

Eastern Goshawk nesting in southern New Hampshire.—On March 6, 1941, my son, Jackson Miles Abbott, found a nest, at the time unidentified, in the foothills of Mt. Monadnock, southern New Hampshire. Two downy, grayish feathers were on the rim of the nest, which was about 38 feet up in a triple crotch of a white pine, and twenty feet down from the feathery-needled top, with hardly a branch between the nest and the ground and very few between the nest crotch and the crown of the pine. On March 29, my son again ascended to the nest and found the nest now well feathered, but the owners were not to be seen. He returned to the site on April 8, and found two Eastern Goshawks (*Astur atricapillus atricapillus*), one in adult the other in less mature plumage, screaming defiantly at his intrusion. On April 12, I went with my son, and when we were within two hundred yards of the site the shrill *keee-yr* of the goshawks rang through the woods. The more mature bird swooped low through the trees several times—twenty feet above the ground—circled constantly overhead while we were there and screamed insistently, both while wheeling and when perched in trees within a hundred yards. On April 24, we again visited the site. The immature hawk flushed from the nest (this was the first time that we had seen a bird on the nest) when we were within one hundred feet, and I assumed it was the female. My son climbed to the nest and found it contained three eggs which were photographed *in situ*. During this time the more adult bird was the only one in evidence; the other made but a single circling of the treetops. At no time did either hawk come closer than seventy-five feet, although they screamed persistently, a shrill *keee-y* or *keee-yr* with very little of the cackle or *cac-cac-cac* so often used to describe a goshawk's scream.

The eggs (Plate 19) showed a gray ground color with a distinct bluish cast, covered with cloudy gray splotches. Two of the eggs were liberally sprinkled with red-brown and sepia spots and small blotches. The third was unmarked and appeared like a very large Cooper's Hawk's egg. All were larger and rounder than the eggs of a Red-shouldered Hawk. According to Bent he has "never seen or heard of a spotted egg" (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 167: 128, 1937).

The nest, not unusually large, was about two and a half feet in its greatest diameter and was made of white-pine sticks ranging from three-quarters to one-quarter of an inch thick. It was built on an old foundation of possibly a Crow's or a Red-tailed Hawk's nest and was lined with chips of white-pine bark and decorated with five or six sprays of green needles of the white pine and one secondary flight feather of the younger bird. A few grayish downy feathers were caught on the nest rim and surrounding twigs. The nest tree was on a sloping hillside at about 1600 feet elevation, in not very dense woods of pine, spruce, beech, birch and maple, though few white pines were in this part of the woods. The remains of a Ruffed Grouse, one hundred feet from the nest, were the only immediate signs of predation; but a pair of Hairy Woodpeckers was breeding within two hundred yards of the goshawks' tree, Hermit Thrushes were singing within that distance and two Golden-crowned Kinglets were flitting over the nest tree as it was climbed.—JACOB BATES ABBOTT, *Dublin, New Hampshire*.

Red-shouldered Hawk eating a Wood Duck.—On April 6, 1940, while looking for birds along the Passaic River near Chatham, New Jersey, I flushed a Red-shouldered Hawk, *Buteo lineatus lineatus*, from the grass which was growing along the river. Thinking that it was odd for a Red-shouldered Hawk to be on the ground, I investigated and found the remains of a Wood Duck, *Aix sponsa*.