

killed by a passing motorist, brings to my mind the observation of two of these birds which I believe had been struck and killed by a passing automobile. I found the two Vultures lying beside the paved road near the top of a little knoll about two miles east of Warrenton, Va., on October 27, 1934. One bird was on one side of the road and the other was opposite; between them lay the carcass of a rabbit. It is my belief that these birds, intent on devouring the rabbit, had been struck by a speeding auto which came up over the knoll so suddenly and unexpectedly that they could not escape.—CHAS. J. SPIKER, *Branchport, N. Y.*

**The Rough-legged Hawk in the North Carolina Mountains.**—In Pearson and Brimleys' *Birds of North Carolina*, *Buteo lagopus sanctijohannis* is included as follows: "Recorded by Cairns as occasionally seen in winter and spring in Buncombe County. Besides this, our only record is from Blowing Rock, Watauga County, near which place one was seen on September 10, 1908 . . . by Z. P. Metcalf."

On August 14, 1935, the writers saw, and watched for nearly two hours, two of these birds on Flat-top Mountain, at Blowing Rock. They were first noted in a wide meadow, some half mile from the summit of the mountain which reaches an altitude of 4550 ft. From that point on to the observation tower at the summit, the birds were in sight from time to time, and once one of them passed over a break in the trees at no more than fifty feet above us. From the tower, views of both birds were obtained from above and below and all sides. They were hunting a long ridge, which is topped by the summit of Flat-top.

Every characteristic of the species was noted except the flapping while hovering. Both of them hovered many times, but because of the uprush of air above the peak, did so on motionless wings. The plummet like drops perpendicularly from the point of hovering were frequently indulged in. Both birds kept up an almost constant high-pitched "kree-e-e-e" call. So close did they approach the tower that several times the beak was seen to open when the call was uttered. The white patch at the base of the tail was much lighter in one of the birds than in the other, and in both, the blackish belly band was broken with streaks of whitish. No finer views could have been obtained. The birds remained for the whole of our stay at the top, and we saw them going down. Dr. Murray saw one of them two days later in the same spot.

August 14 is an exceptionally early date, nearly a month prior to the Metcalf record mentioned above, the locality being the same. The writers have worked the Blowing Rock region in summer for many years past, but this is their first observation of the species though Sprunt is familiar with it in other localities.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston, S. C.*; JAMES J. MURRAY, D.D., *Lexington, Va.*

**The Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), in Indiana.**—A Prairie Falcon was captured in Sullivan County, Indiana, about thirty miles south of Terre Haute, January 9, 1932, by a student of State Teacher's College. It was brought alive to Prof. William P. Allyn of the Zoology department of Indiana State Teachers' College in that city. He kept it about a month when it died, after a treatment of sodium fluoride for lice. He gave it to Mr. Sidney R. Esten, then of the Indiana State Department of conservation, Indianapolis. Mr. Esten made a skin of it and preserved the specimen. I know of no other record of this species for Indiana. At Prof. Allyn's request I am making this record.—AMOS W. BUTLER.

**Eggs of *Megapodius pritchardi* from Ninafou Island, Tongan Group.**—The recent acquisition by the California Academy of Sciences of three eggs of *Megapodius pritchardi* from Ninafou Island (more popularly known as Tin Can Island), Tonga