

Probably the duck had been killed, or found dead on the river by the hawk. The breast and most of the belly had been removed, but the head as yet had not been touched. It was interesting to note that the hawk had not as yet eaten the eyes. I was unable to determine the physical condition of the bird before its death, but by the looks of the remains I would say that the duck had met its death within an hour or two before I found it. *Rigor mortis* had set in and the bird was cold, but as the weather was fairly cool this factor may have hastened the reaction.—WILLIAM F. RAPP, JR., *Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.*

Further notes on wintering of the Rough-legged Hawk in Florida.—In 'The Auk' (57: 564, 1940) the writer gave all the records then available for the occurrence of *Buteo lagopus sancti-johannis* in Florida, pointing out that, apparently, these had been additions to the ornithology of the State, since A. H. Howell made no mention of the species in his 'Florida Bird Life' (1932). With what has transpired since, and another winter in the background, it may be well to sum up what could be called the present status of the bird. Reference was made in the above-mentioned 'Auk' item, to an observation of the species during the Audubon Wildlife Tours about Okeechobee during the winter of 1940. This project was again undertaken in February and March, 1941, conducted by the writer, and assisted this year by Alden H. Hadley, Audubon Educational Representative for Florida. The following observations of this large hawk were made in the field on these trips.

February 1—One observed at north city limit of Okeechobee, soaring at about 100 feet, Okeechobee County (Sprunt and Jacques, F. L.).

February 7—Two observed on Fort Bassenger Prairie, four miles north of State Road 8 (Arcadia to Okeechobee) and 16 miles west of Okeechobee (Hadley), Glades County.

February 11—Two observed on Seminole Indian Reservation, Glades County, ten miles south of Road 8 and about eight miles north of Lake Okeechobee (Hadley).

February 14—One seen about fifty feet over Road 8, five miles west of Okeechobee City, Okeechobee County (Sprunt).

February 24—One seen at Worm Cove, Lake Okeechobee shore, Glades County, about six miles east of Lakeport (Sprunt). This bird was sitting in a guava bush and was approached to within about sixty feet.

Here then, are five observations, involving seven birds, though it is impossible to say how many different individuals there were. However, because of the considerable distances that separate the records, it is safe to assume that more than two are accounted for.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *National Audubon Society, Charleston, South Carolina.*

Purple Gallinule nesting in Virginia.—An article by Dr. J. J. Murray (Auk, 57: 566, 1940) calls for comment, as to the occurrence of the Purple Gallinule (*Tonornis martinica*) in Virginia since 1891. My father, H. B. Bailey, while collecting on Hog Island, Northampton County, Virginia, took a set of four eggs of the Purple Gallinule, on June 17, 1916. He flushed the bird from the nest, and this set is still in the Bailey collection. The nest had been found a few days previous with more eggs in it, was left for a larger set, but on returning to it later, he found one egg of the four left had been pecked by a Fish Crow, during the absence of the parent. No doubt the crow had secured several other eggs before the parent returned. As this was at the time, the farthest-north breeding record for this bird,