

received from the Detroit Zoological Park where they had been captives. In the specimens examined I found wing claws only on digit one. Unfortunately, I kept no detailed record of the condition of the claw; my notes merely indicate its presence or absence. However, in all of the genera listed, the claw was sufficiently well developed that it could be seen readily (after the feathers were parted or removed) without the use of optical aids.

Anatidae, *Coscoroba*, one adult.

Accipitridae, *Accipiter cooperii*, one fully-grown immature, and *Buteo jamaicensis*, two fully-grown immatures.

Gruidae, *Anthropoides virgo*, one adult, and *Balearica*, one adult.

Rallidae, *Laterallus leucopyrrhus*, one adult.—HARRISON B. TORDOFF, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.*

Captive Raven Carries Food to Non-captive Black Vulture.—During the week of February 4, 1951, the temperature in Washington, D. C., dropped to 14 degrees above zero F. The city and The National Zoological Park were covered with snow and a sheet of ice. During this cool weather a visitor to the Zoo informed me of the unusual behavior of a Northern Raven, *Corvus corax principalis*, and a Black Vulture, *Coragyps atratus*. The Raven is caged in a roomy outside enclosure and daily is given a varied mixture of food consisting of grain, boiled egg, mockingbird food, bread crumbs, and raw hamburger meat. The visitor informed me that he had seen the Raven pass out through the bars of the cage, a beak full of hamburger to a non-captive Black Vulture. Wishing to verify this observation, I stationed myself some 100 feet away to await developments.

I saw the Raven retrieve a hidden ball of meat and thrust it through the bars of the cage. Immediately a vulture dropped from a nearby tree and accepted the food from the beak of the Raven. The Raven walked away uttering a low guttural call.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

The Number of Eggs Laid by the Passenger Pigeon, *Ectopistes migratorius*.—It has been customary to state that the Passenger Pigeon laid one or two eggs. For example, C. W. Townsend (*in* Bent, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus., 162: 386, 1932) wrote: "The passenger pigeon laid either one or two eggs in a set, probably more often only one." There are three reasons for limiting the number to one: (1) Captives never laid more than one egg to a set; (2) Capable ornithologists never found in the wild more than one egg in a single nest, or small groups of nests, where the chances of two females laying in the same nest were reduced to a minimum in comparison with colonial nestings; and (3) The best evidence is biological. Mr. Willard informed Prof. C. F. Hodge (*Forest and Stream*, 74: 812, 1910) that in dressing thousands of wild birds for the market only a single developed egg was ever found. C. O. Whitman (*Pigeons*, 3: 6, 1919) found that five to eight days were required for the deposition of a second egg when the first was broken or removed.—A. W. SCHORGER, *168 N. Prospect Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.*