

A Red-tailed Hawk Caught by Hand.—On September 1, 1935, in Cheboygan County, Michigan, I caught an adult Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis borealis*) with my hands. I discovered the bird sitting on a stump in a large clearing. Keeping a stub of a tree between the hawk and myself, I began to stalk it. Having its back to me made the bird less difficult to stalk. When within a few feet of it, I noticed that the hawk was periodically dozing and preening its feathers. There was good reason for this, for on the stump lay a half-eaten Red Squirrel. When within almost touching distance of the hawk, it apparently heard me, for its body stiffened and it turned its head toward me. At that moment I stood stark still. When the bird turned its head away from me, I caught it. The hawk was very much surprised and frightened upon finding it was caught. While looking it over for any possible injuries, the hawk shook hands with me by driving its talons deep into my hand. I immediately put it down on the stump, where it flew to a tree a short distance away. The hawk appeared to be in good condition. The only other instance of a hawk being caught by hand that I have heard of is that of an Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*).—JOHN J. STOPPLET, Toledo, Ohio.

Additions to "Bird Life of a Transient Lake in Kentucky".—Since the publication of my article under the above title in the September, 1929, issue of the WILSON BULLETIN, there have been four seasons when this lake, caused by an overflow from an underground river system, has remained long enough to attract many species of water and wading birds. In 1932 the lake remained for a little less than a month during late March and early April. In 1933 it became quite large and remained until May 26, but in 1934 all the water had disappeared by May 5. For the third time in over a century, in 1935 the water remained all through the summer, that is until the early days of September.

In my original list there were thirty-two species of water and wading birds. This list has now grown to fifty-six species. The twenty-four species added since 1927, the year of my former study, are as follows:

1. American Egret. First seen in 1933; rather common in the late summer of 1935.
2. Black-crowned Night Heron. Rare in 1934 but common in 1935.
3. Blue Goose. Five stayed for a month on the lake in March-April, 1933.
4. Baldpate. Seen in small numbers in 1933, 1934, and 1935.
5. Shoveller. Common to abundant in 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935.
6. Redhead. A few recorded in 1934.
7. Ring-necked Duck. Fairly common in 1934 and 1935.
8. Lesser Scaup. Common in 1932 and 1933; abundant in 1934 and 1935.
9. American Golden-eye. A few seen in 1932, 1934, and 1935.
10. Old-Squaw. Two recorded in 1935.
11. White-winged Scoter. Rarely seen in 1934 and 1935.
12. Surf Scoter. A few in 1934.
13. Florida Gallinule. One recorded rarely in 1934. In 1935 I found eight young and several adults.
14. Piping Plover. Plentiful near the end of the 1933 season.
15. Golden Plover. Two records in 1935.
16. Ruddy Turnstone. One record in 1935.
17. Black-bellied Plover. One record in 1933.