

On March 18, 1937, while engaged in field work at Cape Sable with Mr. Arthur H. Howell, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, and Mr. John B. Semple, of Coconut Grove, Florida, Mr. Semple, at my suggestion, collected a male Turkey Vulture near Flamingo that, from its measurements, apparently represented the southern race. This skin was sent to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser for identification and on being advised by him that it actually was *aura* and not *septentrionalis*, Mr. Semple, with characteristic zeal, collected nine more specimens from this same area for the Biological Survey collection. Of this number, four males, taken March 25, April 1, and April 6, likewise proved to be this southern form; the remaining five were the common Turkey Vulture of the eastern United States. Further study will be necessary to determine the abundance and northern limits of *Cathartes aura aura* in southern Florida, but it would seem now that this southern race, heretofore completely overlooked in this region, is a relatively common bird, at least as far north as Miami. I am indebted to Mr. Semple for the privilege of recording the circumstances under which this species was, for the first time, definitely added to the list of birds known to occur in Florida.—THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, *U. S. Biological Survey, Gulfport, Louisiana.*

Black Vulture following aeroplane.—On March 12, 1935, as I was attending to my duck banding in my wildfowl refuge near Avery Island, Louisiana, I heard the noise of an aeroplane, and glancing up, saw what I supposed were two planes—one a little in advance of the other. As they came nearer, coming over me, I looked up and saw that what I had taken for a second aeroplane was a Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) following the plane a little below it, and about two hundred feet behind it. This bird was sailing, and kept, as nearly as I could judge, exactly the same distance behind this plane, as far as I could see it. The thing was so incredible, that I failed to make public note of it.

On December 20, 1937, at fourteen minutes of twelve, I, with my daughter, Mrs. Harold G. Osborn, whose home is in Ponca City, Oklahoma, was out in my wildlife refuge. The noise of an aeroplane attracted our attention, and my daughter said, "There are two of them—one small one a little lower and following the other." As they came nearer, I looked a second time, and saw that what we had taken for a second plane was a Black Vulture sailing at about two hundred feet behind and a little lower than the aeroplane. This bird did not flap its wings, as far as I could see it, and kept, as nearly as we could judge, exactly the same distance behind the plane as when first seen. We watched until they were both out of sight to the east. On both occasions, the plane sighted was the mail plane running between Houston and New Orleans, and the flight was from west to east. According to the Post Office Department at New Orleans, the approximate speed of these planes is from 127 to 160 miles an hour. In order to give positiveness to this statement, I am having my daughter, Mrs. Osborn, sign it with me, as I deem it a most unusual exhibition of bird speed!—E. A. McILHENNY AND ROSEMARY McI. OSBORN, *Avery Island, Louisiana.*

Black and Turkey Vultures in Westchester County, New York.—On the afternoon of May 7, 1936, following a week of steady southerly winds, I observed a Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) near the town of North Salem, at the northern end of the county. With the alternate flapping and sailing flight characteristic of the species, the bird circled several times overhead at an altitude so low that its points of identification could be established even without the aid of the eight-power binocular through which it was examined: the wings shorter and broader than in the Turkey Vulture; the circular, silvery patches on the underwing at the base of the primaries