

the first record for the Upper Peninsula. It was an adult male in fine plumage.—NORMAN A. WOOD, *Museum of Zoology, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Some Additional Notes from Michigan.—*Hesperiphona vespertina*. EVENING GROSBEAK.—June 12, 1931, near McFarland, Marquette County, I discovered a pair of Evening Grosbeaks feeding on aphids in an aspen tree. I collected them and found that they were in full breeding plumage. The bills of both the male and female were light bluish green. After death it changed very rapidly to a darker green. Upon dissection the ovary of the female was found to contain an egg one-fourth inch in diameter. Evidently it was only a matter of a few days before she would have laid. The spot where the birds were found is beside a six hundred acre tract of virgin timber. There are many large white pine trees and evidently it was there the birds intended to nest. The specimens are now numbers 67481 ♂, 67482 ♀ in the Museum of Zoology.

Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi. HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—I found a colony of Henslow's Sparrows a quarter of a mile from the shore of the Straits five miles east of Mackinaw City, June 13, 1931. I collected a male to substantiate the record. It is now number 67483 in the Museum of Zoology. Mackinaw City is located at the farthest north point of the Lower Peninsula so it appears that the Henslow's Sparrow is distributed over the whole lower peninsula. As yet we have no record of its occurrence in the Upper Peninsula.—LEONARD W. WING, *Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Notes on Hawks and Owls in Sevier Co., Utah.—*Astur atricapillus atricapillus*. EASTERN GOSHAWK.—An adult was taken in November 1928 in a trap set on a high post on the Ivie farm eight miles east of Salina.

Astur atricapillus striatulus. WESTERN GOSHAWK.—Two immature birds, were also trapped on the post named above on December 4 and January 27.

March 5 I saw a Goshawk beating back and forth over the brush on the Ivie farm. A jack rabbit dashed out and across an adjoining bare field closely followed by the Hawk. They disappeared behind a low ridge. Riding over there I saw two Hawks and the dead rabbit on the snow, one Hawk tearing at the rabbit, the other Hawk a few feet away. As I approached the feeding Hawk flew but the other one quickly ran to the rabbit and began to feed. As I approached nearer it made several vain attempts to carry the rabbit but finally flew and alighted on a bush. The other Hawk had also alighted. While feeding I had recognized it through my binoculars as a Red-tail Hawk. About 30 minutes later I rode again to the kill and again saw two Hawks but this time the Hawk feeding was a Red-tail with much white in its plumage. It soon flew and the waiting Goshawk again resumed its interrupted feast. Again it made a mighty effort to carry off the mangled carcass but in vain. The bird did drag the half-eaten rabbit several feet.

On the mornings of the 6th and 7th I saw a Hawk, no doubt this same Goshawk, feeding on the remnants of the rabbit.

Again on March 17 I fortunately chanced to see a Hawk drop swiftly in the brush where my traps were set for prairie dogs. In a few moments, through my glasses, I could see a Hawk struggling to arise. Riding swiftly to the spot I saw a Goshawk make another mighty effort to arise with a trapped jack rabbit, then it flew away.

I wanted to see that young killer at close range so setting the traps by the rabbit securely fastened to a bush I awaited developments. Next morning seeing a Hawk struggling to arise I soon reached the traps and met the killer at close range. Undaunted by the grip on one leg it seized my boot with a vicious grip of its free foot when I touched it. Finally I took a tail feather for a souvenir and released the Hawk.

Accipiter velox. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—October 15 I saw a Hawk, probably this species, carrying a small bird. It alighted on a top limb of a dead tree and stripping off the feathers leisurely ate the bird. November 18 I shot an immature Sharp-shinned Hawk perched high in a Lombardy poplar and on May 17 took an adult female perched in a dead apple tree on the city dump grounds. Ground squirrels (*Citellus m. mollis*) were numerous here.

Accipiter cooperi. COOPER'S HAWK.—Saw one in the valley April 25. It darted out from a clump of bushes and flew swiftly to another clump.

Buteo borealis calurus. WESTERN RED-TAILED HAWK.—These big, soaring Hawks are common about Salina and in the cañons. March 23 shotgun reports boomed at intervals all day. The following day a young resident of the town informed me that eight Red-tails had been shot, some of them in the act of trying to capture chickens. A heavy fall of snow had no doubt driven the Hawks into town to hunt. One can only conjecture how many chickens—and how many rodents—were saved by this slaughter.

Buteo swainsoni. SWAINSON'S HAWK.—At the experiment station about fourteen miles southeast of Salina, I brought to earth a large flying Hawk at dusk on July 26 which proved to be this species. In its crop was a large pocket gopher.

Aquila chrysaetos canadensis. GOLDEN EAGLE.—A pair of these great birds was first seen one snowy day, January 18, on a ledge near the Ivie farm. Occasionally thereafter I saw them in the air until May 31 and always in this same region.

Circus hudsonius. MARSH HAWK.—These birds were common at Redmond Lake, several being seen on every trip there in March and April. Once I saw one swoop toward a small flock of Ducks on the lake scattering them temporarily. One day two birds were seen high in the air above the lake "playing tag." What other term would explain such swoops, climbs, turns, feints, etc.?

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. OSPREY.—One was seen frequently during our three days at Fish Lake in September. It appeared to have a definite route over which it traveled quite regularly.

Falco sparverius phalaena. DESERT SPARROW HAWK.—Often seen during the spring, summer and autumn in the valley and cañon. During a snow-storm late in May I saw a Sparrow Hawk fly from a tree carrying a small bird and closely pursued by an excited Robin.

Bubo virginianus pallescens. WESTERN HORNED OWL.—December 31 I found a Horned Owl in the trap on the post (on the Ivie farm). I took it to Salina and kept it in a vacant granary for five months. Several frozen Jackrabbits thrown in to it were found decapitated on the following mornings. In March I put in the granary an immature bird also trapped on the same post. A week later I found it torn to pieces.

Sometime during the winter of 1928-29 the No. 0 steel trap disappeared from the post and was replaced by another trap. Early in April, Mr. Ivie found a dead Horned Owl hanging in the No. 0 trap which had caught on a branch of a juniper about one half mile from the post.—J. S. STANFORD, U. S. A. C., Logan, Utah.

Notes on two Birds from San Diego County, California.—*Elanus leucurus majusculus*. WHITE-TAILED KITE.—The presence of White-tailed Kites in the most southern coastal county of California has been known to the writer from but a single nesting record—Lakeside, San Diego County, California,¹ March 24 and April 25, 1890. On these two dates the venerable oologist, Albert M. Ingersoll of San Diego, collected 2 and 4 eggs from two nests built and occupied by the same pair of birds. This marks the southernmost breeding station for the species in California and, added to two observations by Anthony (Grinnell's 'A Distributional Summation of the Ornithology of Lower California,' Univ. of Calif. Pub. in Zool., Vol. 32, No. 1, p. 106) from Lower California, at about the same time, completes our meager knowledge of the occurrence of this bird in the southern reaches of its range.

With this brief history of an exceedingly rare bird in mind, the writer was not a little surprised when, on January 15, 1930, a local hunter unrolled from a blood stained newspaper a freshly killed White-tailed Kite. Information gleaned from the man revealed the fact that a pair of these beautiful birds had been coursing about the precincts of a gun club, situated on the brackish waters of the Tia Juana marsh, in southern San Diego County, during most of the winter. Numerous attempts had been made by different members of the club, on shooting days, to kill the Hawks, as they all believed, unfortunately, that "dead hawks are the only good hawks." However, it was not until the above date that either of the pair had come within gun range.

Due, perhaps, to the writer's stressing the bird's rarity and his severe condemnation of its slaughter, the hunter would not part with his kill.

¹ These two sets were erroneously recorded by Willett, "Pacific Coast Avifauna," No. 7, p. 46, as being taken at National City. The writer took occasion to check the facts with Mr. Ingersoll and found that Lakeside should have been stated as the locality where the sets were obtained.