

other individual was shot the opening morning of the season, and was identified as a Flamingo by a Federal game warden present at the time. The specimen was sent to a Denver taxidermist, and is now on display at the lodge near the lake.

The sketch and description of coloration supplied by Doctor Lyon leave no doubt as to the bird's identity. The coloration indicates that it is an immature specimen. Doctor Lyon further describes the appearance of the bird in flight, as he saw it before its death, stating that it flew with both neck and legs extended. One is left to wonder what organisms these Flamingos subsisted while in migration and in residence here, apparently so briefly, and what force drove them so far from their normal habitat.—ARTHUR L. GOODRICH, *Department of Zoology, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.*

**Audubon's Caracara in New York.**—A caracara (*Polyborus cheriway*) was discovered by John Flavin on September 28, 1946, in Alley Pond Park, a large park on Long Island on the outskirts of the City of New York. During the following week until October 5, 1946, the bird was intermittently noted by other observers, including William O. Astle and John J. Elliott, usually in a large open field. When seen by the writer, on September 29, 1946, the caracara was on the ground, apparently feeding on insects, and on being approached flew to a bare locust tree where it was examined at leisure through 8 × 30 binoculars. On the basis of the description given by Bent (*U. S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 170: 131, 1938*), this bird was in juvenal plumage, for though it had the characteristic pattern of an adult caracara, the back was brown rather than blackish, the throat pale brown rather than white or buffy, and the chest conspicuously streaked rather than spotted or barred. Whenever the writer attempted to come nearer than about fifty feet the bird would fly off a hundred yards or so and settle on another tree. On one occasion it left its perch to drive off a crow which was sitting on a tree some distance away, and pursued the crow for several minutes until that bird turned around and chased its attacker.

The caracara has never previously been reported from the State of New York and there appear to be very few records away from its breeding range. From the eastern part of the continent Bent (*U. S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 170: 135, 1938*) lists a bird seen in North Carolina on February 19, 1933, and another found dead on the north shore of Lake Superior in Ontario on July 18, 1892 (which is mentioned also in the A. O. U. Check-List). A caracara was observed in South Carolina in 1943 (*Auk, 61: 145, 1944*).

Because of the sedentary character of the species, our caracara was carefully examined for any indication of escape from captivity, but none was detected. It appeared vigorous and healthy; it carried no band or jesses; its soft parts were normally colored; its tail feathers were so unfrayed that even the pale tips plainly showed; its wing feathers were intact, except possibly for a secondary on one wing which in flight seemed missing or out of place. While one or two observers report an approach within twenty feet of the caracara before it flew, the writer's own experience with the species in its breeding range suggests that such unsuspectingness would be perfectly normal behavior. Inquiry established that none of the zoological gardens and menageries in the city had lost a caracara, but the possibility in these cases always exists that the bird may have been brought north by human agency.—EUGENE EISENMANN, *Linnaean Society of New York, New York, N. Y.*

**Black Ducks in eastern Montana.**—Inasmuch as there appear to be no published records of Black Ducks occurring in Eastern Montana, the following observations on the Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge, Phillips County, Montana, may be of general interest to ornithologists.