light gray-brown, general tone of head and nape much lighter in color than back, wings, or tail; head evenly and narrowly streaked with light gray-brown and white, 'moustache' mark scarcely discernible; feathers of back light gray-brown, narrowly bordered with white; tail light gray-brown, irregularly and narrowly bordered with white; under parts white, prominently, but not heavily streaked with gray-brown; under tail-coverts white, each feather very lightly marked centrally with a light gray-brown streak; tarsal feathering white to pale buff, unmarked; cere, eyelids, and feet light blue-gray.

Gyr Falcons have been taken in Wisconsin at least four times previously: near Lake Winnebago at an early date, near Beaver Dam on November 27, 1904, in Sauk County on October 22, 1916, and in Milwaukee on December 26, 1939, as reported respectively by Kumlien and Hollister (*Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 2: [= 3] 1-143, 1903), Snyder (*Auk*, 22: 413, 1905), Stoddard (*Auk*, 40: 325, 1923), and Gromme (*Auk*, 55: 273, 1938).—C. T. BLACK, *Game Division, Department of Conservation, Lansing, Michigan.*

Marsh Hawk feeding on Scaup Duck.—On November 25, 1939, at Melbourne, Florida, I saw a female Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*) on the shore of Indian River, feeding on the partly immersed and still fresh body of a Scaup. When first