

Many of the birds which were in fair condition were saved as museum specimens. All birds examined were in an extremely emaciated condition, digestive tracts were empty with the exception of several Golden-eyes which contained a quantity of rubber bands and other small bits of rubber. One Merganser contained string and a mass of hair-like substance. One female Greater Scaup was completely oil soaked and scarcely able to swim.

The limiting of the open water areas reduced the possibility of feeding to a minimum, and we concluded that starvation brought about the above condition. Fortunately at this writing the weather has moderated and the thaws have made available large areas of open water for feeding.

We are much interested to know to just what an extent this condition prevailed upon the Great Lakes, particularly in our area.—O. J. GROMME, *Milwaukee Public Museum*.

Mexican Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura aura*) at Brownsville, Texas.—

While on a collecting trip to Brownsville, Texas, in the spring of 1930, I obtained three sets of eggs of the Turkey Vulture near the Rio Grande on the American side. These eggs are noticeably smaller, less marked, and of a paler creamy ground color than those of the same species that I have seen from elsewhere in the United States. They are nearly uniform in size and average 66.3 by 45.8 mm. in size, whereas the average measurements of the Turkey Vulture's eggs taken farther north are about 71 by 48.3 mm.

With this in view H. C. Blanchard of Brownsville, Texas, collected for me four Turkey Vultures during that fall. It develops that two of these are practically typical examples of the race inhabiting Mexico and Central America, *Cathartes aura aura*. Except for some fossil bones that Dr. Alexander Wetmore recently recorded from central western Texas this form of the species has never before been reliably reported from the United States.

The two specimens mentioned above are in my collection of Falconiformes; and their data are as follows:

Number A-577. Female, September 30, 1930, Brownsville, Texas.

Length of wing 487 mm.

Length of tail 235 mm.

Length of tarsus 59 mm.

Number A-579. Female, October 11, 1930, Brownsville, Texas.

Length of wing 488 mm.

Length of tail 240 mm.

Length of tarsus 62 mm.

The other two specimens collected about the same time are migrant birds of the western subspecies, *Cathartes aura teter*, recently described by Dr. Friedmann.

All these specimens have been identified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey.—HERBERT W. BRANDT, *Cleveland, Ohio*.

Additional Notes on the Prevalence of the Adult Marsh Hawk in South Florida.—In 'The Auk' (1935, p. 209) the writer gave some comparative figures on ratio of adult male specimens of *Circus hudsonius* as against females and immature birds.

Having occasion to visit south Florida again in February 1936, the writer again kept careful check on this matter. This time, the country east of Lake Okeechobee was surveyed, the route being down the eastern shore to the extreme southeastern