

the peninsula of Florida than in the central and northern parts and are supposedly absent from the Keys. The writer spent seven weeks, January 17 to March 8, 1938, near the city of Miami and found Black Vultures fairly common, even outnumbering the Turkey Vultures at times, from Miami south to Homestead and across the Tamiami Trail as far west as Port Everglades. They were also noted on three occasions on the Florida Keys and one specimen, a victim of an automobile on the Tamiami Trail, was examined. Identification in the field was made easy in most instances because of the relative tameness of the birds, which were often seen standing along the side of the road waiting to resume feeding after the cars had passed. Fifteen field trips were made during the seven-weeks' period and birds of this species were seen on each occasion. Black Vultures were noted on the Florida Keys during a trip to Key West, February 9, 10, and 11. Four individuals were seen in Key West on the 10th and forty birds were recorded on the round trip.

A summary of the number of individuals of this species seen on the fifteen field trips, compared with the number of Turkey Vultures, is shown in the accompanying table giving the dates and localities for each trip.

Date	Locality	Black Vultures	Turkey Vultures
January 17	Miami	20	8
January 25	Port Everglades	60	10
February 7	Tamiami Trail	40	20
February 9	Miami to Key West	15	23
February 10	Key West	4	2
February 11	Key West to Miami	25+	25+
February 16	Dade County	6	45
February 17	Tamiami Trail Region	3	5
February 19	Tamiami Trail Region	26	48
February 21	Miami	17	26
February 23	Tamiami Trail Region	14	17
February 23	Homestead	25+	25+
February 25	Homestead	25+	25+
March 7	Miami Beach	4	2
March 8	Fort Lauderdale	6	11
Total	.....	290+	292+

—JOHN C. JONES, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

**Swallow-tailed Kite in Connecticut.**—Sage and Bishop's 'Birds of Connecticut' gives three records for this graceful and unmistakable bird (*Elanoides f. forficatus*) in Connecticut: summer 1861, July 2, 1877, and June 16, 1889. All these records are for the coast of the State, on Long Island Sound. On July 29, 1938, and again two days later, an individual of this species was seen soaring over a field in Litchfield township in the northwestern corner of the State. On one occasion it was seen perched on a fence-post at close range. Flushed, it flew effortlessly over the field, gliding close to the grass the way a Marsh Hawk (*Circus*) does, possibly in search of insects or snakes.—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Litchfield, Connecticut*.

**Hawk notes from Sterrett's Gap, Pennsylvania.**—A picture of the fall migration of raptors differing in a significant way from that of Hawk Mountain on the same