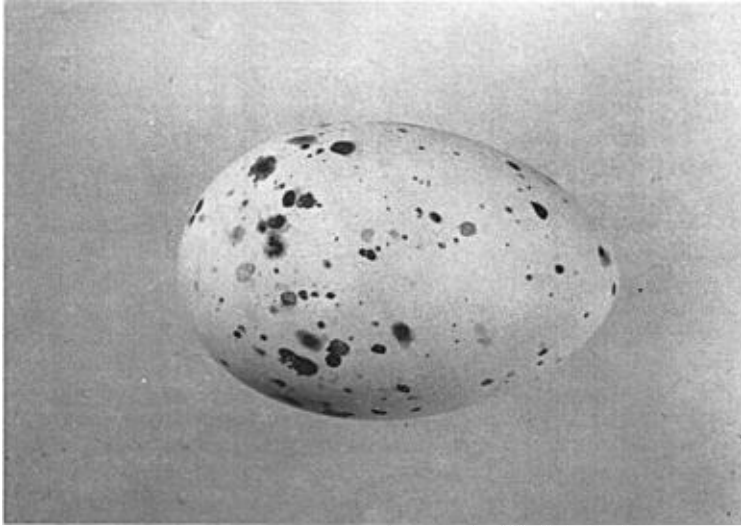


**Eastern Goshawk nesting in southern New Hampshire.**—On March 6, 1941, my son, Jackson Miles Abbott, found a nest, at the time unidentified, in the foothills of Mt. Monadnock, southern New Hampshire. Two downy, grayish feathers were on the rim of the nest, which was about 38 feet up in a triple crotch 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.

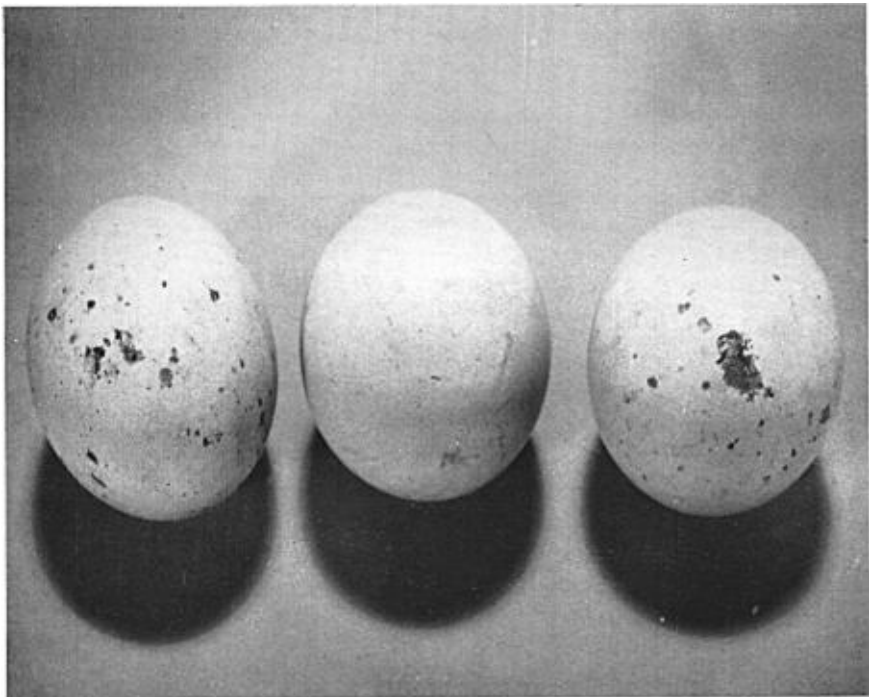
The eggs (Plate 19) showed a gray ground color with a distinct bluish cast, covered with cloudy gray splotches. Two of the eggs were liberally sprinkled with red-brown and sepia spots and small blotches. The third was unmarked and appeared like a very large Cooper's Hawk's egg. All were larger and rounder 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*.



SUTTON AND SEMPLE: EGG OF THE MARBLED MURRELET



ABBOTT: EGGS OF THE EASTERN GOSHAWK

Probably the duck had been killed, or found dead on the river by the hawk. The breast and most of the belly had been removed, but the head as yet had not been touched. It was interesting to note that the hawk had not as yet eaten the eyes. I was unable to determine the physical condition of the bird before its death, but by the looks of the remains I would say that the duck had met its death within an hour or two before I found it. *Rigor mortis* had set in and the bird was cold, but as the weather was fairly cool this factor may have hastened the reaction.—WILLIAM F. RAPP, JR., *Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.*

**Further notes on wintering of the Rough-legged Hawk in Florida.**—In 'The Auk' (57: 564, 1940) the writer gave all the records then available for the occurrence of *Buteo lagopus sancti-johannis* in Florida, pointing out that, apparently, these had been additions to the ornithology of the State, since A. H. Howell made no mention of the species in his 'Florida Bird Life' (1932). With what has transpired since, and another winter in the background, it may be well to sum up what could be called the present status of the bird. Reference was made in the above-mentioned 'Auk' item, to an observation of the species during the Audubon Wildlife Tours about Okeechobee during the winter of 1940. This project was again undertaken in February and March, 1941, conducted by the writer, and assisted this year by Alden H. Hadley, Audubon Educational Representative for Florida. The following observations of this large hawk were made in the field on these trips.

February 1—One observed at north city limit of Okeechobee, soaring at about 100 feet, Okeechobee County (Sprunt and Jacques, F. L.).

February 7—Two observed on Fort Bassenger Prairie, four miles north of State Road 8 (Arcadia to Okeechobee) and 16 miles west of Okeechobee (Hadley), Glades County.

February 11—Two observed on Seminole Indian Reservation, Glades County, ten miles south of Road 8 and about eight miles north of Lake Okeechobee (Hadley).

February 14—One seen about fifty feet over Road 8, five miles west of Okeechobee City, Okeechobee County (Sprunt).

February 24—One seen at Worm Cove, Lake Okeechobee shore, Glades County, about six miles east of Lakeport (Sprunt). This bird was sitting in a guava bush and was approached to within about sixty feet.

Here then, are five observations, involving seven birds, though it is impossible to say how many different individuals there were. However, because of the considerable distances that separate the records, it is safe to assume that more than two are accounted for.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *National Audubon Society, Charleston, South Carolina.*

**Purple Gallinule nesting in Virginia.**—An article by Dr. J. J. Murray (Auk, 57: 566, 1940) calls for comment, as to the occurrence of the Purple Gallinule (*Tonornis martinica*) in Virginia since 1891. My father, H. B. Bailey, while collecting on Hog Island, Northampton County, Virginia, took a set of four eggs of the Purple Gallinule, on June 17, 1916. He flushed the bird from the nest, and this set is still in the Bailey collection. The nest had been found a few days previous with more eggs in it, was left for a larger set, but on returning to it later, he found one egg of the four left had been pecked by a Fish Crow, during the absence of the parent. No doubt the crow had secured several other eggs before the parent returned. As this was at the time, the farthest-north breeding record for this bird,