

through the summer and nest. They were reported to number from a hundred and fifty to five hundred in different winters. Miss Edna Banta, who was a nature guide in the park for three summers, states that they were common in winter of 1927-8, and that in March they began to scatter. A pair nested in the jumble of rocks at Tunnel Falls each of the three summers she was there and she saw young learning to fly. About two years ago (1932) they were shot at, by park officials, to drive them away. Then the C. C. C. Camp was located nearby and now one does not see so many of them. S. E. Esten, on the staff of the State Conservation Department, observed numbers of Vultures there in winter and estimated ninety per cent were Black Vultures. John C. Kirkpatrick makes a similar report. He says these birds were first noted in Jefferson County about ten years ago (1925) near Rikers Ridge. In 1931 they were abundant in Clifty Falls, State Park, roosting in winter under the ledges along "dead man's trail," but in summer they were not common. A nest was seen among a pile of rocks near the falls in 1933 and several young in the park early in September.

From Clarke County Mrs. Genevieve B. Myers records them from Jeffersonville September 1, 1934, and S. E. Perkins III from Charleston, October 23, 1932.

C. W. Brown notes several at Vevay, Switzerland County, the winter of 1933-4 and has seen them the past winter. December 6, 1934, he saw nine at one time. Several persons reported them in Posey County the past few years. The counties mentioned border the Ohio River.

Roy Chansler records having seen them in Knox County in 1930 and 1933. Prof. W. P. Allyn informs me he found a pair nesting six miles south of Manhattan, Putnam County, in 1933. He photographed the nest. Charles K. Muchmore, Laurel, Indiana, says January 8, 1935, he found a company of twenty-two Black Vultures in the center of a wooded tract lying between the old canal and the White Water River about two miles south of that town. The evidence showed they had been using that place for a roost for some time. They were there January 28, 1935.

From the evidence now before us it appears that Black Vultures range north in Indiana to about the old National Road—Fayette and Putnam counties. They occasionally breed throughout that territory and associated with Turkey Vultures gather in winter in some quiet, protected places—sometimes in large numbers.—AMOS W. BUTLER, *Indianapolis, Indiana.*

An Exhausted Sharp-shinned Hawk.—Early in the forenoon of May 11, 1922, in a small sloop, sailing on the course from Pemaquid Point to Eastern Egg Rock in Muscongus Bay, Maine, and quartering against a strong northwesterly wind, when about half way between these two points, we saw a Sharp-shinned Hawk coming toward us. As it was coming before the wind it quickly came up, and dropped astern, wheeled into the wind, followed, and attempted to alight on the end of our boom, within a few feet of the helmsman. It was evident that it was exhausted, probably having made a long flight against a head wind, before attempting the open stretch of the Bay. As the bird hovered for its coveted perch, the boat lurched, and the bird missing its hold fell into the water, where it rested with out-stretched wings, making no attempt to rise. We came about as quickly as possible, and ran back for the unfortunate bird, but as we came near, it made a supreme effort and aided by the strong breeze, rose from the water, and as soon as it could master its flight, again started for our boom; again it missed its intended perch, struck the leech of the sail, and slid down into the cockpit, where it was seized before it could regain the use of its weary wings. We tacked and again started on our course to windward. In a few seconds the bird made one of its spasmodic efforts and escaped. It now started before

the wind for the shore about a mile and a quarter distant, but it made but a short flight when it again fell into the sea, where it probably perished.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum of Natural History, Portland, Maine.*

Northern Bald Eagle: an Addition to the New Hampshire List.—It has been suspected for several years that Eagles wintering on the coast of New Hampshire were of a different form from the birds present inland at other seasons. While a series of measurements to substantiate this cannot easily be obtained, and since Mr. Luman R. Nelson who has handled both forms, assures me the wintering birds are larger as well as darker, I wish to submit the following notes:

On January 26, 1934, from a group of ten immature and adult Eagles at Great Bay, Portsmouth, N. H., Mr. Nelson collected two immature birds of the form *Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus*. Both were preserved by him and repose in his bird museum at Winchester. The larger of the two birds measured eight feet four inches from tip to tip wing-spread and weighed twelve pounds; bill, two and three-fourths inches; folded wing, twenty-seven inches. The second bird averaged a little smaller. One stomach was empty; the other contained parts of a Black Duck.

On January 15, 1935, Mr. Nelson collected, also at Great Bay where these birds winter each year, a third Northern Bald Eagle; a beautiful, very dark male. In structure it proved to be larger than any of the few adult females of the common form in his collection; it weighed ten and one-half pounds, and the stomach was empty. The bill measured a little over two and one-half inches; folded wing, twenty-four inches.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Notes on the Black Pigeon Hawk.—Two recently published notes concerning the Black Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius suckleyi*) by Dr. G. M. Sutton (*Auk*, Vol. LII, Jan. 1935, page 79) and H. S. Swarth, (*Condor*, Vol. XXXVI, Jan.-Feb. 1934, page 40) would seem to indicate that my own notes and observations regarding this little known race may be worth recording. First, in regard to the validity of the race: "I know of no proof," says Mr. Swarth, "that the name (*F. c. suckleyi*) represents a valid, geographic race, confined within boundaries to the exclusion of other forms of *columbarius*. Most assuredly it is not of the humid coastal strip, as has been supposed. I have collected specimens of "*suckleyi*" at Hazelton and at Atlin, south-bound migrants all; it must breed somewhere in this general region, where, however typical *columbarius* also occurs."

In regard to the taking of an adult male in breeding condition at Blue River, B. C., Dr. Sutton concludes: "Our capture of this breeding bird so far inland forces us to believe 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 southern Okanagan Valley, on June 10, 1922, was not far from its nesting grounds, even though we are plainly told that this was 'not a breeding bird' (see Brooks and Swarth, l. c.)."

In the last fifteen years I have observed or taken Pigeon Hawks in the west coast region from Portland, Oregon, to the Chitina River, Alaska, and eastward in British Columbia to the Similkameen and Okanagan valleys. A breeding pair with a family from which young specimens were taken, on the Chitina headwaters—close to the Yukon-Alaska line—proved to be the eastern form, *Falco columbarius columbarius*. Birds observed at Portland, Oregon, in winter—one at very close quarters—were almost certainly juveniles of the dark form, *F. c. suckleyi*, or at least not the eastern form. Mr. Stanley G. Jewett, of Portland, Oregon informs me that of seven Black Pigeon Hawks in his collection, only one is from east of the Cascades,—this an