

I studied it some more on its new perch and then, wishing to see it in flight again, I tossed several stones into the shrubbery at the base of the tree. A number of times I threw before it flew, and then it circled four times above me, straightened out and disappeared upstream, back towards the woods. I wondered after seeing this Snowy Heron if it was not one of the flock that the boys had seen on July 28. I made several inquiries afterward, and found one boy who had seen a single Snowy Heron near where I had seen mine. It was probably the same one, as he had seen it two days later.—GRANT HENDERSON, *Route 6, Greensburg, Ind.*

The Turkey Vulture in Southern Arizona.—A recent article (WILSON BULLETIN, XLVI, pp. 93-95, 1934) by Margaret Morse Nice, stating that only three Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) were seen on a motor trip of 678 miles in Arizona proved a distinct surprise to me. She does not give the route travelled, but judging from the time of year she started I would guess that she covered the cooler, northern part of the state. Apparently here the Turkey Vulture is not common. I feel that she would have encountered many more had she traversed the hot, southern portion of Arizona.

My observations, confined to the Tucson area, are as follows: During the summer of 1932 I made thirteen weekly trips from Tucson to Oracle, a distance of thirty-five miles. The highway leads through practically nothing but Lower Sonoran desert, the elevation being about 2,400 feet at Tucson and reaching 4,500 feet at Oracle, where the Upper Sonoran oak belt begins.

Turkey Vultures were counted only on the morning, out-going trips, a total of ninety-three birds being recorded. The average was about seven birds per trip, making one bird to each five miles. The largest number seen was eighteen birds on August 28, the smallest one bird on August 21 and September 4. It is very evident that the variation was extreme. A person who drove by on August 21 would have reached a very erroneous conclusion in regard to the actual distribution of these birds.

The food available along the highway consisted chiefly of jack rabbits, round-tailed ground squirrels, Texas Nighthawks, and a few small birds, all of which had probably been killed by passing automobiles.

Observations for 1933 and 1934 were not so extensive. However, from my home in the Rillito Valley, I could look out almost any time of the day during the summer months and count four or five Turkey Vultures circling about. Binoculars would often reveal several more in the distance. A few times I have noted as many as twenty birds over one spot. On May 30, 1933, ten Turkey Vultures were seen on a trip to Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mountains, about thirty-five miles south of Tucson.

So far as I can see, in the Tucson area, there has been no change in the status of the Turkey Vulture since 1931.—ANDERS H. ANDERSON, *Route 2, Box 105-C, Tucson, Ariz.*