

**Another Preoccupied Name.**—In 1922, Messrs. Osgood and Conover (Field Mus. Publ. Zool. ser., vol. 12, no. 3, 1922, p. 27, pl. 1, lower fig.) named *Odontophorus guianensis canescens* from the Rio Cogollo, District of Perija, Zuliá, Venezuela, based on a single specimen, the male, taken from what the authors believed to have been a mated pair. Unfortunately the subspecific name *canescens* proves to be a homonym of a name already in current use in the genus *Odontophorus*—*O. parambae canescens* Chapman (Am. Mus. Novit. no. 18, 1921, p. 4, Alamor, Province of Loja, Ecuador), and the bird described and figured by Osgood and Conover therefore requires a new name, which it is to be hoped these gentlemen will provide immediately.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

**Turkey Vulture Nesting in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.**—Although the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) is considered a regular summer resident in this region, I am unaware of any published account of its actual nesting in western Pennsylvania. Therefore the following notes, which I am enabled to present by the courtesy of Mr. Joseph J. Johnen, of McDonald, Pa., seem worthy of record.

On June 6, 1926, Mr. Johnen discovered a Buzzard's nest in an old snag on his father's farm one and one-half miles southwest of Frankfort Springs in extreme southern Beaver County. At that time the nest contained an addled egg and a downy white young Buzzard about the size of a baseball, which Mr. Johnen judged to be about two days old, as it was too young to hold up its head. Five days later (June 11) I made a special trip from Pittsburgh to see the nest. It was merely the natural litter at the ground level inside the hollow shell of an old oak standing in a small patch of woods at the back of the farm. The snag was about four feet in diameter inside and 16 or 17 feet high, but was torn down each side by a wide cleft. The bottom of one was about 10 inches wide and only 53 inches above the ground, and it was through this that the adult Buzzard gained entrance to the interior. As we approached the snag through a tangle of vines, one of the parents birds sprang up from the nest into the cleft, and then flapped to a near-by tree where it sat for several seconds before making off. The other parent was not seen. The addled egg was still in the nest, and quite warm, indicating that it was yet being incubated, but search as we would, we could discover no trace of the young. It can only be assumed that some prowling mammal, entering through one of the small holes at the base of the snag, had found tender squab Buzzard no mean dish.

A lady eighty-five years old, who had been a resident of the district since 1856, stated that she had never before heard of a Buzzard nest in this region.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**Hawk Abundance and Hawk Campaigns.**—Ornithologists generally feel that Hawks have been so reduced in numbers that their depredations on poultry should be nearing the vanishing point. Apparently this stage has not yet been reached as correspondence about Hawks still bulks large