

carry the food to the young in their beaks, but the pigeon carries it altogether in its crop; and has it in its power to eject it at pleasure, was it otherwise it would be very inconvenient, for they often go fifteen, twenty, and perhaps thirty miles for their food, and altho they fly verry fast, they would become verry tired carrying it in their mouths. When the young pigeons become fledged, they are so fat, that they are much heavier than the old ones, and can not do much at flying, the surrounding inhabitants (at least many of them) far and near, come to the encampment to supply themselves with squabs, they strike the trees with their axes, and frighten them out of their nests, and catch them, thousands are taken in this way, and hundreds destroyed by birds of prey. When the encampment was six miles from us, two of my neighbors came by with their waggon, and wished me to go with them, not having time, I let my two little boys go with them, in the evening they returned with 33 squabs to their share, they had much more fat on than was required to cook them and I thought it the most delicious meat I ever tasted, of the wild kind.

I have filled up my letter so much with pigeons that I have but little more room, but if it is not interesting, excuse me, and I will try to do better in future."

believe me thy ever affectionate

Brother P. Yarnall. Write soon.

—RUTHVEN DEANE, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago.

Doves using an old Robin's Nest.—A pair of Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) used a last year's Robin's nest which had been placed on a projection under the eaves of a house. Early in the year the pair began to make visits of inspection to the nest. It was repaired and the first brood hatched April 3. They left the nest April 25 and immediately the pair put a new lining in the nest. This was repeated for each nesting, during the season. The fifth brood left the nest September 1, 1930.—MYRA KATIE ROADS, Hillsboro, Ohio.

The Mourning Dove in Alaska.¹—On October 9, 1916, Dr. Thomas E. Winecoff collected a Mourning Dove at Fort Yukon, Alaska. This specimen subsequently came to the United States National Museum, where it now is. The skin is in poor shape, but is definitely identifiable as the western subspecies *Zenaidura macroura marginella*, as it has the rather pale ventral coloration characteristic of that race. Its dimensions are as follows:—wing 144; tail 112; exposed culmen 14 millimeters. The bird, which is a male, constitutes the first record for Alaska, and the northernmost for the species. It seems that the Mourning Dove is only a casual straggler so far to the northwest, but its known range must be extended to include the present record.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, U. S. National Museum.

Intestinal Parasites in Sharp-shinned Hawks.—Twenty-three Sharp-shinned Hawks were shot on September 29, 1930, in Schuykill

¹Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

County, Pa., and sent to the Pennsylvania State Game Commission. While examining the stomach contents of these Hawks I found that 48 per cent were infested with intestinal roundworms. Seven Hawks had the worms *Porrocaecum depressum*, two had *Physaloptera*, species not determined, and two had both kinds. Nine birds had no roundworms and three had the intestines entirely destroyed, precluding an examination for parasitic worms. The number of roundworms varied from one to ten. They were found in the intestines and in three birds both kinds occurred in the stomachs. The identification was established by Dr. Albert Hassall, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.—MERRILL WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

The Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*) in Winter on the South Carolina Coast.—The first known occurrence of the Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*) on the coast of South Carolina, in the writer's experience was noted on January 24, 1931 on the beach of Turtle Island at the Savannah River entrance and only a mile or less, from the Georgia state line. In company with Mr. Ivan R. Tomkins, who is stationed on the engineer dredge "Morgan" at Savannah, Georgia, the writer was walking the beach of Turtle Island in quest of ornithological developments. A Boat-tailed Grackle (*Megascopus major*) took flight from a low bush near high-water mark and flew away from us as we approached. Hardly had we noticed it before there was the flash of a speeding form above our heads and a fine adult Pigeon Hawk stooped at the Grackle with lightning speed. It missed the bird, however, and the two gyrated wildly in the air in front of us at short range for a few moments, the Grackle finally eluding the Falcon by diving into high grass. Two shots were taken at the daring Hawk but both missed. Nearly every detail of the plumage was visible in the bright sunlight.

Arthur T. Wayne in his 'Birds of South Carolina' says, on page 78, that "although this species is said to 'winter in Massachusetts and to the southward' it certainly does not occur at that season on the coast of South Carolina." Since his book was published, however, he saw a Pigeon Hawk in his yard on January 14, 1911 and the same bird was seen again on the 16th. These are the only other records of the species in winter. Mr. Tomkins, who has done field work in the vicinity of the Savannah River entrance for some years and who is an exceptionally keen observer has not noted this Hawk previously, and the writer's experience on coastal islands of the South Carolina region has been the same.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

Tameness of Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*).—Looking with glassy, unblinking yellow eyes directly into strong sunshine a little Saw-whet Owl stood on a low branch of a thorny bush about two feet above the ground and within thirty feet of the principal highway which leads through Rouge Park, Detroit, early on the morning of March 23 1930, when I came upon him.