

A Sight Record of a Greenshank in Central New York: On the shores of Onondaga Lake on August 30, 1962 Mrs. Jean Propst noted a strange shorebird feeding with some Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*). In general appearance it was similar to a yellowlegs, appearing somewhat larger and more heavily built than a Lesser Yellowlegs. The bill was distinctly upturned, heavier than that of a Lesser Yellowlegs, shorter and more upturned than that of a Greater Yellowlegs (*T. melanoleucus*). Upperparts greyish, with white margins to the feathers but the white markings were far less conspicuous than in the yellowlegs. Center of the throat clear, but definite grey speckling on the sides of the neck and breast. Rest of the underparts white, legs greenish-grey. In flight the pattern was similar to a yellowlegs but the white of the rump appeared to extend further up the back.

The bird was observed at a range of about 40 yards in excellent light using a 20x balscope. It appeared in all respects to be a Greenshank (*T. nebularia*). One of us (D.B.P.) had had considerable experience of this species in Europe.

This species was recorded by Audubon from the Florida Keys (Bent, Life Histories of North American Shore-birds, Part 1, p. 309, 1927) but this record is not accepted by the A.O.U. list committee in the 5th section of the Check-list of North American Birds (1957). Thus there appears to be no accepted record for this species for North America.

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Turkey Vulture Nesting in Cattaraugus County: In southern New York, in unglaciated parts of Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties, there are several places 1900 to 2350 feet above sea level where thick beds of Conglomerate Rocks outcrop. These usually weather out in blocks as big as an average-size house and produce what are commonly called, in this area, "Rock Cities." Among these outcroppings, weathering forms many shallow caves and crevices.

We have had indirect evidence that these rocks were being used as nesting sites by Turkey Vultures. On July 27, 1957 Eugene H. Donahue found a molted secondary among the rocks near Knapp Creek, N. Y. Terry L. Moore, in August 1960, found two Turkey Vultures near a conglomerate rock outcropping about six miles south of the N. Y.-Pa. line and about 5 miles west of Bradford, Pa. The behavior of these birds indicated immaturity.

Direct evidence of Vulture nesting was obtained on June 23, 1962 when George Charles of Allegany, N. Y. found two young covered with white down, six and one half miles NNW of Allegany (Cattaraugus Co.) on Chapel Hill among conglomerate boulders. Charles guided Eaton to the nest site July 8. At this time we estimated the young to be about the size of Leghorn pullets (perhaps two pounds), white except for the black remiges which protruded from the down on the wings. When a pole was pushed into the cave to flush them into a net, they hissed vehemently. The cave at this time was odoriferous, but not as much as it was a month later. One bird was photographed.

On Aug. 5 the contour feathers were erupting and visible beyond the down. The flight feathers were perhaps two thirds their full length. One bird was caught, banded, and again photographed on this date.

On Aug. 15 the other bird was caught and banded. The wing spread measured 63 inches. The birds had moved to a new cave about 100 feet from the original cave and appeared to be about ready for flight.

On Aug. 19 Charles visited the area and saw one young bird (now indistinguishable from the adult except for black skin about its head) jump up on a large rock and glide away, disappearing through a hole in the tree canopy.

On Sept. 2 Charles saw four vultures soaring along the hill in the vicinity of the nest.

According to the literature, Turkey Vultures, along with other Carolinian species, began invading New York in the 1920's and early 1930's, particularly in the lower Hudson Valley (Deed, F. F.—Proc. Linnean Soc., N. Y. Nos. 58-62, 1951), and near