

summer of 1941. Neither of these species is mentioned in Oliver L. Austin, Jr.'s, 'The Birds of Newfoundland Labrador' (Mem. Nuttall Ornith. Club, no. 7, 1932). Dr. Wheeler brought the specimens to me recently—the former in mummified condition, the latter skinned and stuffed. The Killdeer represents the large, continental North American race, *Charadrius v. vociferus* (wing, 164 mm.; tail, 94), the Turkey Vulture, the northern race, *Cathartes aura septentrionalis* (wing, 513; tail, 271). Both are now in the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Memorial Bird Collection at Cornell University.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

**Siberian Rough-legged Hawk in northwestern Alaska.**—A female Rough-legged Hawk, identified as *Buteo lagopus pallidus*, was collected by E. W. Nelson at St. Michael's, Alaska, on September 16, 1879; one was taken by J. W. Johnson along the "West Coast of Alaska" on April 10, 1886, and a male from St. Michael's was secured on April 10, 1876, by L. M. Turner (Friedmann, Condor, 36: 246, 1934). Nelson's bird was similar in color and size to the Asiatic form; Johnson's bird was intermediate in size but large like *pallidus*, while Turner's bird was colored similarly to *s. johannis* but was large like the Asiatic race. The author noted that a dark bird from Bering Island in the U. S. National Museum was large like *pallidus*, and he suggested that this specimen and Johnson's dark bird might indicate that in a region where the two races merge the size character remains more fixed than the coloration and is therefore a more reliable criterion.

Several Rough-legs from Alaska have come to hand in recent years; and in addition, I observed a few pairs and collected an adult male with three downy young (Plate 10) on Golovin Bay north of St. Michael's on July 26, 1921. The specimens from Golovin Bay were listed as *Archibuteo s. johannis* (Bailey, Condor, 28: 123, 1926).

Prompted by Friedmann's article, I re-examined the Alaskan specimens and was struck with the similarity of our birds to his. Two adult specimens from the Chicago Academy of Sciences and two from this museum were available as follows:

No.		Sex	Locality	Date	Wing
22614	C. M. N. H.	male	Golovin Bay	July 26, 1921	434 mm.
19522	C. M. N. H.	female	Chipp River (near Barrow)		445 mm.
4211	C. A. of S.	female	Romanof Mts.		450 mm.
6298	C. A. of S.	female	Colville River		448 mm.

The Romanof Mt. bird and the one from Chipp River are light-phase specimens with the dark belly a washed-out brown not observed in any of our Colorado birds. The back feathers are edged with light. The Colville River bird is as large as the others but is dark like *s. johannis* and would compare, probably, with the Bering Island specimen mentioned above. The breeding Rough-leg from Golovin Bay is in the dark phase, but has a light edging to the feathers not matched by any of our Colorado skins. The mate to this bird was not secured, but it was a very light one.

These four skins were sent to Dr. Friedmann with the request that he identify them, and he replied, "that three of the Alaskan birds, Chipp River, Romanof Mt. and Golovin Bay, are of the race *pallidus*. The birds from the Point Barrow region are somewhat intermediate between *pallidus* and *s. johannis*, as they are acquiring some dark dorsal feathers, but on the whole they seem nearer to the Asiatic form and are, therefore, identified as such."

Inasmuch as the Golovin Bay bird, with the family of three young (nos. 22615-6-7) represents the first American breeding record of the Siberian Rough-leg, and *pallidus* may be the form breeding regularly along the shores of Bering Sea, it may be well to quote in part from my field notes: July 26—"Arrived at Golovin Bay early in the forenoon, and after breakfast went to the big bluff extending away from the village several miles. There were quite a number of passerine birds about, thrushes, longspurs and fox sparrows being especially noticeable. I covered the whole mountainside looking for ptarmigan, but did not see a sign. At least three pairs of Rough-legged Hawks must be breeding along the cliffs, and I found one pair, with three young in the nest. The youngsters were just beginning to get feathers along the scapulars. The nest was in a rather inaccessible place, and was composed of small twigs, placed upon a projecting rock. We located another pair of breeding hawks, but could not find the nest, as our time was too limited."

On my return from the North, the adult and young birds were exchanged with the Milwaukee Public Museum. When it was learned that these specimens represented breeding records for North America, the officials of that institution, Director Ira Edwards and Curator O. J. Gromme, suggested the birds should be returned to The Colorado Museum of Natural History to be kept with our rather extensive series of Alaskan birds. This gesture is typical of the friendly spirit of cooperation existing among museums of the United States.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado.*

**Duck Hawk in Ohio.**—Records of the Duck Hawk in Ohio are sporadic and scattered and it is, therefore, the intent of this paper to combine as many of these as possible besides the addition of new records.

On October 4, 1940, a female Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) was shot by Ohmer Earhart in central Williamsburg township, Clermont County, Ohio. The bird was an immature specimen. It measured but 15 inches in length; the wing spread was 30 inches. Feathers of the back and rump were a bluish-ash in color, but were tipped with a narrow margin of rusty-brown; ground color of the breast and belly was light buff with dark brown streaks on the shafts of the feathers, typical of a young falcon of this species. This is the first formal record of this bird in Clermont County. We tried in vain to locate other migrants of the Duck Hawk in the vicinity where this bird was taken. The specimen was mounted and added to the zoological collection of Miami University (Oxford, Ohio).

The following are most of the Ohio Duck Hawk records:

DATE	OBSERVER	LOCATION	REMARKS
Oct. 8, 1874	Charles Dury	Auglaize Co.	Two: male and female.
Sept., 1883	Charles Dury	Hamilton Co.	Juvenile.
Sept., 1901	W. L. Dawson	Columbus	One taken from University Building.
Mar. 6, 1902	W. L. Dawson	Columbus	Hunting low over north end of Columbus.
July 31, 1930	Dr. L. E. Hicks	Little Cedar Point	
Jan. 19, 1932	Louis W. Campbell	Toledo	Chasing pigeons over downtown area.
Feb., 1922- Feb., 1934	Milton B. Trautman	Buckeye Lake	One to three birds annually.
May 30, 1937	M. B. Trautman and Louis Campbell	Little Cedar Point	