

A Migration of Hawks at Germantown, Pa.—On the afternoons of September 21 and 29, 1886, great numbers of Hawks passed over here. They flew in a westerly direction and were observed from 2 to 4 P. M. I did not notice them in the morning or on any of the intervening dates. On the 21st they came in a long line, two or three at a time; occasionally they would circle about and wait until others caught up with them and then all would pass on together; at no time during the afternoon was I able to count more than thirty in sight at once.

On the 29th a few dozen passed over as described above, and then came a large flock containing at least two hundred and fifty Hawks. When directly overhead they divided into two flocks and began circling about, and finally passed on to the west.

I could see that there were several different species in the flock, but they were too high up for me to identify them.—WITMER STONE, *Germantown, Pa.*

The Saw-whet Owl in the District of Columbia.—I have also the pleasure of recording the occurrence of the Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctala acadica*) in the District of Columbia. The first one was found by a farmer about October 3. It was lodged in the branches of a small tree, where it had evidently died; from what cause is not positively known. This bird has the habit of doing this sort of thing. A few years ago I obtained one that had died in this manner, and about the same time, I think the following year, I had three brought to me that were found in barns dead. This experience very conclusively proves to my mind the delicate make-up of this bird and its inability to cope with the adversities of bird life. About a week later, I am informed, two others were obtained by a farmer just outside of the District limits. I have not yet ascertained whether or not these two birds were shot or found dead, as all the others were that I ever obtained.—FREDERICK S. WEBSTER, *Washington, D. C.*

The Imperial Woodpecker (*Campephilus imperialis*) in Northern Sonora.—During a scouting expedition in the Apache campaign of last year Lieutenant H. C. Benson, of the U. S. Army, found this species to be common in the pine forests of the Sierra Madre, in Sonora, within fifty miles of the Arizona boundary. Owing to lack of time and facilities he was unable to preserve specimens, but a head which he sent to the National Museum renders the identification of the species positive. This magnificent bird—the largest of all known Woodpeckers, considerably exceeding the Ivory-bill in size (the wing measuring 11.70 to 13.20 inches and the exposed culmen 2.70 to 3.60 inches)—will doubtless soon be added to the North American fauna.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

The Coppery-tailed Trogon (*Trogon ambiguus*) breeding in Southern Arizona.—A young male of this species, still in nestling plumage, though full grown, was collected August 24, 1885, in the Huachuca Moun-

tains, by Lieutenant H. C. Benson, U. S. A. This capture renders it extremely probable that the Trogon referred to by Mr. W. E. D. Scott in 'The Auk' for October, 1886, p. 425, as observed in the Chiracahua Mountains, was this species, which is the only one of the Red-bellied Mexican species whose range extends beyond the southern half of that country. Lieutenant Benson's specimen, which is now in the National Museum collection, will be described in full in the 'Proceedings' of the National Museum for 1887.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

Capture of a Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*) at Wareham, Massachusetts.—Inasmuch as my record (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, p. 19) of a Fish Crow seen at Cambridge, March 16, 1875, has been treated with wholesome caution—not to say incredulity—by several recent writers on New England birds, it gives me pleasure to present a second and quite unimpeachable instance of the occurrence of the species in Massachusetts. This time the bird was actually taken;—at Wareham, July 16, 1884, by Mr. E. A. Bangs, in whose collection the specimen is now preserved, and to whom I am indebted for the following account of its capture:

"I was fishing with my brother in Tihonet Pond and, as usual on such occasions, had my gun with me. While crossing the pond we saw two birds sitting on a tree near the mouth of a brook. From their actions I thought at first that they were Pigeons, but on getting nearer made out that they were black and resembled small Crows. We approached them with all possible caution, but they flew before we got within sixty yards. I brought down one, when the other circled over it for a moment, but it escaped before I could reload the gun (a single barrel). The one I killed proved to be a female in full plumage."—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Occurrence of *Agelaius phœniceus* (L.) on the West Coast of England.—Additions to the useful 'List of Occurrences of North American Birds in Europe,' contributed by Mr. Dalglish to the 'Bulletin' of the Nuttall Ornithological Club in 1880, will, doubtless, always be welcome in the pages of 'The Auk.' It affords me much pleasure to add to that list the capture of an immigrant specimen of *Agelaius phœniceus* (L.)—a species which has been recorded as occurring in Britain on at least a dozen occasions on evidence of a more or less satisfactory nature, some of the specimens being supposed escapes from confinement. The bird now to be recorded struck against the lantern of the Nash Lighthouse, on the Welsh Coast of the Bristol Channel, at 3 A.M. on the 27th of October last, and was intended to be forwarded to me by its captor, Mr. Henry Nicholas, one of the most valued observers of the British Association's Bird Migration Committee, but during his absence for a few moments was unfortunately carried off by the cat. Mr. Nicholas had no difficulty in identifying the bird by the aid of his books, but I at once sent him a skin of the bird (an adult) in order to test his determination of the species, and he replied "that the bird killed very much resembled the one sent ex-