

Kill items included such things as dried wings and feet, dried heads, loose primary and secondary feathers, tail feathers, and breast feathers. Each kill item has been tabulated, but where two or more items appeared to belong to a single prey animal, these have been recorded as one individual.

SUMMARY OF PEREGRINE KILLS

<i>Species</i>	<i>Number kill items</i>	<i>Number individuals represented</i>	<i>Percent total prey</i>
Holboell's Grebe, <i>Colymbus grisegena</i> (?)	1	1	2.4
Green-winged Teal, <i>Anas carolinensis</i>	6	4	9.7
Buffle-head, <i>Bucephala albeola</i> (?)	1	1	2.4
Sparrow Hawk, <i>Falco sparverius</i>	1	1	2.4
Spruce Grouse, <i>Canachites canadensis</i>	1	1	2.4
Ruffed Grouse, <i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	1	1	2.4
Lesser Yellow-legs, <i>Totanus flavipes</i>	6	4	9.7
Gulls, <i>Larus</i> spp.	11	8	19.6
Hawk Owl, <i>Surnia ulula</i>	1	1	2.4
Northern Flicker, <i>Colaptes auratus</i>	1	1	2.4
Alaska Jay, <i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	5	5	12.5
Hudsonian Chickadee, <i>Parus hudsonicus</i>	1	1	2.4
Gray-cheeked Thrush, <i>Hylocichla minima</i> (?)	1	1	2.4
Rusty Blackbird, <i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	1	1	2.4
Pine Grosbeak, <i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	1	1	2.4
Robin, <i>Turdus migratorius</i>	4	2	4.9
Unidentified passerines	9	7	17.0
TOTAL	52	41	100

In order that the figures represented in the table may have more meaning, the following generalizations are offered on the relative abundance in the Fairbanks area of the species listed in the table. These generalizations are based on personal observation but are not the result of any extensive or systematic counting technique.

1. The Green-winged Teal, *Anas carolinensis*, is the common nesting duck in this area. 2. Next to the Wilson's Snipe, *Capella gallinago*, which does not appear in the table, the Lesser Yellow-legs, *Totanus flavipes*, is the most common member of the Scolopacidae seen in the spring. 3. The Short-billed gull, *Larus canus*, and the Herring Gull, *Larus argentatus*, are both common migrants along the interior rivers. 4. The Alaska Jay, *Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons*, is the fourth most common resident passerine bird, being exceeded in numbers only by the Chickadees, *Parus* spp., the Pine Grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*, and the Redpolls, *Acanthis* spp., in ascending order. The Robin, *Turdus migratorius*, is the most common migratory passerine bird.

The rather high incidence of forest and woodland birds, species whose habitat preferences normally preclude most of them from the Peregrine's diet, which appears in this table may be due to the fact that the Tanana River provides an open hunting area nearly a mile wide where these bluffs are located. Any forest-inhabiting species attempting to fly from one side of the river to the other would be highly vulnerable to the hunting tactics of the Peregrine.—TOM CADE, *College, Alaska*.

Sora, *Porzana carolina*, in Connecticut in Midwinter.—On January 3, 1950, Mr. Allan Barker captured a Sora in a muskrat trap in Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut. According to Chandler S. Robbins of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, at whose suggestion this note is written, this represents the second Connecti-

cut winter record for the Sora, and one of a very few winter records for New England as a whole.

Mr. Barker presented the bird to Miss Marjorie Crimmings who prepared it as a study skin and donated it to Cornell University. It was an adult male, apparently in excellent physical condition. The testes measured approximately 4 by 2 millimeters. The specimen is now No. 22392 in the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Memorial Collection at Cornell.—KENNETH C. PARKES, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Courtship Feeding by the Purple Gallinule, *Porphyryla martinica*.—At a fishing camp on the St. Johns River, Brevard Co., Florida, three pairs of these Gallinules took from the hand offerings of bread and raw fish. They came to the door of the owner's cabin and sometimes entered it. A nest, about four rods from the door-yard, containing six eggs which hatched April 29 to May 1, 1950, was attended by one of the birds which brought bits of bread and fed it to the other. Mrs. M. M. Nice tells me this may be the first recorded instance of this kind for this species. She writes, "Lack (1940) says that it has been reported for *Gallinula chloropus*."—E. R. FORD, *Newaygo, Michigan.*

American Woodcock, *Philohela minor*, Nesting in South Carolina.—Although the American Woodcock is recorded as a permanent resident of South Carolina, there are only six previous records of its eggs being observed in this state (Sprunt and Chamberlain, *South Carolina Bird Life*, 1950: 221).

After having been told by one of my patients that he had flushed several Woodcocks in a swamp ten miles east of Lake City in Florence County, South Carolina, while quail hunting, I went to this swamp on February 16, 1950, to search for their nest. I flushed two birds. One was apparently feeding; the other was flushed from its nest. The four slightly incubated eggs were in a depression in the dead leaves at the foot of several black gum saplings about 20 feet from the water's edge. The ground where the eggs were placed was only about six inches above the water level of the swamp.

On February 25, 1950, I collected two more sets of eggs in a small swamp 15 miles southeast of Florence, Florence County, South Carolina. One set was found under the branches of a recently felled pine tree on fairly high ground 50 or 60 feet from the water's edge in the swamp. The bird was flushed while feeding 30 feet from its nest. The four slightly incubated eggs were cold. The other set was in a small, bush-covered mound of earth completely surrounded by water in the center of the swamp. The bird was flushed from its nest, and the four eggs were well along in incubation.—WILLIAM J. JENKINS, *Olanta, South Carolina.*

A Spring Record of the Woodcock, *Philohela minor*, in Kansas.—On March 5, 1949, I was making observations at the nest of a Great Horned Owl, *Bubo virginianus*, on the north wall of the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas, Douglas County, Lawrence, Kansas. At 9:55 p. m. the adult female left the nest after feeding the two owlets bits of rabbit meat. At 10:15 p. m. she returned to the nest ledge with a freshly decapitated American Woodcock. This specimen was checked with study skins in the museum collection. So far as is known this is the first spring record for Kansas. Long stated in his 'Check-List of Kansas Birds' (*Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci.*, 43: 442, 1940) that the Woodcock was formerly a rare summer resident, now an occasional migrant. However, all records have been in the fall.—ROGER O. OLMSTED, *818 Alabama Street, Lawrence, Kansas.*