

of which was dark slate and the posterior border (exposed secondaries) pale gray, in strong contrast.

For half an hour we watched the bird's remarkable aërial performance and in all this time while rising and falling through the air always facing the wind it did not pass beyond the limits of a few acres of open farm land. It drew in its wings slightly or extended them sometimes simultaneously, sometimes only one, in its efforts to "trim sails" and maintain its balance in the gale and now and then the black fan-shaped tail was thrown over to one side or the other for the same purpose. While it humped its shoulders in regulating its wings and occasionally gave very slight strokes of about a quarter of the full arc it never, while we watched it, gave a full wing beat. Eventually tilting and sailing and turning till its tail was nearly vertical, it disappeared over a piece of woodland to the north. When directly over us at an elevation of some sixty feet we could see every detail of its markings through the binoculars and the under parts were then observed to be plain light gray.

Unfortunately there was no means at hand of collecting the specimen but the fact that we had so many observers—twelve besides the writer, including such reliable students of the local fauna as J. K. Potter, W. L. Baily, J. A. Gillespie, etc., together with such a uninterrupted opportunity for observation and such an easily identifiable subject, induce us to publish the record, even though it be an addition to the fauna of the State and ought, according to Mr. Ludlow Griscom's excellent rules of procedure, to be fortified by a specimen.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*.

Another Goshawk's Nest in Massachusetts.—On April 18, 1924, I took three eggs and nest of the Goshawk (*A. atricapillus*) in Petersham, Worcester Co., Massachusetts. This 1924 nest was in the same general locality where the nest was found in April of last year, as I recorded in 'The Auk' for July, 1923. As last year, the nest was of enormous size, and was new throughout, without sign of either leaves or woods dirt. It was plentifully "feathered." The nest was beautifully made, largely of long green hemlock and pine twigs, and had a very shallow interior, with coniferous bark floor. It was placed on horizontal branches and against the tree trunk. It was 40 ft. from the ground (two-thirds the height of the tree) in a white pine a foot and a half in diameter. The three large pale blue eggs were considerably incubated.

This is the second note of the nesting of the Goshawk in Massachusetts, the first being my record of last year.—J. A. FARLEY, *52 Cedar St., Malden, Mass.*

Great Horned Owl at Englewood, New Jersey.—A bird of this species was seen on March 28, 1924. He was being pestered by Crows, when suddenly he lit upon a branch not far above our heads. Upon seeing us, he lifted up his horns. A few of my friends were with me at the time. This

species has long been extirpated in the Englewood region. Two Barred Owls were also seen on this trip. Like the Great Horned Owl, they too were being pestered by Crows. We found the pellets of these Owls, which we brought to Mr. Miller, of the American Museum of Natural History.—VICTOR ROSÉN, *New York City*.

Nesting Habits of the Long-eared Owl.—The subdued but persistent cawing of Crows with which were intermingled occasionally the most remarkable sounds brought me to the foot of a pine, which contained an old Crow's nest. While climbing up I heard cries and groans below, and looking down perceived a Long-eared Owl flopping around on the ground and uttering indescribable noises as it looked distressedly up at me. Continuing up in eager anticipation I found the nest contained four roundish, white eggs, the size of a bantam's, and two newly hatched young owls, delicately beautiful in their fine white down. A large mouse lay on the edge of the nest ready to be fed to the young in small bits as their first taste of food.

The old bird remained on the ground until I had nearly descended, bemoaning and carrying on to the best of her ability. On my subsequent visits to the nest this demonstration was frequently repeated. Sometimes one of the birds would strike a limb and flop down to the ground as if injured, uttering at the same time its wild and curious cries. At other times they cried and hooted from branches in the trees. One—the cries given when the birds were greatly stirred—was a high pitched "quick" repeated several times, the notes drawn out and running together, and turning into a scream, when the birds became very excited. Another call, low pitched, suggested "whock". A single low hoot was also uttered. Early in the spring I had heard Owls hooting in the vicinity—a single low hoot several times repeated—when I passed in the evenings, but for a month or so I had not heard them, and the Owls had evidently quieted down after laying.

One of the birds was always on hand to guard the nest. The malicious persistency with which the Crows tormented them drew one's sympathy. Occasionally both adults were present and took part in the demonstration above mentioned. They often swooped by my head, never striking me, however, for I was always ready for them. Usually only one bird was observed, the other probably being away hunting, as this species often hunts during the daytime, and they would find it necessary to supply the demands of the family. No doubt both Owls hunted at night.

From my notes:

May 14. Found nest of Long-eared Owls, twenty-five feet up in pine. Four eggs, two newly hatched young. Large mouse on hand.

May 15. Third egg hatched, fourth hatching. Young make a low peeping. Two deer mice.

May 17. Fourth egg hatched, fifth hatching. Oldest young—age about six days—with eyes open. No food.

May 19. Fifth egg hatched, sixth rolled to one side and spoiled. Oldest young snapped beak aggressively. No food.