

species is, in effect, the result of equating "*B. c. hutchinsii*" with "small Canada Goose." These terms are not synonyms. Populations of small geese have evolved, apparently independently, in different parts of the species' range, but *B. c. hutchinsii*, as defined by Delacour (1954), refers only to the population of small, light-colored Canada Geese that breeds in the northeastern Canadian arctic and on the west coast of Greenland. By allocating a fossil to this race, one imputes a specific breeding range to the populations represented by that fossil. A more meaningful and accurate designation for such remains would be "*B. canadensis*, similar in size to *hutchinsii*." If fossil forms warrant trinomial recognition, the temporal subspecies concept, which makes no assumptions except that of average difference, should be utilized.

I am grateful to Drs. C. W. Hibbard, H. Howard, R. W. Storer, and, especially, H. B. Tordoff, for many helpful comments on the manuscript, and to Mr. J. David Ligon for pointing out this problem.

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**Cannibalism at a Broad-winged Hawk nest.**—On 20 July 1958 Alexander C. Nagy and I climbed to the nest of a Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) placed about 65 feet above the ground in a white pine (*Pinus strobus*). The nest site was located along the base of the Kittatinny Ridge about three miles northeast of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Berks County, Pennsylvania. We discovered two nestlings each about three weeks old. Both birds appeared healthy. On 27 July 1958 we revisited the nest and found one well-developed nestling standing beside its dead nest mate. The dead nestling was completely decapitated and appeared to have died recently. The victim's head presumably served as food for the surviving nestling.

This appears to be a case of cannibalism, and almost certainly fratricide although the cause of the victim's death was undetermined. Ingram (*Auk*, 76: 218-226, 1959) does not include *B. platypterus* in his list of raptors known to engage in cannibalism. However, four other North American species of *Buteo* are included in his list.—DONALD S. HEINTZELMAN, 629 Green St., Allentown, Pennsylvania.