

<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