

or fifty American Pintail, is an adult of undetermined sex. It has been mounted and presented to the American Museum of Natural History.

The association of this duck with the American Pintail (*Dafila acuta*) is interesting because examples of the latter species are known to winter in the Bahamas and West Indies, and also because of the apparent predilection that *bahamensis* has for closely related ducks. In southern South America, for example, the Bahama Pintail commonly associates with the Brown Pintail (*Dafila spinicauda*) and the American Museum possesses a hybrid between these two species.

The fourth edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' (1931) records only two earlier occurrences of the Bahama Pintail in continental North America, namely, one on the east coast of Florida and one in Wisconsin.—ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**Blue-winged Teal in unusual numbers at Fort Erie, Ontario.**—For the past year or more it has not been unusual, during the late spring and again in the latter part of summer, to see small parties of Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*), up to six or eight in number, feeding among the shallow reedy waters of certain parts of the Niagara River near Fort Erie. Such seasonal occurrences of small numbers are not particularly surprising for the species is known to breed sparingly in relatively nearby territory in New York State, but the occurrence of a flock of from 75 to 80 in the river at Fort Erie on August 22, 1938, and the finding of what must have been that same flock swollen to an aggregate of not less than 125, in the above-mentioned reedy shallows, a few days later, on August 27, would appear to be worthy of record.—R. W. SHEPPARD, 1805 Mouland Avenue, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

**American Scoter at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.**—During a flight of several thousand ducks on the Susquehanna River, April 19, 1939, three White-winged Scoters (*Melanitta deglandi*) were seen. The ducks were mainly Scaup and Oldsquaws, with numerous Buffleheads and some Golden-eyes; Black Ducks and Mallards had preceded them by a week or two. The White-winged Scoters have occasionally been found here, as three times during May 1935. The following day, April 20, 1939, I found a female American Scoter (*Oidemia americana*) on Wildwood Lake within the city limits and a mile from the river. This American Scoter was easily identified at a distance of 150 feet with a binocular, and constitutes a first record for this locality, as far as I have learned. There is nothing to account for its presence here, except the excessive flight of ducks.—HAROLD B. WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

**Feeding habits of Black Vulture.**—On October 31, 1936, when banding Black Vultures (*Coragyps atratus atratus*) in a large, open hayfield on the east side of Avery Island, Louisiana, I noticed a three-quarters-grown skunk (*Mephitis mesomelas*) going leisurely across the field. The grass was short, having recently been cut. The trap contained that morning something over one hundred vultures, some of which had been in it twenty-four hours. One of the yearling vultures, after having been banded and liberated, alighted near the skunk which was then about two hundred feet from where I stood at my banding work. The skunk immediately stopped and raised its tail. Other vultures that were sitting around on the ground soon joined the one that was near the skunk, and when six or eight of them had gathered about the animal, one suddenly attacked it from the side. The skunk immediately discharged its musk, but this seemed to have no effect on the vultures, which, on its discharge, attacked in a mass. As soon as the attack was made, other vultures that were circling above the meadow or sitting in the trees nearby, joined the group, until