

Inasmuch as the Golovin Bay bird, with the family of three young (nos. 22615-6-7) represents the first American breeding record of the Siberian Rough-leg, and *pallidus* may be the form breeding regularly along the shores of Bering Sea, it may be well to quote in part from my field notes: July 26—"Arrived at Golovin Bay early in the forenoon, and after breakfast went to the big bluff extending away from the village several miles. There were quite a number of passerine birds about, thrushes, longspurs and fox sparrows being especially noticeable. I covered the whole mountainside looking for ptarmigan, but did not see a sign. At least three pairs of Rough-legged Hawks must be breeding along the cliffs, and I found one pair, with three young in the nest. The youngsters were just beginning to get feathers along the scapulars. The nest was in a rather inaccessible place, and was composed of small twigs, placed upon a projecting rock. We located another pair of breeding hawks, but could not find the nest, as our time was too limited."

On my return from the North, the adult and young birds were exchanged with the Milwaukee Public Museum. When it was learned that these specimens represented breeding records for North America, the officials of that institution, Director Ira Edwards and Curator O. J. Gromme, suggested the birds should be returned to The Colorado Museum of Natural History to be kept with our rather extensive series of Alaskan birds. This gesture is typical of the friendly spirit of cooperation existing among museums of the United States.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado.*

**Duck Hawk in Ohio.**—Records of the Duck Hawk in Ohio are sporadic and scattered and it is, therefore, the intent of this paper to combine as many of these as possible besides the addition of new records.

On October 4, 1940, a female Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) was shot by Ohmer Earhart in central Williamsburg township, Clermont County, Ohio. The bird was an immature specimen. It measured but 15 inches in length; the wing spread was 30 inches. Feathers of the back and rump were a bluish-ash in color, but were tipped with a narrow margin of rusty-brown; ground color of the breast and belly was light buff with dark brown streaks on the shafts of the feathers, typical of a young falcon of this species. This is the first formal record of this bird in Clermont County. We tried in vain to locate other migrants of the Duck Hawk in the vicinity where this bird was taken. The specimen was mounted and added to the zoological collection of Miami University (Oxford, Ohio).

The following are most of the Ohio Duck Hawk records:

DATE	OBSERVER	LOCATION	REMARKS
Oct. 8, 1874	Charles Dury	Auglaize Co.	Two: male and female.
Sept., 1883	Charles Dury	Hamilton Co.	Juvenile.
Sept., 1901	W. L. Dawson	Columbus	One taken from University Building.
Mar. 6, 1902	W. L. Dawson	Columbus	Hunting low over north end of Columbus.
July 31, 1930	Dr. L. E. Hicks	Little Cedar Point	
Jan. 19, 1932	Louis W. Campbell	Toledo	Chasing pigeons over downtown area.
Feb., 1922- Feb., 1934	Milton B. Trautman	Buckeye Lake	One to three birds annually.
May 30, 1937	M. B. Trautman and Louis Campbell	Little Cedar Point	

DATE	OBSERVER	LOCATION	REMARKS
Feb., 1939	Chalmer Burns	Hoppess Game Refuge Concord Twsp., Fayette County	Adult Female.
Oct. 9, 1939	Louis Campbell	Little Cedar Point	Two.
Oct. 24, 1939	W. W. Marks	One of North Islands, Maumee Bay	Banded at Marquette, Mich. by W. S. Feeney.
Oct. 28, 1940	Wm. B. Hendershot R. Alloway	Game Refuge Indian Lake	

—HUBERT BEZDEK, *Ohio Division of Conservation & Natural Resources, Batavia, Ohio.*

**Whooping Cranes in eastern Colorado.**—Since there appears to be only one specimen record (and that of doubtful validity) and no recently published sight record of the Whooping Crane in Colorado, the following note is placed on record.

On October 13, 1941, Game Management Agent Frank F. Poley of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, observed on the Kit Carson Refuge in Cheyenne County, Colorado, two large white birds with black-tipped wings which he believed to be Whooping Cranes. On that occasion the birds were flushed repeatedly and they traveled merely from one to the other of two bodies of water on the area.

On October 15, the writer accompanied Mr. Poley on another trip to the area and had no difficulty in identifying the birds as Whooping Cranes, *Grus americana*, with or without the help of nine-power binoculars. On this second day's visit although the birds could be approached no nearer than about 200 yards, they again were flushed from time to time and finally at about noon they rose to a great height and nearly disappeared from view, but, after a flight of twenty minutes, they returned to the shallow lakes.

On October 17 the writer, accompanied by photographer J. W. Jackson of Brush, Colorado, equipped with a camera having a 36-inch-focus lens, visited the area but, despite an all-day search, no Whooping Cranes were seen. Since a range-rider interviewed by Mr. Poley on the 13th said that the birds had been in the vicinity possibly four days before that time, it would appear that these Whooping Cranes had spent probably a week on this refuge area.

It is unusual and at the same time fortunate that these conspicuous migratory birds, so rare in Colorado, should have selected, out of more than 100,000 square miles comprising the area of the State, the only section of land which has been designated as a National wildlife refuge.—E. R. KALMBACH, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, Colorado.*

**Long-tailed Jaeger in New Jersey.**—On September 28, 1941, a Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*) was seen at Cape May Point, New Jersey. The bird was observed from a boat rounding the inside corner of the point and was under observation several times. Once it was observed perched on a piece of driftwood which was riding on the waves, giving an exceptionally good view of the long, attenuated tail-feathers. Present at the time were three Parasitic Jaegers (*Stercorarius parasiticus*), and it was possible to note the smaller size of the Long-tailed Jaeger as well as the extreme difference in the length of the tails. The jaegers were harassing a flock of about two hundred terns which were milling about near the point.