

fowl. On Lake Lynn, a sizeable artificial lake in Monongalia County, West Virginia, among other species of ducks and geese were at least fifty White-winged Scoters. Since they were mixed in a raft of some three thousand ducks, it was impossible to make a definite count of the number of individuals of this species. On November 5, 1936, however, in a smaller flock, thirteen males of this species were counted. They were under careful observation for some time, and were raising their wings rather frequently, so that identification was made certain. There are two previous West Virginia records for this species.

SURF SCOTER, *Melanitta perspicillata*.—With the White-winged Scoters noted on November 5, 1936, were nine individuals of this species. They gave the same favorable opportunities for observation as did the last. This constitutes the first West Virginia record for this species, so far as I am aware.

AMERICAN SCOTER, *Oidemia americana*.—Two individuals of this species were noted on Lake Lynn on October 18, 1936, and a pair was carefully identified by Boggs on November 5, 1936. For this species there is one previous West Virginia record.—**MAURICE BROOKS AND I. B. BOGGS, *West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.***

Hooded Merganser nesting in Connecticut.—A Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) with six well-grown young was observed June 13, 1937, at Farmington, Connecticut. The brood was raised on a pond included in Shade Swamp Sanctuary, a wildlife area maintained by the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game. Apparently the only previously recorded nesting of this duck in Connecticut was a brood observed at Winchester about 1893 by C. H. Williams (Sage and Bishop, 'The Birds of Connecticut', p. 29, 1913, originally recorded by H. K. Job in 'The Sport of Bird Study', p. 290, 1908).—**DEAN AMADON, *State Board of Fisheries and Game, Hartford, Connecticut.***

Food and Measurements of Goshawks.—The stomachs of 294 Goshawks (*Astur atricapillus*) I found upon careful examination to contain the following: Ruffed Grouse, 40; Northern Flicker, 2; Eastern Crow, 1; Domestic Fowl, 45; Domestic Pigeon, 1; unidentified birds, 13; total birds, 102. Cottontail rabbit, 23; deer mouse, 1; chipmunk, 1; red squirrel, 4; gray squirrel, 19; shrew, 4; unidentified mammals, 8; total mammals, 60. Contained food, 156; empty, 138.

These hawks, received for bounty by the Pennsylvania State Game Commission, were shot in Pennsylvania between November 1, 1936, and April 1, 1937, the majority in November and December. Little could be learned about the grouse, other than that in the fourteen specimens where their feet were present, four did not have the usual well-worn nails, but exceedingly long ones. As would be expected, the chickens most frequently eaten were those with white plumage; these were: white, twenty-four; Plymouth barred rock, thirteen; and brown or black, eight. Only six stomachs held remains of more than one animal. Nematodes were found in eleven stomachs. Almost all of the hawks were very fat, the females considerably fatter than the males.

Measurements.—The following data were taken on Goshawks from two to nine (average five) days after being shot. These specimens from various parts of Pennsylvania were received for bounty by the Pennsylvania State Game Commission between November 1, 1936, and April 1, 1937.

Weights in grams of Goshawks with stomachs empty or holding less than half a gram of food:—

<i>Age and Sex</i>	<i>Number of specimens</i>	<i>Range in weight</i>	<i>Average weight</i>
First winter			
Males	11	651- 996	830
Females	8	838-1210	1013
Second winter			
Males	6	611- 824	760
Females	12	906-1199	1025
Third winter or older			
Males	46	668-1167	861
Females	80	693-1500	1082

Lengths of Goshawks in millimeters:—

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Number of specimens</i>	<i>Range in length</i>	<i>Average length</i>
Males	110	530- 594	553
Females	177	574- 673	614

Wing spreads of Goshawks in millimeters:—

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Number of specimens</i>	<i>Range in wing spread</i>	<i>Average wing spread</i>
Males	105	1018-1117	1071
Females	181	1099-1216	1168

—MERRILL WOOD, *Zoology Dept., State College, Pennsylvania.*

Yellow Rail at Lexington, Virginia.—Southern records of the Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) are so few that it seems well to put on record two occurrences for the Valley of Virginia. On September 29, 1937, a farmer brought a live bird to me which he had caught while mowing hay along a small stream near Lexington, Virginia. The bird was in dark immature plumage. The farmer said that there were others at the place, probably half a dozen. I kept the bird in a box over the night. Several times it uttered a rolling series of notes, not the *kik-kik-kik*, usually described, but something between a whinny and a chatter, harsh but not sharp. When I released it in the field where it had been caught, it flew a short distance to take cover under the cut hay. I was able to flush it several times, and each time the flight was short. I examined another Yellow Rail in the flesh which had been killed by an automobile near Harrisonburg, Virginia, about October 15, 1936.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Black Rail nesting in New York.—The nest of a Black Rail (*Crexiscus jamaicensis stoddardi*) was found at Jones Beach, Long Island, June 20, 1937, the first record for New York State. The young left the nest a few hours after hatching, and tried to use their wings in grasses while climbing. The nest was in fairly short grass with a few scattered rushes, near the edge of a salt marsh, though the nest itself was on the ground where it was dry.—G. CARLETON, R. KRAMER, W. SEDWITZ, O. K. STEPHENSON, *52 West 94th St., New York City.*

Key West Quail-dove in Puerto Rico.—The occurrence of the Key West Quail-dove (*Oreopeleia chryisia*) in Puerto Rico has been regarded as doubtful despite various records in the past, due to the fact that no specimens from this island were extant, and due to the possibility of confusion with *O. m. mystacea*. It therefore