

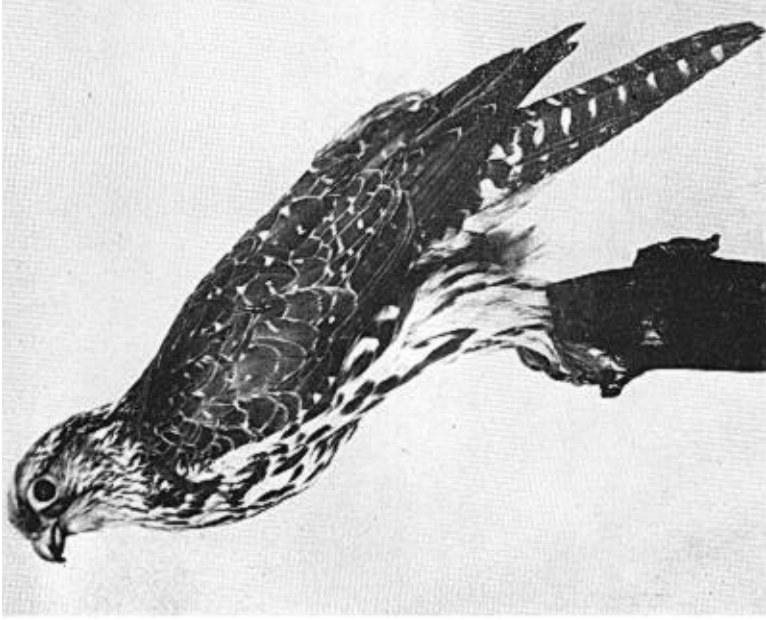
Gyr Falcon in Ohio (*Plate 14, left figure*).—Early in December, 1942, a Gyr Falcon (*Falco rusticolus*) appeared at the Stitt Game Refuge in Wood County, Ohio, where its swift flight attracted the attention of James M. Stitt. Mr. Stitt reported that its presence caused consternation among hawks of other species. The bird, which proved to be a female, was shot on December 10 and was mounted for the University Museum, Bowling Green, Ohio. Dr. H. C. Oberholser, of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, advises me that this is the second occurrence of the Gyr Falcon in Ohio, so far as known.—E. L. MOSELEY, *University Museum, Bowling Green, Ohio*.

White Gyr Falcon in Quebec.—On the afternoon of April 17, 1943, about 4 P. M. while walking in The National Battlefields Park of Quebec City, I saw a White Gyr Falcon (*Falco rusticolus*). I was walking along a road near the edge of a cliff when a hawk rose from some bushes below me and flew into the air heading towards me, enabling me to observe its very white under parts. It then turned and flew across the ravine below me, first flapping and then sailing, enabling me to observe clearly its white back and wings and long, narrow, pointed wings.

On returning home, I studied my books carefully and found this bird to agree fully as to size and other details with the descriptions of the White Gyr Falcon given by Taverner, Forbush, and Peterson. I note that Forbush states that sight records of white hawks in Massachusetts may be of albino hawks. I do not think that this could be true in this instance. In the first place, this bird was a large falcon. In the second place, we had a very late and cold spring, and while there had been a little thawing in the immediate neighborhood of the city, just to the north of us it was still wintry. Migration was very late, very few birds had arrived, and no hawks had been seen. These do not arrive until the migration is well under way. As there seem to be no record of this bird from this district, I feel that this observation should be of interest.—G. S. AHERN, *8 St. Denis Ave., Quebec, Quebec*.

The Dovekie in South Carolina.—Since the famous 'invasion flight' of 1932, the Dovekie (*Alle alle*) has not been recorded from South Carolina. That phenomenon was discussed at length in 'The Auk,' 50: 325, 1933, by R. C. Murphy and William Vogt, who listed three localities in South Carolina as recorded at that time. A somewhat similar though smaller flight occurred in December, 1936, and January, 1937, but although birds were recorded freely from as far south as Florida, none made their appearance along the South Carolina coast. This flight was discussed in 'The Auk,' 55: 85, 1938, by this writer. Previous to the 1932 invasion, there had been but one record of the Dovekie for South Carolina, that of a specimen picked up dead at Beaufort, about 75 miles south of Charleston, in February, 1909. This was recorded in 'The Auk,' 30: 429, 1913.

It seems advisable, therefore, to report that the Dovekie has again appeared in lowland South Carolina during this past winter, under circumstances apparently not connected with any invasion, and constituting an isolated circumstance difficult to explain. On December 10, 1942 (exactly ten years after the great invasion), Messrs. Edward Manigault and Fred Wehman, of Charleston, were duck shooting in the North Santee River, just above the spot where the Inland Waterway crosses that body of water. They noted four small, dark birds swimming in the water ahead of the boat and, though they headed toward them and approached closely, none of the birds took flight. Coming in among them, they hit one with a boat paddle and secured it. This specimen was turned over to the writer who made



MOSELEY: GYRFALCON IN ONTO (left figure).



LINDSKA: COOPER'S HAWK CARRYING A NEST OF YOUNG GOLDFINCHES (right figure).
Nest with a few scattered feathers.

a skin of it. The bird was a male in fine plumage but it was very thin and the stomach was empty. The four birds were seen to dive freely.

The writer kept a close watch for other records, thinking that perhaps another southward flight was in progress, but, after waiting for nearly three months, no word came from any quarter of other birds being observed or taken. No excessively cold or adverse weather had occurred previous to the arrival of the four birds listed above, and it must be taken as an isolated and inexplicable occurrence of a boreal species far south of the usual range.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston, South Carolina*.

Wood Thrush in North Carolina in winter.—On January 3, 1943, a Wood Thrush was collected at Raleigh, North Carolina. Upon skinning the specimen, it was found that the left wing joint, at the humerus and radius and ulna, was enlarged, showing that at some time previously the wing had been broken. The bird was fat and in good condition; the ovary was normally developed. The Thrush had been seen several times before by Perrin Gower, Jr., who called attention to its presence.—ROXIE COLLIE SIMPSON, *North Carolina State Museum, Raleigh, North Carolina*.

Unusual breeding records from the Chicago region.—Upon examining the published accounts, I find that the following records from my notes seem to represent more or less unusual occurrences in the Chicago region. All localities are in Cook County, Illinois, except those for the Piping Plover.

Broad-winged Hawk, *Buteo p. platypterus*.—A nest with four eggs at Palos Park, Cook County, Illinois, May 10, 1930, apparently is a first breeding record for Cook County.

Piping Plover, *Charadrius melodus*.—A nest with three eggs, May 30, 1937; one with two eggs, June 8, 1937; and one with four, May 30, 1941—all in Lake County, Illinois.

Wilson's Phalarope, *Steganopus tricolor*.—June 5, 1937, a nest with four eggs, at Hegewisch.

Barn Owl, *Tyto alba pratincola*.—At Palos Park, a nest with six eggs, June 3, 1936, gives another first breeding record for Cook County.

Long-eared Owl, *Asio wilsonianus*.—Nests with eggs or young, in Palos Park, April 15, 22, and 27, 1928; March 17, 1929; March 22, 1936; and March 19, 1937. Two other nests, dates not recorded, were found in the same period. The first of these dates appears to be the first actual record for Cook County. It is perhaps noteworthy that all of these nests were found in a very limited area.

Short-eared Owl, *Asio f. flammeus*.—Five nests with eggs or young were found in scattered localities of Worth, Palos Park, and Willow Springs in the spring of 1936—May 7 and 9, and June 10, 19, and 21, respectively. There are not more than two or three other nesting records in a half century or more and I have been unable to find a nest since the year named. These are first breeding records for Cook County.

Red-bellied Woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus*.—It would appear that the first record of breeding or breeding activity in Cook County is that of a pair of this species observed excavating a nest at Mt. Greenwood, May 1, 1939. Work continued until the 15th when the nest was abandoned.

Short-billed Marsh Wren, *Cistothorus stellaris*.—A late date is August 3, 1937, at Oak Lawn, where a nest with eight fresh eggs was found. When the nest was discovered on July 4, it was incomplete.