

Wood Ibises, judging from my description of the bird seen the year before. They were flying over the marsh near South Cape May.

Accompanied by Mr. Baird and Mr. J. K. Potter I visited the spot as soon as possible, but it was not until we reached a large, shallow pond near the lighthouse at Cape May Point that we found them. There were four of them busily feeding in a sheltered spot partly surrounded by cattails. Their method of feeding was peculiar. They walked through the water and soft, oozy mud with the bill partly buried in it and the mandibles partly opened. Resting the weight of the body on one foot, the bird brought the other forward and shook the toes back and forth close to the bill, with the apparent intention of driving small fish or tadpoles between the mandibles. Then that foot would be planted firmly and the other one used in the same way on the other side of the bill. The birds frequented three ponds situated near together and roosted in low, dead trees near one of them. They were several times seen soaring in the air, all four together, far up above the Turkey Vultures. On these occasions they sometimes drifted more than five miles from their usual haunts. The birds were seen at frequent intervals from July 7 to August 21 and were apparently present continuously. During this period it was my pleasure to show them to a number of members of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club and to Dr. A. K. Fisher of Washington, D. C. —WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

A Nestling Red-shouldered Hawk's Hearty Meal.—On June 10, 1923, the writer took one of a brood of two Red-shouldered Hawks from a nest in a tall White Pine in a large tract of mixed woodland. The bird was well grown and quite well feathered, but could not fly although able to leave the nest and move about the branches of the nesting tree. Upon preparing the skin of the specimen, the stomach and gullet were found to be filled with food, an examination of which disclosed the following: A garter snake fifteen inches long; the head and about four inches of another snake of similar size; both hind legs of two frogs of good size; several small pieces of flesh probably of these frogs; a small turtle about the size of a silver dollar; three legs and the bill of Ruffed Grouse chicks; a large quantity of mouse hair mixed with green leaves. Assuming the above to be a normal meal, some idea may be obtained of the amount of food consumed by a brood of two or three of these hawks during the six weeks or more spent in the nest.

For identification of the Grouse tarsi I am indebted to the U. S. Biological Survey. —F. SEYMOUR HERSEY, *Taunton, Mass.*

Richardson's Owl in New York.—Definite records of the Richardson's Owl (*Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*) in New York state seem to be rare and I deem it of sufficient importance to record the taking of a female in a small open woods just south of Plattsburg, New York, on December 16, 1922. When first seen this Owl was perched about four feet from the

ground, on a small limb and against the trunk of a scrub pine. The situation was open and exposed and with no concealment except the blending of color with bark on the tree. It seemed very tame and permitted me to approach within a few feet before flying. The stomach contained the nearly digested remains of three mice. These skulls were identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as the Deer Mouse (*Peromyscus leocopus noveboracensis*). The thick feathers of this bird were well populated with fleas. I am no authority on insects but these seemed to me to be the same as the fleas commonly found on the Red Squirrel.—LIEUT. L. R. WOLFE, 26th U. S. Infantry, Plattsburg, N. Y.

The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker in Philadelphia in August.—The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius varius*) is a common transient in Philadelphia, and arrives in the fall normally about September 22, according to my experience, consequently I was astonished to see one here on August 21, 1922, at Frankford. It was a female and perched for over a minute in plain sight on the trunk of a tulip tree, about fifteen feet up, and twenty feet distant, in the edge of a wood, by a road. There was a "wave" of Redstarts migrating at the time and I believe the Sapsucker came south with these Warblers as it followed them through the wood. It was the first Sapsucker I have ever seen here in August and exceeds my next record by almost a month.—RICHARD F. MILLER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gray Kingbird in New Jersey.—The date of observation of the Gray Kingbird, at Cape May, N. J., was inadvertently omitted in the note published in the July 'Auk.' It was on the annual Memorial Day field trip of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, May 30, 1923. Dr. Witmer Stone informs me that he visited the spot on June 1, and frequently during July and August but saw no trace of the bird.—JULIAN K. POTTER, Camden, N. J.

Further Notes on the breeding of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) at Hatley, Que.—In my previous note 'Auk,' Vol. XL, 1923, p. 539, the pair of birds there recorded were still feeding their young on the last of the dates mentioned, viz.: May 31, 1923. This they continued to do until June 4, when the young left the nest. Two days later I was surprised to see the parents again taking building material to the old nest and by the 28th they were busy feeding their second brood. This brood left the nest early in the morning of July 16, the parents gathering food off my lawn and feeding their offspring, which were in the trees opposite the house. Early in June, I was told by Mr. G. P. Hitchcock of Massawippi, that he had seen six birds during the spring and that a pair had nested in his barn. On the 6th of the month, I myself saw a pair of birds near this same village (which is three miles from Hatley), carrying food to their young, the nest being situated in the hole of a large poplar tree, standing on the road side near a farm house. From five to seven pale blue eggs are laid, and a case