

**An Owl's Egg in the Nest of a Western Red-tailed Hawk.**—On March 29, 1922, while motoring along the Mesa just north of the Santa Catalina mountains, some thirty miles from Tucson, Arizona, I chanced to see a Western Red-tail's nest, built about fifteen feet up in a mesquite tree, beside a dry wash, a couple of hundred yards from the road. The old bird, which was sitting on the nest, was only started therefrom with some difficulty, and flew circling and screaming overhead. On investigation, the nest was found to contain three Hawk's eggs and one of an Owl, presumably a Western Horned Owl, judging from its size and the fact that these owls are common hereabouts. Of the Hawk's eggs, one had been dented on some previous occasion, presumably by the claw of the parent bird, and was addled, and the other two were pretty hard set; while the Owl's egg was much fresher, laid I should say at least a week after those of the Hawk.—FREDERIC H. KENNARD, *Newton Centre, Mass.*

**First Definite Capture in North America of the Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*).**—Mr. Henry Thurston presented to me a specimen found dead on the beach at Fire Island, N. Y., August 30, 1917. It was a mere wreck of bones and feathers but quite identifiable. It is No. 52901 in my collection; chord of wing measures 212 + mm., (broken); tail 73, tarsus 42, middle toe 39, its claw 6; chord of culmen (posterior margin of nostril to tip of bill) 27. The upper parts are sooty black, lower parts white, including axillars and under tail-coverts.

This European species heretofore has only been seen off the North American coast on the fishing banks, and even the two records for Greenland appear to be open to some doubt. The bird recorded by Reinhardt and once in the Copenhagen Museum has been lost, and an albino specimen in Benzon's collection proved to be *Fulmarus glacialis*.

The only element of doubt in the present record is the distance that the specimen may have drifted and possibly such stranded waifs should not be recorded at all.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, *New York.*

**The Eastern Kingbird in Western Washington.**—While it is well known that the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) is a common migrant and summer visitant in the Upper Sonoran and in the Lower Transition Zones of eastern Washington, it is not so well known, apparently, that it occurs sparingly and locally as a migrant and summer visitant in the Humid Transition Zone of the western part of the State and even reaches the shores of the Pacific Ocean. It has been reported from Kalama, Cowlitz County, on the south (Johns, MS); to Bellingham, Whatcom County, on the north (Edson, Auk, Vol. XXV, 1908, p. 434); and it is known to occur from Seattle (Brown, MS; Rathbun, Auk, Vol. XIX, 1902, p. 135), Tacoma (Bowles, Auk, Vol. XXIII, 1906, p. 144), and the Nisqually Plains (Suckley, Pacific Railroad Reports, Vol. XII, Book II, Pt. 3, 1860, p. 168), west to Dungeness, Chllam County (Cantwell, MS), Quillayute Prairie, Clallam County (Taylor, MS), and La Push, Clallam County (Young, MS). Bowles and Rathbun regard the species as a rare summer visitant in the vicinity of Tacoma and Seattle, respectively, and

there are at least two authentic published notes on its nesting in western Washington. Rathbun (Auk, Vol. XIX, 1902, p. 135) found a nest at Seattle on June 14, 1893, and Suckley (l.c.) obtained a nest with young nearly fledged on the Nisqually Plains August 5, 1853. (Cantwell MS) reports two pairs breeding at Dungeness on June 2 and 3, 1916, but does not specify whether he actually found nests.—WALTER P. TAYLOR, *U. S. Biological Survey, La Jolla, California.*

**Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) in Maryland in Summer.**—Under this title it is stated under General Notes in 'The Auk' for October, 1922, that three specimens of the above named bird were the first ones to be recorded for Maryland in summer. The undersigned has taken this race summer and winter in Allegany and Garrett Counties, Maryland since about 1900, and recorded them as breeders as early as 1904, (Auk, Vol. XXI, p. 238; Vol. XXXVII, p. 555). And in the preface to the first named article, entitled, 'Birds of Allegany and Garrett Counties, Western Maryland,' it is said that each statement made was backed up by specimens taken. This makes it a little hard to understand how specimens taken in 1922 can be recorded as "apparently the first" specimens of that subspecies taken in summer.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *504 Monroe Ave., Oak Park, Ill.*

**Doctor Suckley on the Magpie versus Livestock.**—In connection with the note by Schorger (Auk, Vol. XXXVIII, 1921, pp. 276-277) and the paper by Berry (Condor, Vol. XXIV, 1907, pp. 13-17) on the subject of attacks on sheep by the Magpie, it is of interest to observe that Dr. George Suckley, naturalist of the eastern division of the Stevens survey for a railroad route near the 47th and 49th parallels, more than 60 years ago published an observation upon depredations of this bird upon live stock, in this case horses and mules. In Suckley's portion of the account of the Magpie in the 'Report upon the Birds Collected on the Survey' (Pacific Railroad Reports, Vol. XII, Book II, Pt. 3, 1860, pp. 213-214) he writes: "This bird is mischievous and gluttonous, but not so tame or so fond of the society of man as the European species. They are very much disliked by the frontier traders and mountain men of interior Oregon on account of their vile propensity to alight on the sore backs of broken down and chafed horses or mules, most unceremoniously picking and feeding upon the raw, sore flesh, notwithstanding the moans, kicks, and rolling of the poor tortured animals. In this manner many disabled beasts have been most irretrievably injured, and probably a vast number even killed. It is said that the mountain men and trappers of former times so hated this bird, on account of its evil propensity for horse flesh, that when one of them possessed but two bullets he was sure to fire *one* at a magpie if he had an opportunity."—WALTER P. TAYLOR, *U. S. Biological Survey, La Jolla, California.*