

feet. It appeared to be in the juvenal plumage and showed no molt in the flight feathers.

We examined about 75 to 100 of the Broad-winged Hawks closely enough to determine that at least 95% of the birds were subadults. Almost all had conspicuous gaps in the tail and wings. Most individuals had molted the number 4 rectrices, and many also showed a gap in the number 1 (central pair) position. Gaps in the remiges most often appeared at about the number 4 or 5 secondaries, number 4 or 5 primaries and number 8 primaries.

We had seen no Broad-winged Hawks during the late afternoon of the previous day when we drove about 6 miles along the west shore of the island. We have visited Washington Island at about the same time in 5 of the previous 8 years and have seen no more than a few Broad-winged Hawks on any of these visits.

Broad-winged Hawks normally migrate into and through Wisconsin in late April and early May. The fall movement occurs almost entirely in the last half of September. On the basis of nests that we have observed and from data given in Bent (1937. *U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 167:254), breeding individuals of this species should have young on the nest in late June in Wisconsin. Broad-winged Hawks in the juvenal plumage apparently breed only rarely (Burns, 1911. *Wilson Bull.*, 23:139-320). It would appear that this unusual movement was composed of nonbreeding individuals, at least the majority of them subadults.

The U. S. Weather Bureau at Green Bay, Wisconsin, some 80 miles SSW of Washington Island, reported WSW to SW winds of 8 to 18 knots between 0800-1300 hours on 26 June. The previous day was characterized by light westerly winds (mostly less than 10 knots), while NW winds of 15 to 20 knots predominated on 24 June. All 3 days were relatively cool and there was considerable sunshine. These conditions are conducive for the formation of updrafts and hence good flying weather for soaring birds.

The configuration of the Door County peninsula, tapering from 24 to 5 miles wide along its 70-mile length, is such that it would act as a trap for water-shy northbound or northward-drifted migrants. The shore of Lake Michigan acts as a guiding line leading northward to Door County for water-shy eastbound or eastward-drifted migrants. The weather on the day of observation and on the 2 days preceding it, while not atypical for this period, was appropriate for producing a concentration of hawks at the tip of the Door County peninsula. When the birds arrived at the straits separating Washington Island from the peninsula, they apparently had sufficient altitude to cross the 3.2 miles of open water. Once on the wooded island, the birds apparently could not gain sufficient altitude by soaring to permit further easy overwater crossings.

Since the winds were southwesterly on the day of observation, it is impossible to say whether the hawks were actively migrating northward or were being drifted northward. This observation would seem to indicate, however, that a considerable number of Broad-winged Hawks were moving in late June in northeastern Wisconsin. Perhaps many subadult nonbreeding Broad-winged Hawks migrate considerably later than the adults or possibly these individuals spend the summer doing a certain amount of wandering.—HELMUT C. MUELLER, *Dept. of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison*, AND DANIEL D. BERGER, *Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Route 1, Cedar Grove, Wisconsin*, 25 March 1964.

Fall foods of Mourning Doves in central Virginia.—This report summarizes the analysis of 238 crops of Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) from the Piedmont Region of central Virginia. Crops were collected from doves killed by hunters in Sep-

TABLE 1
FALL FOODS OF 238 MOURNING DOVES IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

Food item	Aggregate volume	Aggregate per cent
Corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)	54.3	45.4
Spurge (<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>)	13.4	13.6
Pokeweed (<i>Phytolacca americana</i>)	7.3	9.3
Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia</i> sp.)	6.2	6.6
Sorghum (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)	3.6	3.7
Foxtail (<i>Setaria Faberii</i>)	2.6	2.9
Paspalum (<i>Paspalum ciliatifolium</i>)	2.3	4.8
Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>)	2.1	2.3
Three-sided mercury (<i>Acalypha</i> sp.)	1.6	1.5
Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	1.1	0.6
Spurge (<i>Euphorbia dentata</i>)	0.9	0.8
Panicgrass (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)	0.8	1.1
Mallow (<i>Sida</i> sp.)	0.7	0.2
Croton (<i>Croton</i> sp.)	0.5	0.3
Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria Ischaemum</i>)	0.4	0.9
Milkpea (<i>Galactia</i> sp.)	0.3	0.1
Korean clover (<i>Lespediza stipulacea</i>)	0.2	1.1
Paspalum (<i>Paspalum laeve</i>)	0.2	0.9
Lady's thumb (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>)	0.1	1.3
Vetch (<i>Vicia</i> sp.)	0.1	-
Rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>)	0.1	-
Pigweed (<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.)	0.1	0.3
Panicgrass (<i>Panicum verrocosum</i>)	0.1	0.2
Panicgrass (<i>Panicum</i> sp.)	0.1	0.3
Buttonweed (<i>Diodia teres</i>)	0.1	0.3
Nutrush (<i>Scleria reticularis</i>)	0.1	0.1
Unidentified seeds	0.5	1.0
Trace species ¹	0.2	0.4
Animal remains	tr	-

¹ *Paspalum* sp., *P. setaceum*, *Panicum scribnerianum*, *Setaria viridis*, *Sorghum halepense*, *Polygonum* sp., *P. pensylvanicum*, *P. punctatum*, *Rubus* sp., *Cassia* sp., *Oxalis* sp., *Euphorbia corollata*, *Abutilon Theophrasti*, *Cornus florida*, *Plantago* sp., *Erechtites hieracifolia*.

tember, October, and November 1959. Materials in the crops were analyzed by the aggregate volume method recommended by Martin, Gensch, and Brown (1946. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 10(1):8-12). The writer acknowledges the generous assistance of Neil Hotchkiss, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, and Professor A. B. Massey, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, in the identification of certain food items.

The seeds of 42 plants in the crops were identified (Table 1). Sixteen of these were present as trace amounts. Animal remains were insignificant. Eight plant species comprised 92% of the sample. Three families, Gramineae, Euphorbiaceae, and Phytolaccaceae, include all but 9% of the sample. Four kinds of cultivated grains were taken,

and corn was by far the most important single item of the doves' food. These results are in general agreement with the findings of similar studies in other regions.—JAMES L. CHAMBERLAIN, *Department of Biology, Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, 13 April 1964.*

Southerly occurrence of Clark's Nutcracker.—The very recent paper "The 1961 Irruption of the Clark's Nutcracker in California" by Davis and Williams (1964. *Wilson Bull.*, 76:10-18) reminded us of a 1961 observation of a Clark's Nutcracker that should be worthy of public record.

On 16 November 1961, one adult Clark's Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*) was seen flying southeasterly over Mexican Highway 40 in the pine-oak forests of the Sierra Madre Occidental of southwestern Durango a few miles to the east of a highway monument known as Puerto Buenos Aires. This species has been observed for years in the Sierra Nevada of California by all of us, so it was readily identifiable. Other species seen in this area, the Steller's Jay, Mexican Chickadee, Pigmy Nuthatch, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Gray Silky Flycatcher, Green-tailed Towhee, and Chipping Sparrow, were all, for the most part, similar to those species seen in nutcracker range in California.

This location lies over 500 miles to the south of El Paso, Texas, and thus constitutes a significant range extension in the Sierra Madre Occidental from previously known Mexican records in Baja California, Sonora, and Nuevo Leon ("Distributional Check-List of the Birds of Mexico," *Pac. Coast Avifauna*, 33:119).

The timing of this observation fits nicely with the nutcracker irruption dates reported by Davis and Williams, for the irruption was well under way into the southern United States by late September and early October 1961 (loc. cit.:10). Further, during this irruption which lasted into the spring of 1962, nutcrackers were seen far from their normally known range in such states as Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas (loc. cit.: 13).—FRED G. EVENDEN, 7805 *English Way, Bethesda, Md.*, AND A. J. AND L. B. ARGANTE, 7246 *Fair Oaks Blvd., Carmichael, California, 10 May 1964.*

Attempted Robin predation by crow.—On an early June (1953) afternoon in a wooded area of the U.S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Maryland, I observed a flying Common Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) being attacked by two, possibly three birds. Because the crow appeared to be carrying something in its beak, I observed it carefully. It alighted in the top of a tall (40-50 feet) deciduous tree and paused a few moments before flying away again. In leaving the branch, it lost considerable altitude and suddenly dropped the object in its beak. As I picked up the young bird, a Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), I noted the time as 1520. Subsequently, I found the bird to weigh 53.7 g. It seemed dazed and paralyzed by the fall, and died at 1645. Hartman (1946. *Auk*, 63:59) gives the mean body weight of 14 adult Robins as 79.7 ± 9.1 g.

These notes became misplaced during my return to civilian life following active Naval duty and only recently came to light. It is hoped that this delay in no way invalidates the observation.—KENNETH W. PRESCOTT, *New Jersey State Museum, Trenton, 23 December 1963.*

House Sparrow with a bill abnormality.—An unusual bill abnormality was noted in a female House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) collected by W. Hesse at his banding station in Burnaby, British Columbia on 20 October 1963. The maxilla was strongly decurved, and its right side had grown downward, resulting in a lateral surface with the