

GENERAL NOTES

Nest of Red-shouldered Hawk with six eggs.—On February 15, 1943, I noted that a pair of Red-shouldered Hawks (*Buteo lineatus*) were beginning their nesting activities in a small woodland in Jefferson County, Kentucky. A pair of Red-shoulders had nested in that woodland the four preceding seasons.

I made several visits to the nest in early March. I found one egg March 13, two on March 16, three on March 19, and four on March 22. I do not know exactly when these eggs were laid. On March 22 I supposed the last egg had been laid, so discontinued my visits for a time. In previous years the clutch had never exceeded three eggs, and the behavior of the birds, especially that of the highly belligerent female, led me to believe that they were the same pair which had nested there before.

On April 10 there were six eggs. On April 15 the female was still incubating, and since none of the eggs showed any sign of hatching I collected them. All were addled, though the presence of small embryos indicated that incubation had been successful for a time. The embryos may have been killed by the unusually cold weather.

The possibility that two females were responsible for the six eggs seems ruled out by the consistently aggressive attitude of the female throughout my several visits to the nest in 1943. Nor do the measurements of the eggs in any way suggest two "natural" sets. In order of laying (respective order of the last two not known) they measure: 53.5×42.5 , 52.5×42.5 , 55×42 , 54×44 , 54×43.5 , 55.5×42 mm.

There is general agreement that three or four eggs comprise the usual clutch of this species and three eggs are more usual than four. However, Bendire (1892. *U. S. Natl. Mus. Special Bull.* No. 1, p. 222) recorded a set of six eggs taken by Dr. William Wood, of East Windsor Hill, Connecticut, and another set of six collected by R. B. McLaughlin, of Statesville, North Carolina, April 5, 1889. Sets of this size apparently are very rare. It is interesting to note that two of the three mentioned come from the southern United States, where small, rather than large, clutches might be expected (*cf.* Rensch, 1938. *Proc. Eighth International Orn. Cong.*, Oxford, England, pp. 306, 308).—THOMAS P. SMITH, *W-5 Green Tree Manor, Louisville, Kentucky, November 10, 1950.*

The status of Barrow's Golden-eye in Kansas.—Barrow's Golden-eye (*Bucephala islandica*) has been reported from Kansas on the basis of six specimens in the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History. I have recently reidentified all six as American Golden-eyes (*Bucephala clangula americana*).

Bunker (1913. *Kansas Univ. Sci. Bull.*, 7:141) first reported Barrow's Golden-eye from Kansas, recording the first five of the specimens listed below as "a new species for the state." Long (unpub. ms.) reported the sixth specimen. All six were reported again as Barrow's Golden-eyes by Long in his "Check-List of Kansas Birds" (1940. *Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci.*, 43:438).

Data concerning these specimens include the following: ♂ KU 6403 (1904, Leavenworth County), ♂ KU 6401 and ♂ KU 6402 (1903, Douglas County), ♀ KU 7744 and ♀ KU 7745 (1909, Douglas County), and ♀ KU 5904 (1911, Douglas County). All three males are in juvenal plumage. Since female and immature male Barrow's Golden-eyes are difficult to distinguish from American Golden-eyes in corresponding plumages, I sent the specimens in question to Dr. Herbert Friedmann for examination. Dr. Friedmann agreed that all of the specimens were American Golden-eyes.

It seems, therefore, that Barrow's Golden-eye must be dropped from the list of birds now known from Kansas. However, the possibility of its occurrence must still be con-