

of foraging birds, which included Myrtle Warblers, visited the nearby pines, it joined them and was not seen again.

Possibly the unusual environmental conditions (abnormally low temperatures and a consequent shortage of insects) caused the Myrtle Warbler to form a winter "territory," and when conditions returned to normal (*i.e.*, temperatures increased) the bird reverted to the more typical flock-foraging behavior.—GLEN E. WOOLFENDEN, *Biological Sciences, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida.*

Three Unusual Raptor Records from Wyoming.—Although the Broad-winged Hawk, *Buteo platypterus*, breeds as far west as central Alberta (A.O.U. *Check-list*, 1957), McCreary (*Wyoming Bird Life*, 1937) made no mention of this species in Wyoming. During the week prior to 23 May 1961 an immature female Broad-winged Hawk was observed on several occasions in a cemetery just east of the University of Wyoming campus, Laramie, Wyoming, at an elevation of 2,400 meters. On 23 May 1961 the bird was captured and placed in the collection of that university.

McCreary lists the Richardson's Pigeon Hawk, *Falco columbarius richardsonii*, as a "moderately common" migrant in most of Wyoming and as a summer resident in the northwestern part of the state. In the writer's experience this species is not a common migrant in the Laramie area. Breeding pairs of Richardson's Pigeon Hawks have been reported only once or twice in Wyoming (McCreary, 1937; Glen A. Fox, pers. comm.). A nest, definitely determined to be that of *F. c. richardsonii*, was found in a Douglas Fir on a steep canyon wall 10 km east of Laramie on 1 June 1961. The nest contained five eggs. Both adults were very demonstrative during the presence of the observer. On 4 July 1961 the nest was revisited, and it contained one large downy young approximately three weeks old. The young bird was unexplainably absent four days later although the adults were still present. This represents the first breeding record of this species in southeastern Wyoming.

While the Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus anatum*, has been reported from Wyoming on several occasions (McCreary, *op. cit.*), during two years of field work on the Prairie Falcon, *Falco mexicanus*, the writer had failed to record a single observation of the Peregrine. Beebe (*Condor*, 62: 145-189) expressed the opinion that Peregrines are limited in arid regions by the detrimental effects of low atmospheric moisture. Indeed, breeding Peregrines are extremely rare in Wyoming. Migrants are also apparently very uncommon. However, on 6 September 1961, a subadult female was observed for several hours just west of Laramie. This bird was unusually dark and large and was seen a week later in the same locality. During both observations a Prairie Falcon appeared, once chasing the Peregrine. On 14 September 1961 another Peregrine was seen west of Laramie. This bird was in the typical plumage of an adult female.—JAMES H. ENDERSON, *Department of Zoology and Physiology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.*

Loggerhead Shrike Kills House Finch.—On 15 January 1961, while travelling south on Ganesha Blvd., Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, a Loggerhead Shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus*, was observed carrying a freshly killed female House Finch, *Carpodacus mexicanus*. When observed, the shrike crossed the road in front of my automobile, and was only capable of flying approximately one meter above the ground due to the prey it was carrying.

When the House Finch was examined, the body was still warm and lesions were observed in the neck region.—MURRAY M. EELLS, *Science Department, Azusa High School, Azusa, California.*