

The confinement or the food provided for it did not prove congenial and the bird was again liberated. It was still present at the end of January although it had been wing-clipped in the meantime. It was a bird of the year with a black head and bill and constitutes the first record, so far as I know, for the county.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Golden Eagle in Louisiana: A Correction and a Reaffirmation of a Positive Record.—When Mr. E. A. McIlhenny, in the October, 1933, 'Auk,' p. 431, took exception to a second-hand record of the Golden Eagle, that I had published in the previous issue of the same journal, p. 355, I immediately wrote to Mr. Alfred M. Bailey for the facts in the case, in order to publish any correction or explanation that might seem necessary. Unfortunately, more urgent affairs intervened, and my subsequent removal to Wisconsin and preoccupation with new duties drove the matter out of mind. It might well have remained so but for a note that Mr. John S. Campbell has published almost simultaneously in the June, 1934, 'Wilson Bulletin,' p. 116, and in the July, 1934, 'Auk,' p. 370.

It is patent that Mr. Campbell read both Mr. McIlhenny's note and my own too casually to observe that the particular record called in question is but one of several cited. The possibility that other readers may do the same thing leads me, even at this late date, to make an explanation.

In the first place, I want to apologize to my colleagues for lapsing into a fault which I have not hesitated to criticize in others, namely, the publication of unverified records. My only excuse is that they were given to me by an old friend in whom I had entire confidence—the late Edward Stiles Hopkins, of New Orleans. He was a good bird man, and he certainly knew the difference between the Bald and Golden Eagles as well as anyone in the state. The fact remains, however, that the two specimens in the Louisiana State Museum (which, by the way, is an institution entirely distinct from the one next to be mentioned) have been declared by Mr. Bailey, who collected them, to be actually immature Bald Eagles. Hopkins was a very sick man for many months before he died, and it must be that his illness affected his memory to some extent.

Be that as it may, the error in connection with those specimens in nowise invalidates the third paragraph of my note in the July, 1933, 'Auk.' The mounted bird in the Museum of the Louisiana Department of Conservation is still a Golden Eagle—provided, of course, that no one has singed the feathers off its legs since I last saw it! In view of Mr. McIlhenny's admission that it was he who edited the Conservation Department's 'Birds of Louisiana,' 1931, it seems even stranger that this specimen in the Department's own museum should have been ignored.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *Box 863, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.*

A Sparrow Hawk Gynandromorph.—A Desert Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius phalaena*) in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology is of interest in that it shows evidences of gynandromorphism. The bird in question, No. 62319, was taken at Grafton, North Dakota, on April 27, 1925, by H. V. Williams.

The feathers of the left side are male, as is one posterior left flank feather. The left half of the breast is colored as in a young male, and there are a few male feathers on the right side of the breast. Above the bird is partly male on the left wing; i. e., the proximal lesser, middle, and greater coverts have the ground color blue, some of the feathers being slightly tipped or spotted with cinnamonaceous, and some of the longer secondaries are washed or spotted with bluish. There are a few male scapulars on the left side.