

rupted the proceeding. I believe that if this interruption had not occurred, she would have succeeded in leading the hawk away, and would then have escaped from it and returned to her brood.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, 48 Longview Ave., Fairfield, Conn.

King Eider taken on Illinois River.—On November 21, 1936, a young male King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*), was killed at Henry, Illinois, on the Illinois River by J. Andrews King, who presented it to Field Museum. The bird had been shot and was unable to fly; from its emaciated condition it must have been in the vicinity of Henry at least ten days. The King Eider is an extremely rare visitor to southern Lake Michigan, and this is the second bird ever recorded on the Illinois River. In 1874, an adult female was obtained at Chillicothe, Illinois (Cory, 'Birds of Illinois and Wisconsin'). Besides this record, Cory also lists a specimen shot on the Mississippi River near Keokuk, Iowa, in November 1894, and six specimens taken in Wisconsin: Racine 1, Milwaukee 4, Lake Sheboygan 1. Several more were taken off Navy Pier, Chicago, November 29, 1917, by C. W. G. Eifrig ('Birds of the Chicago Region,' by Ford, Sanborn and Coursen).—LESLIE WHEELER, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois*.

The Type of *Falco cooperii* Bonaparte.—Among the ornithological rarities which it was my privilege to examine when visiting the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris during the summer of 1933, was Bonaparte's type of the Cooper's Hawk. It is a mounted bird, the only specimen of the species, so far as I could determine, which came to the Muséum with the Bonaparte collection. It matches very closely, in fact almost exactly, the Bordentown, New Jersey, individual described by Bonaparte and figured in Plate 10, figure 1, of 'American Ornithology,' vol. 2, 1828. The only apparent differences between the plate and the mounted bird are that the latter has the head only slightly turned and the whole plumage is badly stained and discolored with soot. It is, of course, a young bird, obviously in its first fall plumage, narrowly streaked below, and is a typical example of the nominate race of eastern North America.

Written data concerning the specimen are rather meager but are pertinent. On the bottom of stand on which the bird is placed, is written, obviously many years ago: "Etats Unis Coll par l'Prince Ch. Bonaparte, C. G. 1854—1136 [that is, 1136 of the general catalogue for 1854, a year in which a great many specimens from the Bonaparte collection were incorporated into the museum collection] 608 ♂ *Accipiter cooperi* Bp. Type d' l' espèce et de la pl. Amer. Ornit. vol. 2. pl. 1." The number 608 refers to the new catalogue and this, as well as the data following, were written rather recently. Measurements as taken by me are: wing, 235; tail, 200; culmen from cere, 16.3; tarsus, 67.0; middle toe without claw, 36.0 mm. These so closely approximate those given by Bonaparte in his description that, taken in combination with the characters and attitude of the mounted bird, there would seem to be no doubt that the Paris bird is the actual type specimen.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California*.

Dusky Grouse in the Chuskai Mountains of northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico.—On June 21, 1936, a pair of Dusky Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus obscurus*) was seen eight miles southeast of Lukachukai, Apache County, Arizona, approximately four miles from the New Mexico state line, at an elevation of approximately 8800 feet on a steeply sloping, southeasterly exposed canyon wall. The vegetation was dominantly *ponderosa* pine and Engelmann spruce with underbrush of oak, aspen, *Symphoricarpos*, wild rose, cliff rose, ferns, *Cercocarpus*, and small Douglas fir.