

fish, never stopping for a second. It did not dive into the water like an Osprey, but just skimmed above the surface, grasping the fish in the talons of one foot. Never did I see the eagles immerse more than one leg. Only one bird was seen doing this at one time, while the others would wait until one made a catch and flew away; then another would go through the same procedure. This is the first time I have ever seen an eagle take a live fish from the water.—EDWARD J. REIMANN, *Box 81, Everglades, Florida.*

**Pigeon Hawk at Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.**—On November 25, 1937, while I was passing the Pea Island Coast Guard Station, Chicamaconico Island, North Carolina, in company with Grover Pitts and J. D. Asher, my attention was called by Mr. Asher to a small hawk perched on a low post near some old buildings. The bird displayed a remarkable lack of fear, permitting us to approach within thirty feet before it flew a short distance and alighted upon a low stake. It was easily identified as a Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius* ssp.).

Pearson, Brimley and Brimley ('Birds of North Carolina,' North Carolina Geol. and Economic Surv., 4: 173-174, 1919) state: "The Pigeon Hawk appears to be a rare transient in this state, our only records being October 1, 1886; April 21 and April 23, 1888; April 19, 1902; September 10, 1910; and October 4, 1914, all from Raleigh, a single specimen being taken each date. Cairns secured a female in Buncombe County on October 19, 1894."

A specimen of this species was taken by the writer near Raleigh, in April 1932, and presented to the Zoology Department, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

The identification of this hawk at Cape Hatteras is the only known record of its occurrence along the North Carolina coast.—OTIS BOYD TAYLOR, *National Park Service, Richmond, Virginia.*

**Additional notes on breeding of Black Pigeon Hawk.**—Since publication of my notes on the range and probable breeding of the Black Pigeon Hawk, *Falco columbarius suckleyi* (Auk, 52: 305-307, 1935) additional verifying evidence has come to hand. Since not only the breeding range but the validity of this race have been questioned (H. S. Swarth, Condor, 36: 40, 1934), these new notes may be worthy of record.

Because this bird was recorded as present during all months of the year on Vancouver Island as far north as Comox, British Columbia, there was a near certainty that it bred here. On June 19, 1935, a supposed nesting pair was discovered near the trail to the Forbidden Plateau well up in the heavy timber of the hills at about 2500 feet elevation. The shrill nesting cry of the birds called attention to them and the male was seen to bring food to the female on a high perch. That he did so, and that she accepted it as though it were her due, left little doubt of the relationship. A nest seemed quite certainly somewhere in the vicinity, but though I returned to the spot on the morning of June 22 and remained camped in the vicinity for two days, watching constantly, no clue to a nest could be secured. The birds were seen and heard on several occasions. Again on July 2, I returned to the scene, spending the day and part of the next on the spot, seeing a pigeon hawk once but getting no further clue to the supposed nest. The timber here was dense and tall—western cedars, western hemlocks, Amabilis firs and some huge Douglas firs—but to increase the difficulties of the situation, the Gray Jays at hand were mimicking the squeal of the pigeon hawk so perfectly as quite to confuse the problem.

Better luck attended later field operations that year (1935) when on the evening of