

which recalls a similar experience of my own. On September 25, 1925, at Ipswich I observed a Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo p. platypterus*) drifting along before a strong northwest wind near a flock of at least a thousand Starlings. The latter were performing evolutions in mass formation and from time to time would envelop on all sides the hawk. Occasionally the hawk would descend out of the throng of Starlings but would at once return into their midst. At no time did the hawk or Starlings appear to attack. I recorded in my notes that it seemed to be "merely play," thus agreeing with the conclusions of Mr. Brooks. Two years later, on October 7, I saw a similar action of Broad-winged Hawk and Starlings.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Ipswich, Mass.*

**Eastern Red-tailed Hawk Breeding on the South Carolina Coast.**

—On March 28, 1933, three heavily incubated eggs of *Buteo borealis borealis* were collected from a nest in a loblolly pine, fifty-one feet above ground, on John's Island, Charleston County. One parent flushed from the nest and both remained in the vicinity for over an hour. It is estimated that the eggs would have hatched in less than a week. Allowing an incubation period of 28 to 32 days, would place the laying date during the first week in March.

At the time the writer was aware of no other breeding records for this coast. However, Mr. H. L. Harlee, of Florence, S. C., has since reported that in April, 1932, he found two nests of half-grown young, and on February 16, 1933, a nest of two eggs. All near Dale, Beaufort County.

A. T. Wayne (Birds of S. C., pp. 73-74, 1910), considered this species a winter visitant, leaving the coastal area in March and breeding in the interior of the state. In later years other observers have reported it during the spring and summer months.—E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, *The Charleston Museum.*

**The Western Pigeon Hawk in Florida.**—In a recent examination of our collection of Pigeon Hawks I have found a male of the western race (*Falco columbarius bendirei*) collected at Key West, Florida, April 3, 1886, by naturalists of U. S. S. Fish Commission Steamer 'Albatross.' The specimen (U. S. N. M. No. 108,868) is paler above than normal in *bendirei*, approaching *Falco c. richardsoni* in that respect, but has the tail band colored as in *bendirei*. Mr. J. L. Peters, who has examined it at my request agrees with me that it is nearer the western form and should be so identified.

This makes the third recorded specimen of this bird from Florida. A. H. Howell in his work 'Florida Bird Life' (1932, p. 190) having listed two others from Tortugas Keys, April 8, 1890, and Key West, October 27, 1986.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Notes on the Prairie Chicken in Indiana.**—For the last twenty-five years the Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido americanus*) has been considered very rare in Indiana. It is now extinct in many areas, but in the prairies of the state a few remain usually in small flocks.