

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