

Everglades, which happens to be somewhat later than the departure date for the species, as given in Bailey's book of Florida birds. On the 27th, an Upland Plover was flushed from the Kissimmee Prairie region, which, the same author lists as rare in the state. On August 30, a fine adult Sooty Tern was observed off Hatteras, N. C. which seems worthy of record here.—JOHN F. KUERZI, 978 Woodycrest Ave., New York City.

**Columba squamosa at Key West.**—That veteran ornithologist J. W. Atkins, whose residence at Key West, Florida during the past forty odd years has resulted in securing numerous records of the occurrence of West Indian birds from that islet, has sent to the American Museum of Natural History the head of a specimen of *Columba squamosa* which was shot on the Key West Lighthouse reservation May 6, 1929.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History*.

**Note on the Passenger Pigeon.**—The following is an extract from a letter written to me by Philip B. Woodworth of Chicago, October 14, 1930, describing his early recollection of the Pigeons at Saginaw Bay, Michigan. The fire referred to occurred in the autumn and the birds being widely scattered at that time could hardly have been destroyed by the flames.

"Passed through Saginaw in 1867 (2 years old). We settled near the mouth of the Pigeon River on Saginaw Bay, and the famous Pigeon roost was on our land. Saw Pigeons knocked down with brush, gathered into barrels and presented to boat crews at the lumber dock. As a child I fed and played with wing hurt Pigeons on the floor of our home. In my opinion the forest fire of 1871 was the beginning of the end. Saw some stragglers at the old roost in 1885 and 1886. Other game birds, such as Wild Turkeys, were quite common up to the second fire in 1881."—W. B. MERSHON, *Saginaw, Michigan*.

**Black Vulture (*Coragyps urubu*) in New Jersey.**—On May 22, 1930, driving south through the Pine Barrens to Vineland, N. J., large numbers of Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) were seen circling over the burnt areas devastated by widespread spring fires. The birds evidently found the carcasses of mammals killed by the blaze an attraction.

Near New Egypt, I noticed one Vulture with a smaller span than the others near at hand. Its wings were shorter and broad for their length and on the outer half of the wing was an area or patch of whitish, showing both above and below. The tail appeared shorter, not extending as far beyond the rear "wing line," this being very noticeable as the bird soared overhead. It soared frequently but when flying its wing beats were more rapid than those of the Turkey Vulture. The wings when the bird soared, while curved upward slightly at the tip, were not lifted as high as in the soaring Turkey Vulture or in the Marsh Hawk.

I watched this bird for some time at rather close range and in varying light. At times the under parts seemed lighter than the upper surface

and at other angles the different pattern of the under parts was evident, lacking the diagonal line of demarkation which divides the darker and lighter areas in the Turkey Vulture.

The bird I feel confident was a Black Vulture (*Coragyps urubu urubu*).  
—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

**The Black Vulture in the Tennessee Mountains.**—On August 28, 1930, while on an automobile trip, I saw four Black Vultures (*Coragyps urubu urubu*) with a flock of some twenty-five Turkey Vultures at a point six miles north of Mountain City, Johnston County, Tenn. Mountain City is in the Unaka Mts., in the extreme northeastern corner of the state, and has an elevation of 2427 feet. So far as I know, the Black Vulture has not heretofore been reported from this region. It seems now to be getting established throughout the southern Appalachians.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

**Marsh Hawk vs. Kingfisher.**—During the past five years several notes have been published in 'The Auk' describing the pursuit and attack of Kingfishers by Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks.

On Sept. 6, 1929 at Hebron, N. H., from a concealed position on the edge of a marsh and inlet of Newfound Lake, I had an excellent opportunity to watch at close range the spirited pursuit of a Kingfisher by a Marsh Hawk.

A Kingfisher had just emerged from the water, after an apparently vain attempt to capture food, and was giving his customary 'rattle' when a female Marsh Hawk, that was patrolling the edge of the marsh, turned from its course and flew after the Kingfisher. The Hawk rapidly overtook the Kingfisher and swooped down on it from behind only to miss by a narrow margin as the latter dodged at the last possible moment. The pursuit continued and covered an erratic course of about 200 yards over open water during which the Hawk made at least five attempts to strike the Kingfisher before finally giving up the chase. The Kingfisher did not seek refuge in the water beneath but rattled excitedly and escaped each attack by a sudden last minute change of direction which the Marsh Hawk was unable to follow.

It seems probable that the Kingfisher, because of its conspicuous markings and its habit of flying in open country, is an easily seen and tempting target for various Hawks.—KEBLE B. PERINE, *West Newton, Mass.*

**Paired Ovaries in Hawks.**—Since recording the finding of paired ovaries in *Circus hudsonius* (Auk, Vol. XLV, No. 1, pp. 98-99), the writer has had opportunity to examine a number of native Hawks and has noted this condition in six species representing four genera of North American Hawks. A specimen of *C. hudsonius*, other than the record mentioned above, has been examined which possessed paired ovaries.

Examination of approximately thirty females of *Accipiter velox* indicate