

Alexander Wetmore, and T. S. Palmer, and Mr. W. DeW. Miller. All five without a moments hesitation pronounced my bird a Wood Ibis.

Although I covered the vicinity several times within the next few days I saw nothing more of the bird.

So far as I am aware this is the first record of the species for New Jersey, although these are several for Pennsylvania.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

The Ground Dove in Central Iowa.—On June 10, 1922, I saw a Ground Dove (*Chaemepelia passerina terrestris*) on the outskirts of Des Moines, Iowa, near the grounds of the Wakonda Country Club. There can be no question of the identification as this is a species with which I am thoroughly familiar, and the bird was observed at very close range. It may have been an escaped cage bird as Des Moines is several hundred miles north of the regular range of this species.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *New York City*.

Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) in Northern Michigan.—For a number of years we have had reports of a few Mourning Doves nesting on Drummond Island, a large island some fifty miles southeast of the Soo at mouth of St. Mary's River. Last year we had a report of these Doves seen at Hessel, North Shore of Lake Huron, about thirty-five miles south of the Soo and a report of a small flock some thirty miles to the west.

This year, reports started coming to us in April and were persistent. A Dove was reported in town, and many reported seeing Doves fly up from the road as they motored by at many points south and southwest of the Soo as far as Brevort Lake, Mackinac County, about fifty miles away. We did not pay much attention to the first reports, thinking the parties were mistaken, but as the reports continued we concluded there must be some truth to them. On July 1 to 4, we made a trip through this territory as far as Brevort Lake and found the Doves. Old settlers tell us they had never seen Doves before in this section and no birds at all like them since the days of the Wild Pigeon.

Whether this is a transient or permanent movement only time will tell. Certainly for this year the Mourning Dove is anything but a rare bird throughout the territory mentioned.—M. J. MAGEE AND K. CHRISTOPHERSON, *Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.*

Red-shouldered Hawks Using an Old Nest.—For many years a pair of Red-shouldered Hawks have built in the woods of the Gowanda Hospital grounds. For over ten years they occupied the same nest year after year, but three seasons ago built a new one near by, on the edge of the woods, near the main road but not visible from it. This year (1922) they returned March 9, and as usual, repaired the nest. The female began to sit, exact date unknown. On May 12 she was shot under the mistaken impression that she was robbing the chicken yard; crows being really responsible.

For a week the male mourned without ceasing, flew around calling, but not in his usual wild free way, and sat dejectedly on the tree nearby, as he so often did while his mate was sitting, even perching on the side of the nest.

Early on the morning of May 19, not having seen him for several days, I was pleased to see him enter the woods and approach the nest with a new mate. On May 20 she was on the old nest. I had naturally supposed they would build another, as the stale partially incubated eggs would be in the nest. On June 2, she was apparently sitting all day, as she was on the nest late in the day. This action seems unusual, Query, what became of the old eggs?—ANNE E. PERKINS. *Collins, N. Y.*

Hawk Flights at Cape May Point, N. J.—The article in the present number of 'The Auk' on hawk flights on Fishers Island is especially interesting to anyone familiar with conditions at Cape May Point at the other end of the New Jersey coast line.

The flights occur here with the same regularity and under the same conditions, i. e., a strong northwest wind, but the birds congregate over the woodland at the southwestern corner of the peninsula and remain until the wind abates. The broad expanse of Delaware Bay, where it meets the ocean forms a break in the coast line and the migrants seem to hesitate to cross during the gale for fear of being blown out to sea. It would seem that all of the migrating hawks over a large area drift with the wind southeast to the Jersey coast, which they follow southward until confronted by the broad waters of the Bay. They often continue some distance north along the Bay shore, but eventually congregate as above described. The flights are mainly Sharp-shinned Hawks, but many Marsh Hawks and Broad-winged Hawks are present as well as Pigeon Hawks, and individuals of most other kinds. There is usually a wave or two of Sparrow Hawks too, but they stay out over the open meadows.

The same conditions of wind that brings this congestion of hawks to the southern end of the Cape May peninsula brings thousands of Warblers and other small birds, and there are Flicker and Woodcock flights when conditions are right, exactly like the Hawk flights.

Poles were formerly attached to the tops of the pine and cedar trees, and gunners stationed below slaughtered the Flickers which were continually alighting on them, by the thousand. Since the killing of Flickers has been stopped by law, local gunners have established the Sharp-shinned Hawks as a game bird and regularly resort to the point in automobiles to kill them, during September or early October. In one week in September 1920 no less than 1400 were known to have been killed, one man securing 60. Most of the gunners eat the birds and claim that they are quite palatable.

Unfortunately, while they may be epicures they are usually not ornithologists, and while from the nature of the flight, Sharp-shins constitute the bulk of the bags, many Broad-winged and Marsh Hawks are slaughtered and dead Sparrow Hawks, Whip-poor-wills and Owls are picked up on the