

Vulture in Westchester is, of course, exceedingly unusual. There have, however, been several of these birds reported in the county at various times during the past two or three years, and it may be that the species is extending its range east of the Hudson as, of course, it is a common bird on the west side of the Hudson much farther north than Westchester.—C. H. PANGBURN, *Chappaqua, N. Y.*

Field Identification of Vultures.—Perhaps a few additional remarks might be made on the subject discussed by Mr. William Howard Ball in the issue of April, 1929, namely, 'The Field Marks of the Black Vulture (*Coragyps urubu*).' My acquaintance with the Black Vulture was formed in the vicinity of Panama City, where this species, together with the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*), is almost constantly overhead. As Mr. Ball states, the Black Vulture soars just as does the Turkey Vulture, and their actions are very similar, but one soon learns to recognize the former species at a glance by its different shape, as well as by the quicker beats of its much shorter but very broad wings. In fact, to one accustomed to the supremely graceful flight of the Turkey Vulture, the Black Vulture's rapid flapping and bobtailed form appear almost ludicrous. The longer or more fully extended neck of the Black Vulture is also noticeable, whether in flight or at rest.

The light areas on the under surface of the Turkey Vulture's wings should no doubt have been referred to as gray rather than white. The pure white under wing coverts of the California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) furnish the readiest means of distinguishing it from the Turkey Vulture, when seen from below. Some years ago, however, while observing three Condors in company with Turkey Vultures, I noticed a difference in the form of the wing which served to set apart the two species nearly as far away as they could be seen. The Turkey Vulture's wing curves smoothly upward toward the tip, the inner half being quite straight when looked at edgewise, or possibly slightly concave on the top. The Condor's wing also curves upward at the tip, but the inner half is decidedly arched, so that the wing, when viewed from front or rear, forms a very symmetrical sigmoid curve. The difference in the size of these two Vultures should ordinarily be apparent, but distances are often hard to estimate in the case of a soaring bird.—ROBERT S. WOODS, *Azusa, California.*

The Barn Owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*) Breeding in Colorado.—In the month of June of the years 1922 and 1923 the Barn Owl was found nesting in the attic of an old house a few miles east of Granada, Prowers County, Colorado, by Mr. Leonard White of that city. In each instance, the young taken were nearly full grown. One of these, which I saw and positively identified, was unusually dark, having much dusky and grayish in the upper parts and the underparts entirely buff. In so far as I can learn there are no previous records of the Barn Owl breeding in Colorado.—LEON KELSEO, *Aurora, Colorado.*