

year they are even more plentiful. Our gyrfalcon was not "eating a Ruffed Grouse," as supposed, but a Prairie Chicken and I so reported when I sent the bird to Ann Arbor. Dr. VanTyne in his letter says "The bird had inside it 140 grams of Prairie Chicken, meat, bones and feathers," and called attention to the following: "Albert Lane (Auk, Vol. 29, 1912, p. 239) published a note on a gyrfalcon taken near Madison, Lac Qui Parle Co., Minn., on December 11, 1894 and said it had the remains of a Prairie Chicken in its stomach."

Dr. VanTyne also states: "It is of course *Falco rusticolus* but the sub-specific divisions of that species are still very uncertain. For although the extremes are very different, we have so little material from the breeding range that it is not very clear how we should name them." In a later letter Dr. VanTyne writes me "The bird had best be called *Falco rusticolus candicans*. The bird is very like the adult male from Godthaab, Greenland, figured by Walter Koelz (Wilson Bulletin, Vol. 41, 1929, Dec., p. 209, fig. 5)." The under tail-coverts of our bird were virtually pure white, just a few minute specks of black on the shafts of a few feathers.

The wing measured 395 mm. Coloring of flesh parts as follows: Bill—near Pale Medici Blue; tip, black. Feet—near Reed Yellow (both of these from Ridgway's Color Standards and color Nomenclature, 1912). The cere and orbital skin dark grey. The bird is now No. 68,416 in the Museum's bird collection.—M. J. MAGEE, *Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan*.

White Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus candicans*) at Wayland, Mass.
—On the afternoon of December 19, 1931, while watching a Sparrow Hawk on the bank of the Sudbury River in Wayland, about eighteen miles west of Boston, a large white bird was noted flying up river which on a casual glance was taken for a gull. Fortunately the bird came down river, raised to pass over the trees on the side of the road where I was standing and soared directly over me at an elevation of not over thirty yards, when it was easily identified as a falcon with long pointed wings, a rather long rounded tail and white below with the exception of a few dark streaks along the sides and towards the breast.

Over the marsh its flight was rapid with occasional short periods of sailing and sudden sharp turns either upward or to the side. As it dipped low the back showed nearly white with some streaks or bars of a dark color either gray or brown.

Most of the time while the bird was in sight, possibly ten minutes, its flight was rather low over the marsh where there are several pond holes not then frozen over and where a few ducks are usually to be found nearly all day, but when I last saw the bird it was flying north over the course of the river and at an elevation of about one hundred feet.—HERBERT E. MAYNARD, M.D., *464 Commonwealth Ave., Boston*.

Another Golden Eagle Captured in Georgia.—I am in receipt of letters from Mr. S. A. Grimes of Jacksonville, Fla., telling of the recent presentation to the Zoo in that city of a live specimen of the Golden Eagle