

variety to a collection and depict examples of protective coloration and modifications for an aerial-feeding existence. Whenever it has been necessary for me to handle these birds there was a profuse shedding of feathers, and I recall that many primary feathers were lost. It was necessary to take these birds in hand at frequent intervals and these handlings were not during the period of molt. I am inclined to believe that the shedding or "throwing" of the feathers is a result of a nervous shock caused by handling, as stated by Mr. Parks.

However, a bird that has been a captive for some time may be more or less abnormal in several ways. The physiology of a caged individual is not comparable to that of an equal at liberty. Many of the Columbidae shed their feathers when handled. A small form the Ring-necked Dove (*Turtur risorius*) sheds profusely, as does also the peafowl, in particular the Blue Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*). One morning I had occasion to catch an Ocellated Turkey (*Agriocharis ocellata*) and treat its injured leg. As I grasped the bird by the back many of the contour feathers littered the floor of the cage.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

**Additional instances of paired ovaries in raptorial birds.**—The following notes constitute additions to the author's records on paired ovaries in birds (see Auk, 45: 98-99, 1928; and 48: 117-118, 1931). No search of the literature on this subject has been undertaken.

Concerning the Goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis*, only a general statement seems necessary. The frequency of finding paired ovaries in this species suggests that this condition is the rule rather than the exception.

A Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*, taken at Lake Opeongo, Algonquin Park, Ontario, on December 3, 1930, was found on dissection to possess paired ovaries. This condition was observed in another example of this species, one taken at Grassy Narrows Lake (an expansion of the English River) in Kenora District on March 15, 1933. A third example in this species concerned a specimen taken at Grassy Narrows Lake in February, 1937. Notes made at the time of dissection state that the right ovary was approximately one-third the size of the left.

A Hawk Owl, *Surnia ulula*, taken at Bloomfield, Prince Edward County, Ontario, on November 23, 1935, was found to possess paired ovaries. The right was very much undeveloped but measured approximately seven millimeters in length, and granulation was readily apparent.

A Great Gray Owl, *Strix nebulosa*, taken at Toronto, Ontario, on February 21, 1947, was found to possess paired ovaries. The right was undeveloped, measuring approximately 3 millimeters in length, but was granular in appearance and two follicles were observed to be distinctly swollen. The more normal left ovary measured nearly twenty millimeters in length.—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto.*

**Heron mortality caused by *Eustrongylides ignotus*.**—On August 31, 1942, I sent to Dr. F. R. Beaudette, Poultry Pathologist at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, specimens of larvae taken from a Great Blue Heron, just reaching maturity. The bird had been observed by some boys who were walking along the banks of a stream in the northern outskirts of Newark. It stood on the stream bank and the boys did not note anything wrong with it. On their return a short time later the heron lay dead in the same spot, a "killy" grasped in the bill, which the bird had been too weak to swallow in its last moments.

The boys took the heron to the late Frank Mottram, a retired former taxidermist, who had presented our New Jersey Audubon Society office with many mounted

specimens. He found the body "swarming externally with lice and internally with the parasites, which had eaten through the flesh until in some cases they were puncturing the skin." Although freshly dead when Mottram received it, "the internal parts had largely liquified." Apparently the heron had wallowed in mud just before death and was heavily besmeared. Mr. Mottram cleaned and mounted the heron and constructed the case in which he presented it to the Society. He also sent me the samples of parasites, which were, in turn, submitted to the pathologist for identification.

In the first week of August, 1947, Mr. Charles T. Ragot of Rutherford, N. J., telephoned me one evening asking advice as to the case of a Black-crowned Night Heron he had captured. From his description of conditions, I suspected an infestation of *Eustrongylides ignotus* and urged Mr. Ragot, in case the heron died, to get it into the hands of the pathologist as quickly as possible. The report from the pathologists' office to Mr. Ragot, under date of August 8, 1947 reads:

"The bird which you sent to our laboratory died of a verminous peritonitis. The intestines were pierced in many places by a worm which resembles *Eustrongylides ignotus*. As a result of this it was impossible for any food to pass through the intestinal canal and adhesions bound the intestines together to an extent that it was impossible to dissect them free without cutting the worms. In addition, an unidentified fluke was found in the esophagus."

Apparently herons become infested with this parasite through eating infested fish, the natural host of *Eustrongylides ignotus*.—B. S. BOWDISH, *Demarest, New Jersey*.

**White-throated or Bat Falcon in Nuevo León, México** (Plate 18).—My friend Dr. Edward Fleisher, of the faculty of Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, visited various localities in the State of Nuevo León, México, from February 16 to 28, 1945. From the 19th to the 28th his base was Linares, a locality about 200 kilometers south of the Río Grande (80 kilometers south of Monterrey) along the main México City highway. I had visited this place briefly myself in 1938 and 1939 and had investigated its bird life somewhat more than casually in 1941 (see Sutton and Pettingill, 'Birds of Linares and Galeana, Nuevo León, México,' Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., No. 16, November 22, 1943). To me the most interesting species Dr. Fleisher discovered in this district was the Bat Falcon or White-throated Falcon, *Falco albigularis* Daudin, a small, handsome bird of prey which I have never seen north of the general vicinity of Victoria, Tamaulipas (see Sutton and Burleigh, 'A List of Birds Observed by the 1938 Semple Expedition to Northeastern Mexico,' Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., No. 3: 27, April 5, 1939). Dr. Fleisher was fortunate enough to come upon an exceedingly unsuspecting pair of the birds which may have had an eyrie on the railroad bridge which spans the Río Camacho just north of Linares. Here he saw a single bird on February 20 and two birds (more than likely a pair, to judge from the discrepancy in size) on February 23. On the latter date, approaching by way of the bridge itself, he was able to walk within about 30 feet of the birds, which were perched on the cross-bar of a telephone pole. They did not take alarm even when he stopped to look at them directly. The photo was taken with a Contax camera with 135 mm. lens attached. The print here reproduced was made from a Kodachrome transparency.—GEORGE MIKSH SUTTON, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

**Egrets nest along Colorado River** (Plate 18).—On the Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuge there are considerable areas between Topock, Mohave County, Arizona, and Needles, San Bernardino County, California, consisting of flooded dead screw bean (*Prosopis pubescens*) and mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*) brush. The brush