

particularly along coastal South Carolina. He records every Hawk seen on field trips. Since November 1, 1935, to date (February 1, 1936) he has seen 123 Marsh Hawks, three of which were adult! In two weeks in Louisiana in November and December 1934, a total of 176 birds were observed, eight of which were adult.

Wayne (Birds of South Carolina) states that the females and immature birds outnumber the adults fifty to one in coastal South Carolina and I have found this to be consistently the case for years.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Supervisor Southern Sanctuaries National Asso. Audubon Societies, Charleston, S. C.*

The Western Pigeon Hawk in Louisiana, Florida and Illinois.—On the occasion of a visit by Dr. H. C. Oberholser to the Chicago Academy of Sciences, some time ago, two large specimens of the Pigeon Hawk were submitted to him for identification. Both were females. One (C.A.S. 4432) was collected by A. M. Bailey, December 17, 1925, at Chenier au Tigre, La. The other (C.A.S. 4820) was collected by E. S. Hopkins, March 10, 1931, in the same locality. These specimens, which had been recorded by Bailey and Wright (*Wilson Bulletin*, Vol. 43, p. 204) as *Falco c. columbarius*, were referred by Dr. Oberholser to the form *bendirei*.

On April 15, 1934, another female (C.A.S. 6920) referable to this race was taken at Merritt's Island, Fla., by E. V. Komarek, who was at that time a member of the Academy's staff.

The circumstance that three Pigeon Hawks taken in the South were of this western form led to a further examination by Mr. Bailey of the specimens in the Academy collection. These were compared with a male Western Pigeon Hawk (C.A.S. 4431) taken on Unalaska Island, Alaska, September 25, 1922, by R. W. Hendee, and with the three birds noticed above. Thus was discovered what appears to be the first record of this subspecies for Illinois a female (C.A.S. 1849) taken by F. M. Woodruff at South Chicago, March 18, 1890.—EDWARD R. FORD, *Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago, Ill.*

The Sparrow Hawk a Pet Among the Paiutes.—During seven weeks spent last summer (1935) on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, in Nevada, two Paiute families were found keeping Sparrow Hawks (*Falco sparverius*) as pets. A family near the Agency had a young male taken from the nest before it was able to fly. It seemed in the best of condition except for one foot that had been injured accidentally, and was fed on lizards caught by the children of the family. The bird had the freedom of the house, and though unafraid, resented being handled. A finger brought too close to its head was invariably sharply pinched. The other family having a bird, lived in a remote section of the reservation. This bird was not seen at close range as it spent most of the time among the trees and bushes growing thickly about the cabin. According to the Indians themselves, Sparrow Hawks have "always" been kept as pets by the Paiutes.—ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, *Stewart, Nevada.*

Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) Breeding in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.—On June 20, 1935, while visiting the shores of Lake Michigan at Manistique, Schoolcraft Co., Mich., we located a flock of nine adult Piping Plovers along the water's edge. While we were watching them through field glasses, one suddenly began to stage the broken-wing ruse and was soon joined in the act by a second. After an extensive search we managed to capture two downy young, both of which were barely able to stand. The adult male and one of the young were collected and placed in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.—OSCAR M. BRYENS, *McMillan, Michigan* and LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Michigan.*