

Roth, of Portsmouth, and myself. Others in the party were Mrs. Roth and Miss Helen M. Gordon. The bird had alighted on the top of a dead sycamore, and presented a side view to the observers. The white head and underparts, the jet-black pointed wings, and large size, were most conspicuous characters. In fact, when seen from a distance, on account of its length, the bird was first taken for an Osprey—one had been seen the same day several miles further south, along the river.

There have been no records of the Swallow-tailed Kite in Ohio for the past thirty years. Rev. W. F. Henninger noted a specimen shot in Ross Country, near Chillicothe, in August, 1898. This report is therefore submitted for the benefit of other students of Ohio bird-life.—ROBERT B. GORDON, 2281 Indianola Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

**Goshawk on Tampa Bay, Florida.**—On January 25, 1928, while visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harold P. Bennett at their home at Maximo Point, in the outskirts of St. Petersburg, Florida, Mr. Bennett, who is the warden in charge of the nearby federal bird refuges of Tampa Bay, told me of a Hawk, strange to him which he had shot while it was devouring one of his fowls, on November 15, 1927. The description of the size of the bird and its plumage as given me both by Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, indicated an adult Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus atricapillus*). Being shown where the Hawk had been buried I disinterred the remains and sent all the large bones found to the Biological Survey for identification. The skull and upper vertebrae were missing, the burial place having been found by some scavenging mammal.

The Biological Survey wrote me on February 9, 1928, as follows: "The bones which you sent have been compared with skeletons in the National Museum collection and prove to be unquestionably those of a Goshawk. This furnishes the third Florida record and the most southerly one known."—WM. G. FARGO, Jackson, Michigan.

**Notes on the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in Colorado.**—The first example of melanism in a Golden Eagle to come to my notice, is a mounted specimen in the Colorado College Museum in Colorado Springs. At first sight the appearance is that of an all black bird, but the golden or rather chestnut-brown head and neck feathers are discernible beneath the black tips and the under-tail coverts are normal at the base. The plumage is unique in having a chestnut-colored patch on the breast about three by five inches which is concealed by the black tips of the feathers.

The specimen came from Cripple Creek and is presumed to have been killed near there.

Early one morning in March, 1926, when trees were white with frost and frozen sleet, two men left Colorado Springs for a coyote hunt. Some distance out, they began to see Golden Eagles sitting scattered over the plains and some on fence posts. They counted twenty-three. As they