

(*Accipiter cooperi*), killed by Mr. Floyd Plasterer near Shippensburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on December 8, 1928, was brought to this office for identification. Upon examination the stomach and crop proved to be packed with the feathers and flesh of a Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*).

Being interested in determining whether this relatively small Hawk can actually kill a Crow I talked with Mr. Plasterer concerning the bird. "Many Crows were in the vicinity," said Mr. Plasterer. "As we walked along the edge of a field the Hawk flew up from a weed patch and my brother shot it. Upon going to pick it up we were surprised to see another Hawk fly up from the same weed patch. Among the weeds we found the partly eaten and fairly well plucked body of a Crow, the flesh still warm."

We can offer no proof that the Hawks killed their meal, of course, but no shots had been heard nor hunters seen in the vicinity so it is natural for us to believe that one or both of the Hawks might actually have killed the Crow.

I note that Mr. E. H. Forbush (Birds of Massachusetts, Vol. II, p. 114) states that Mr. Aaron C. Bagg reported to him a Crow which had been disabled by a Cooper's Hawk. In the light of Mr. Plasterer's experience in Pennsylvania it appears that the Cooper's Hawk may occasionally prey upon this common, though large, quarry. The Cooper's Hawk which had been feeding on Crow weighed 22 ounces; a Crow taken in the vicinity on the same day weighed 18½ ounces.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.*

The Barn Owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*) in Manitoba.—On C. G. Harrold's return from a trip to Whitewater Lake in October, he told me of a report he had received from a visitor to his camp, of a "Monkey-faced Owl" in the possession of Mr. Wilfred B. Kirkwood of Deloraine, Man. Interpreting this as a Barn Owl, Mr. Harrold asked me to write Mr. Kirkwood for confirmation. Mr. Kirkwood's reply was accompanied by two excellent photographs, which establish the identity of the bird beyond question. He writes: "This owl was shot just after sundown one evening around the first week in October 1927, a mile northwest of Whitewater Lake on my own farm, this being eight miles northeast of Deloraine. I had this bird set up by J. S. Charlston at Brandon, Man." This constitutes the second record for the species in Manitoba. The first record is represented by a specimen in the collection of the late E. W. Darbey and bears the legend "Shot at St. Annes, Nov. 6th, 1912."—B. W. CARTWRIGHT, *Deer Lodge, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

The Chuck-wills-widow in Indiana.—Last spring in company with Mr. S. E. Perkins III, I visited the bird collection at Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, Indiana. Miss Rousseau McClellan, the teacher in charge, very kindly showed us the specimens. Our attention was drawn to some bird skins that were in pieces through much handling by pupils. Among these appeared the head of a Chuck-wills-widow (*Antrostomus*

carolinensis). Miss McClellan said it had been taken in Indianapolis and promised to look up the record. Later she informed me it was brought to her by one of her pupils in April or May, 1908. It was found dead opposite public school No. 10 at the old Medical School building. Evidently it had flown against the brick wall. It was perfectly fresh when brought to her. She made a skin of it and put it in their collection of birds.

This is the first record of this bird from Indiana, verified by a specimen, and the farthest northern point in the state from which it has been reported. April 20, 1878, Robert Ridgway and William Brewster identified this species on the Indiana side of the Wabash River in Knox County but did not take a specimen. The former says: "I have both seen the Chuck-wills-widow, and frequently heard its unmistakable note in Knox County, Ind., immediately opposite Mt. Carmel" (Ill.).¹ I am informed by Mr. Roy Chansler that he has at different times in recent years heard the distinctive note of this bird in Knox County.—AMOS W. BUTLER, *Indianapolis, Indiana*.

The Rufus Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) in South Carolina.

—One of the many pleasing results of the recent A. O. U. meeting in Charleston, S. C., was the bringing out of the fact that a new bird had been added to South Carolina's avifauna many years ago, the identity of which had, for a long time, been overlooked.

Several members were looking over the study collection of skins one morning in the preparation room of the Museum, when Mr. J. H. Riley called the attention of a little group to the peculiar manner in which the skin of a Hummingbird had been preserved. It was flattened out under a small piece of glass, bound around with strips of passe partout. I recall that Messrs. Swarth, Fleming, Maillard and myself were the ones addressed. I recognized the specimen immediately, having seen it in the collection for many years, and mentioned the fact that it was so preserved because of the very tender condition of the skin when the bird was taken. My remark that the bird had been taken locally caused some surprise among these gentlemen, who saw at once that it was not a Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*), although it was labelled as such on the reverse of the mounting card, and had been accepted as such for many years. I asked Mr. Riley to take it to Washington with him and identify it, which he did, writing me that the bird was a Rufus Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*). As far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the sole record for this western species in the East.

The circumstances are as follows: On December 18, 1909, the bird was taken in the yard of a Charleston dwelling by Mr. Edward A. Hyer, who, realizing the value of a Hummingbird taken in South Carolina during the winter, took it to the Charleston Museum at once. It was skinned by Mr. B. Rhett Chamberlain, and because of the very fragile condition of

¹ Butler, *Birds of Ind.* 1897, pp. 846-847.