

of a Mallard nesting in an old Crow's nest near Belvedere Alta. Thinking that a similar Manitoba record might be of interest I am giving the following extract from my notes:—

On May 12, 1923, a few miles south of Birtle, Man. I saw a Mallard Duck fly from a Crow's nest built about twelve feet above the ground in a poplar tree. On climbing the tree I found that the nest was lined with down and contained eight Mallard eggs. The tree was in the center of a small clump of poplars, about twenty-five yards from a temporary slough and a hundred yards from a permanent one. On the same day I found a Blue-winged Teal's nest on the ground about twenty-five yards from the Mallard's. On May 17, I returned to photograph the Mallard's nest and found that the Teal's nest had been destroyed by Crows, but the Mallard's nest was unmolested.—R. D. BIRD, *Dept. of Zoology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.*

The White-winged Scoter in Louisiana.—I am unable to find a specific date for the occurrence of the White-winged Scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*) in Louisiana. The authorities at hand¹ mention the species as of rare occurrence, but no definite dates are given, and Mr. A. H. Howell writes me there are no records on file with the Biological Survey.

A young male of this species was sent to the Colorado Museum of Natural History by Mr. Lutcher Stark for identification. The bird was taken a few miles south of Cameron Farm in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, the latter part of December, 1924, by Mr. Elmer Bowman. The exact date was not obtainable. The specimen, in typical plumage of the young male, was mounted and returned to Mr. Stark at Orange, Texas.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado.*

Glossy Ibis in Colorado.—A specimen of this species (*Plegadis autumnalis*) was shot by a hunter at Russell Lakes (in the San Luis Valley), Colorado; during December, 1924. The bird had been seen more or less regularly in the neighborhood of the Lakes all Fall. The evidence on which this record has been based has been submitted to Dr. W. H. Bergtold who concurred in the diagnosis and recommends its publication, because this Ibis is very rare in Colorado.—MRS. JESSE STEPHENSON, *Monte Vista, Colo.*

Black Vulture (*Coragyps urubu*) in Michigan.—On October 4, 1924, while driving along a country road near Tecumseh, Mich., I noticed a large black bird, evidently a Vulture, flying high overhead slowly wheeling and circling, rising then planing downward without apparent effort in the manner characteristic of these birds. Stopping the car I sprang out and fixing my field glasses on the individual I saw to my amazement that it was not a Turkey Vulture as I had thought, but a Black Vulture, a bird all but

¹ Beyer, Allison and Kopman, 'Auk' XXIV., Stanley Clisby Arthur—'The Birds of Louisiana.'

unknown in this State. While still watching the specimen two more came into view and one flew so low, directly over me, that I could see his rather chunky body outlined against the grayish white of the under wing surface, the black nakedness of the neck and head and even the white tip of the bill. The bird turned his head this way and that while circling over me at low altitude evidently trying to determine if the person below him was alive or dead, but finally drifted away in the direction his fellows had taken. The comparatively small size and the shortish tail which gave a decidedly chopped-off appearance to these Vultures, in addition to the other marks, made identification easy.

Barrows, in his 'Birds of Michigan,' places the Black Vulture in the hypothetical list, and I find no record of a visit of this species to this state but Butler, in his 'Birds of Indiana' (p. 769) mentions the fact that the range of the Black Vulture has been extending. Certainly three individuals of this species visited southern Michigan in the fall of 1924.—ERTA S WILSON, *Detroit, Mich.*

Golden Eagle near Pensacola, Florida.—On January 23, 1925, a specimen of the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) was taken at Walnut Hill, a small town about thirty-five miles northwest of Pensacola, and near the Alabama line. Upon examination and dissection it proved to be a young female. It is said to have been shot in the act of killing a kid, and the farmers of the region also accuse it of having killed and partly eaten eight or nine other kids during the preceding week. Other records for this species in Florida are noted in 'The Auk,' Vol. XXVII, 1910, pp. 80 and 206, and describe the capture of four specimens.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, JR., *U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.*

Osprey at Guelph, Ontario.—On September 28, 1924, Mr. R. E. Barber and I together saw an Osprey sailing through the air high above the waters of the little River Speed about half a mile east of the City of Guelph, and we could plainly see its great expanse of wings, white under parts, fuscous upper parts, fuscous banded tail, crest, and white and fuscous head, exactly like its pictures in the bird books. We observed it through 8-power prismatic field glasses, if indeed they were needed, as the big Fish Hawk came within 75 yards of us. We were standing on the edge of a cliff almost on a level with the Osprey. So far as we have been able to ascertain this is the first local record of the species for at least twelve years although about twenty years ago they are said to have been more plentiful.—HENRY HOWITT, *Guelph, Ontario.*

Behavior of the Barred Owl.—On April 6, 1925, a few miles from Princeton, N. J., the writer was fortunate to discover the nest of a Barred Owl. It was in a shallow hollow in the trunk of a hickory tree, in swampy woodland, about twenty feet above the ground. It contained two newly-hatched, downy young, lying prone on the floor of the cavity and