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Red-shouldered Hawks in juvenile plumage nest successfully.—On 10 March 1973 in a woodlot along the Chagrin River valley, eastern Cuyahoga County, Ohio, I found an uncompleted nest with Red-shouldered Hawks (*Buteo lineatus*) calling nearby. I flushed an incubating bird off the nest on 8 April; the bird sat tight and flew only when approached very closely. I climbed to the nest on 16 May and estimated that the two young were 10 days old. The nest depression was shallow and covered with greenery from wild black cherry (*Prunus serotina*). One of the parents, presumably the female, defended the nest by flying at me 6 times, coming as close as 2 to 3 m. At this time I determined that one parent was in juvenile plumage. I built a tree blind on 26 and 27 May and began watching from it on 31 May; I then discovered that both parents bore juvenile plumage. In the course of 7 hours of watching the parents brought 3 voles (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*), 2 chipmunks (*Tamias striatus*), and 1 frog (*Rana* sp.) to feed the young. A photograph of one of the parents at the nest appeared on the cover of *Bioscience* (December 1975). I believe that this is the first reported case of a pair of Red-shouldered Hawks breeding successfully in juvenile plumage.

Henny et al. (1973, *Ecology* 54: 551) reported the first recorded case of a juvenile (1-year-old) female nesting successfully near the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland. Henny (pers. comm.) stated that the male was in adult plumage. In Orange County, California, Wiley (1975, *Condor* 77: 135) found that 3 (10.3%) of 29 nesting Red-shoulder pairs had juvenile-plumage females breeding with adult-plumage males. Two of the three juvenile female nests fledged young. Wiley (pers. comm.) found no nesting cases in which both sexes were in juvenile plumage. In the spring of 1974 and 1975 I conducted a survey of Red-tailed (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and Red-shouldered Hawk populations and productivity in Geauga County, Ohio. In the 2 nesting seasons I found 5 pairs (8.9%) of yearling females paired with adult males among the 56 Red-shoulder nests located. In all 5 cases the pairs failed to raise young; nests were built but either the eggs were not produced (3 pairs) or the eggs were infertile (2 pairs).

Based on these findings it is apparent that a minor component of the Red-shouldered Hawk population is composed of yearling-female/adult-male pairs. The size and nesting success of this component varied between studies conducted in California, Maryland, and Ohio. The case of a pair of Red-shouldered Hawks in juvenile plumage nesting successfully is unique and should be considered a rarity in the breeding population.—VICTOR APANIUS, *P.O. Box 2672, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.* Accepted 10 Feb. 76.

Uncommon natural injuries in hawks.—On 16 November 1974 at Hawk Ridge, Duluth, Minnesota, I caught an adult male Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) that had a stick protruding 4 cm from the skin about 2 cm caudal and 3 cm medial to the left leg. Parting the feathers revealed a moderate amount of dried blood and lymph at the surface of the puncture. I gently removed the stick and applied antiseptic to the wound. The stick extended about 6.5 cm upward along the inner body wall. Neither the stick nor the open wound gave any indication of punctured intestines. Banded with a USF&WS lock-on type band and released, the bird flew off with no apparent difficulty.

The stick, which was dead and brittle, was identified as either *Populus tremuloides* or *P. grandidentata*. The angle of penetration indicated that the puncture probably occurred as the pelvis and