

listen to its call notes, etc. Later, the bird was shot in their presence by a youthful "hunter." Fortunately, they realized the interest of the specimen and preserved it. The area in which the bird was found, and in which it seemed to be making a satisfactory living, is typical of much of this section of the Gulf Coast—a level terrain of white sand, thickly grown with evergreen oaks of several dwarf species. It was in just such a spot, and only 20 miles to the eastward, that I secured another desert species, Palmer's Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre palmeri*), some years ago (Auk, 49: 484, 1932).

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*).—A specimen of this species, the only one known from Florida, was taken by me at a point about eight miles northeast of Pensacola, September 28, 1941. It is now in the collection of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

Howell (Florida Bird Life: 475, 1932) includes the Philadelphia Vireo in his hypothetical list on the basis of 'sight' records of mine of April 18 and 19, 1919, and October 6, 1926. I did not see another until October 2, 1938, when, in a patch of live-oak woods northeast of Pensacola, I shot one and lost it in the undergrowth. Three years later, in the same spot (and I believe in the same tree!), I succeeded in securing the specimen that is the subject of this note.

Since that time, this vireo has been noted on several occasions in the Pensacola region, and it should now be considered a regular, though very rare, spring and fall migrant through extreme western Florida. The dates of recent observations are: March 29, 1942, one bird reported by Alan C. Sheppard (a competent observer, who had aided me in securing my specimen a few months earlier); October 1, 1944, four birds, two at a time in widely separated localities, were seen by me and other members of my party; and October 8, 1944, one bird seen by the same party.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, 2006 East Jordan St., Pensacola, Florida.

Notes from Idaho.—It may be of interest to record that I have recently seen Starlings in numbers in and about American Falls and Aberdeen, Idaho. Later, on February 10, I observed them on the R. V. Swanson ranch about four miles west of Pocatello. There were about 75 of them in a flock of approximately a thousand Brewer's Blackbirds and Redwings. Again, on February 16, I counted 36 in the same vicinity.

On February 17, while I was in the company of Mr. Victor Jones, Dean John R. Nichols, and Dr. C. W. McIntosh, Jr., two Starlings were collected, making the first authenticated record of the species in Idaho. The birds were rather shy and extremely difficult to approach, keeping well out of range during most of the afternoon when we were watching them.

I was also fortunate on February 16 in seeing a large female Duck Hawk take a hen Mallard in a very spectacular flight east of the Swanson ranch. The Duck Hawk rose from a fence post and soared up several thousand feet with no indication of hunting. Then it made several half-hearted swoops at several large flights of ducks milling around local grain fields. Finally, a rather small group of Mallards rose beneath the falcon and started away down wind from it. In one long stoop the falcon singled out a hen, later observed on the ground, and killed her with two blows, the first of which seemed to knock her about in the air and the second to finish the kill. I watched the falcon plume the duck and begin to eat it before I left.—HAROLD M. WEBSTER, JR., Pocatello, Idaho.

The Barbets—Errata and Addenda.—The paper which the author presented on the barbets in The Auk, 62: 542–563, 1945, went to press while he was overseas.