

**Large Set of Eggs of the Western Red-tailed Hawk.**—I received a letter a short time ago from a former club member, Mr. O. F. Beekman of Wasco, Kern County, relative to the finding of an abnormally large set of *Buteo borealis calurus* which I thought might be of interest to CONDOR readers. The nest was found April 14, 25 feet up in a large cottonwood tree and contained two newly hatched young, two pipped eggs, and two eggs far advanced in incubation. I have heard of a number of sets of five eggs, but this is the first one of six.—LAURENCE PEYTON, *Fillmore, California, May 28, 1918.*

**Supposed New Record for Central Kansas.**—On June 10, 1918, while collecting near Solomon, in eastern Saline County, Kansas, I found a nest containing three eggs of the Painted Bunting (*Cyanospiza ciris*). I have spent several years collecting in this part of Kansas and have never noted the bird here before although I am quite familiar with the species, having collected it near Bartlesville in northern Oklahoma. Upon finding this nest I knew that I had made an important record, so returned three days later and collected the set and the female bird. The male was not seen. The eggs were highly incubated at this time. The identification is made certain by the fact that the female is distinctively colored on the back, a bright greenish olive, and because the eggs are well spotted, all the other species of buntings laying plain unspotted eggs.

Mr. A. K. Boyles, a taxidermist of Salina, Kansas, only a few miles west of here, stated to me that he had never known of the occurrence of this species in central Kansas. He is also familiar with the bird, having noted it in northern Oklahoma. Extreme southern Kansas (Barber and Comanche counties) seems to be the northernmost previously recorded locality (Goss, Bds. Kansas, 1891, p. 492).—A. J. KIRN, *Solomon, Kansas, July 20, 1918.*

**Bird Notes from Admiralty Island, Southeastern Alaska.**—The last winter has been a hard one in this section. It was all winter weather since last Thanksgiving, with snow ten feet deep the end of March. This was by far the worst winter I have ever seen here, and I believe that ninety percent of the deer will have died. In regard to recent papers in THE CONDOR about the migration of horned owls to the Puget Sound region, here too they have been numerous. The rabbits all died in the interior last year (1916), and the lynx and owls have all been moving to the coast during the last two years. They have almost cleaned up the grouse and ptarmigan, and the lynx are now doing well on mallards, etc. Last fall I shot three *Bubos* around the house, and a visitor shot one that had just killed a mink. An acquaintance, a reliable man, was trapping around Icy Point last fall and winter, and he says that he killed more than twenty owls with clubs or by throwing his trapping hatchet at them. He saw a great many more, some of them sitting around and hooting in broad daylight. One that he killed was eating a loon, not dead yet, one was eating a gull alive, one was eating a squirrel, one was eating another owl which was not dead yet, and one was eating a mink. Mink are very scarce, supposed to have been killed off by the owls. He found an eagle eating an owl, and I, myself, saw near a deer carcass signs that an eagle, presumably, had killed and eaten a white owl. I killed a very large Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in January at Mole Harbor, Admiralty Island. He had been trying to catch a duck until it was so wet and weak that I ran it down on the flats. The owls all left Mole Harbor when the snow began to pile up in December. There is a territorial bounty of fifty cents on eagles, and over three thousand have been killed. The Alaska Council of National Defence is striving to have bounties placed on bears and all sea birds.—ALLEN E. HASSELBORG, *Juneau, Alaska, March 29, 1918.*

**A Late Nest of the Swainson Hawk.**—A nest of *Buteo swainsoni*, examined by the writer on the 12th of July, 1918, was found to contain two eggs which were apparently fresh. The bird was incubating. The eggs were entirely unmarked. A subsequent visit on July 20 disclosed only an empty nest, with no hawks in sight. The eggs were probably destroyed by men who had been at work in an adjacent field. The nest was well up toward the top of a cotton-wood tree on the bank of the Teton River, beside a ford. I first discovered it on July 7, when the bird was upon it, but I did not then climb up to examine it.

This is much the latest nesting date that has come to my attention. Incubation is usually begun in this locality (southeastern Teton County, Montana) during the last