

(Kappler, Holländisch Guiana, 1881, p. 164). Dr. Büchner, who examined the specimen informed me that the original identification was correct. He described the skin as that of a young male with yellowish under parts, streaked with black; wing 318 mm. This small wing measurement is suggestive of the subspecies *cassini* rather than *anatum*.

The only reference I know of the occurrence of the Peregrine in British Guiana is found in 'The Ibis,' 1862, p. 286, where mention was made of a collection of birds from British Guiana at an International Exhibition. Among the birds of prey there was an immature Duck Hawk. Commenting upon this specimen the editor said: "We observe in the same case an example of the American Peregrine (*Falco anatum*). If this is really a Guiana-killed specimen, it is the most southern locality for this bird hitherto recorded." In view of the fact that the species is now definitely known to occur in Dutch Guiana and in Trinidad (Cf. Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 46), there would seem to be no very good reason for doubting its presence in British Guiana. Whether the specimen at the International Exhibition was *anatum* or whether it was *cassini* is now open to question.

So far as I know, the species has not been recorded from French Guiana.—THOMAS E. PENARD, *Arlington, Mass.*

**A Hawk Flight.**—The article in 'The Auk' for January, 1927, entitled "An Autumn Hawk Flight" by H. S. and H. B. Forbes interested me very much as a very similar flight was seen here, at about 3 p. m. (standard time), on September 19, 1926, five days after the one mentioned above. The Hawks were at least thirty in number, and flew in the same manner as described in the aforementioned article, "swooping, turning and soaring." None flew very low but some were at a much greater altitude than others. Though I think they were Red-tailed Hawks I am not at all certain. Through 6 × binoculars the lower ones appeared to have a whitish breast, wide wings and a broad tail. They, however, kept sailing higher and higher, and soon all were out of sight. They were observed for about five minutes. The likeness in size of both these flights and the fact that they were seen here just five days later, leads me to believe that both accounts are of the same flight.—WILLIAM A. PAFF, *916 Paxinosa Ave., Easton, Pa.*

**Egg of the Sun Parrot.**—When I returned from Surinam in 1921 I brought with me a young Sun Parrot, *Derophtus accipitrinus accipitrinus* (Linn.) which was said to have been taken from a nest hole in the spring of that year. On the morning of May 22, 1926 I found, to my surprise, that she had laid an egg. On June 28 she laid another, and on July 2 a third.

As the egg of this species is, I believe, undescribed the occurrence is not without some degree of scientific interest. Chubb (Birds of Br. Guiana, 1916, 1, p. 334), citing Schomburgk, states that the eggs of this species are