

Photo by Dr. Justus F. Mueller.—STANTON GRANT ERNST, *New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York.*

**Goshawk nesting in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, in 1941 and 1942.**—Although Massachusetts is outside of its common nesting range, the Eastern Goshawk (*Astur a. atricapillus*) has, since 1922, nested with some regularity in northwestern Worcester County, and in 1931 a pair raised three young in northwestern Hampden County (see Bagg and Eliot, *Birds of the Connecticut Valley*: 152–154, 1937). From intervening Hampshire County, however, no breeding record was known prior to 1941. On April 20 of that year a pair was found nest-building by John M. Black, who lives in the northwestern part of Williamsburg and likes to spend his Sundays rambling in the forest that covers the hills to the westward. The nest was remote from any house or road, near the eastern edge of the township of Chesterfield, and some 1500 feet above sea-level. It was about 50 feet up in a white pine, and seemed half-built on April 20 but completed on April 27. Both birds were solicitous on May 4, but thereafter only one adult, seemingly the female, was noted. I climbed to the nest on May 9, found three eggs, and (to establish the record) took one of them which proved to be heavily incubated. The feet of the embryo were well formed, with toes a quarter-inch long. Diligence and patience at last emptied the shell, which is preserved in the Museum of Natural History at Springfield. It measures  $2\frac{3}{8}$  by  $1\frac{11}{16}$  inches.

On May 30, the two young, still downy and timid, were photographed by J. B. Mills of South Hadley. On June 19, one of them had disappeared, and a few days later the other, now nearly fledged, was carried off by a Northampton school-boy who hoped to train it. He kept it (but failed to tame it) until the end of July when it escaped, trailing its jesses; and though it was banded (36-714706), I have heard nothing more about it.

On April 19, 1942, Mr. Black found Goshawks again! Apparently the surviving adult of 1941 had brought a new mate to the mountainside, though not to the ill-fated tree. The nest, higher than before, was in another white pine about 200 yards southeast of the former one, and almost unclimbable. To aid successful breeding, Mr. Black told nobody of this nest until the young birds left it, shortly before June 28. There seemed to be only two. On July 7, I saw one of them by itself, and Mr. Black saw the other with one parent not far from the nest tree. From the base of this tree I gathered pellets and other refuse containing remains of at least two gray squirrels, a Blue Jay, and a banded pigeon. On August 2, one young Goshawk was still near the nest.

In both years, although spring was early here, egg-laying was curiously later than one would expect, especially at such a low latitude. At Petersham, Massachusetts, well-incubated eggs were collected on April 28, 1923, and April 18, 1924, and in North Chester, four eggs had already been laid on April 20, 1931. Near Mt. Monadnock, New Hampshire, three eggs were collected on April 24, 1941 (Auk, 58: 572, 1941), probably before our Massachusetts hawk had even begun to lay. Mr. Abbott, in the record just cited, makes no mention of the Mt. Monadnock Goshawk-nesting of 1933, recorded in 'The Auk,' 51: 80, 1934.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., 31 *Dryads Green, Northampton, Massachusetts.*

**Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in St. Johns County, Florida.**—Records of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) in northern Florida are still not so common but that its occurrence in new areas should be recorded, especially when there are

so few published records from the coast of northeastern Florida. A single individual was observed perched on a telephone wire along highway No. 140 at St. Augustine Beach, St. Johns County, Florida, November 22, 1941. The bird was studied closely with 8 x 30 binoculars at a distance of thirty-five yards and the salmon-pink sides were plainly visible. The bird was flushed three times and twice it alighted on the telephone wire, but the last time it flew into a clump of scrub oak. During these short flights, the forked tail was conspicuously displayed. The writer had never before observed the species in life but the markings and flight characteristics were so evident that he has no doubt of the identification.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Round Oak, Georgia.*

**Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Pennsylvania.**—On November 22, 1942, Martin Stapleton of Rothsville, two miles east of Lititz, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, called me on the phone to say that he had seen a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher near his home. I arrived at his place in about fifteen minutes and found the bird perched on an apple tree. It was a male in full plumage with the forked tail at least twelve inches long. I photographed it with a telephoto lens and secured a fairly good picture of it. This is a new record for Lancaster County and also, so far as I know, for the State of Pennsylvania. The nearest record I can find is of one shot at Trenton, New Jersey, by Dr. Abbott in 1872.—BARTON L. SHARP, *201 North Broad Street, Lititz, Pennsylvania.*

**Oregon Junco in Ohio.**—A male *Junco oreganus* appeared at a window feeding station of a small sanctuary area bordering Oxford, Ohio, on January 7, 1943. This bird has remained in the vicinity for three months and has been seen by no less than a dozen persons, including the following professional biologists: M. W. Boesel, P. S. Crowell, Edna Drill, Mrs. M. W. Boesel, and the undersigned zoologists. The black head and throat, the convex postero-ventral border of the black area, the brown back, and the washed pink coloration of the sides clearly distinguish this bird from our common Slate-colored Junco. On January 14 this male was taken in a funnel trap and the following measurements were made:

Lower mandible .....	7 mm.	Tail .....	65 mm.
Upper mandible .....	9 mm.	Total length .....	147 mm.
Wing .....	80 mm.		

The male was banded on the right leg before he was released. On January 9, a female *J. oreganus* appeared in the same territory and has since associated with the male. The pair shows no tendency to flock with *J. hyemalis* in our area. On March 7 both birds were taken in a funnel trap and good Kodachrome photographs were obtained. The female was banded on the left leg at this time. The 1-a bands are as follows: male, right leg, no. 39-131102; female, left leg, no. 39-131103.—R. A. HEFNER AND N. T. MATTOX, *Department of Zoology, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.*

**White-winged Dove in Ontario.**—On June 17, 1942, an Indian shot a White-winged Dove (*Melopelia asiatica*) at Fort Albany, Ontario, N. Lat. 52.1°, W. Long. 81.6°, on the west coast of James Bay. The bird was brought to the writers, who were conducting field work in the area, within a few minutes of the time it was shot. It was an adult male and possessed enlarged testes. There was nothing about its plumage to suggest that it had escaped from captivity. This constitutes the first