

The nest observed by Monk and the writer was first noted on May 20, 1933, the bird brooding two eggs in a hollow oak stub. On June 25 the stub contained a chick possibly a day old, and a pipped egg. It was not possible for the observers to visit the nest again until July 2, when it contained two lively young Vultures. There is little chance that the eggs were retarded in hatching by chilling, since the temperature of the region was high throughout the period of incubation. In the thick, close woods where the stub was located, the temperature frequently must have reached 100° F.

In a nest observed in 1932, two full days elapsed between the laying of the first and second eggs, and the bird brooded closely from the laying of the first.—COMP-  
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**Bald Eagle Incubates Horned Owl's Egg.**—On January 5, 1930, I flushed a Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*) from its nest, twenty feet up in a small pine. Climbing up to the nest I was surprised to find that it contained one fresh egg of the Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*) and no eggs of the Eagle.

Revisiting the nest on January 19, with W. H. Nicholson, we again flushed the Eagle, and again there was only the Owl egg, by this time two weeks advanced in incubation.

The nest was on Merritts Island, Brevard County, Florida.—J. C. HOWELL, *Rollins College Museum, Winter Park, Florida.*

**Note on the Breeding Range of the Black Pigeon Hawk.**—Ornithologists apparently agree that the Black Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius suckleyi*) breeds somewhere in British Columbia. The A. O. U. 'Check-List' (1931, p. 76) tells us that it nests "apparently in western British Columbia and perhaps on Vancouver Island." Taverner (*Birds of Western Canada*, 1926, 209) calls it a "dark form of the west coast." Brooks and Swarth (*A Distributional List of the Birds of British Columbia, Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 17, 1925, 58*) say: "Presumably the summer habitat comprises the coastal region west of the Cascades and coast ranges on the mainland, the adjacent small islands, and Vancouver Island." To the best of the writer's knowledge, however, the nesting of the bird has not actually been demonstrated in the above-mentioned region.

During the spring of 1934 Mr. John B. Semple, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, trustee of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, invited me to join his ornithological expedition to British Columbia. We were in the province for two months, centering our activities in the Comox (Vancouver Island), Barriere, Blue River, and Red Pass regions. One of our interesting captures was an exceedingly handsome, breeding male Black Pigeon Hawk, in rich, high plumage, taken on the evening of June 16, at the foot of a well forested mountain about three miles north of the town of Blue River. The gonads were considerably enlarged. Approaching darkness prohibited our making any extended search for the nest. The female was not seen. In the stomach were the remains of a Vaux's Swift (*Chaetura vauxi*).<sup>1</sup>

The town of Blue River is situated at the junction of the Blue and the North Thompson Rivers, far to the eastward of the Cascades and coastal ranges. Our capture of this breeding bird so far inland forces us to the belief that *suckleyi* is not restricted to the coastal region in summer, as has heretofore been supposed; and strengthens our conviction that the adult male taken by Taverner at Oliver, in the

<sup>1</sup> It is incredible that the exceedingly speedy Vaux's Swift is captured regularly by any bird of prey; this record must be considered exceptional until further data are obtained.