

a group of three and perhaps four Eskimo Curlews appeared again on Galveston Island, Texas (Don Bleitz, *Western Bird Bander*, 37: 42-45, 1962, mimeo.). Many observers, among whom was Dr. George H. Lowery, Jr., saw the birds and aided in successful efforts to photograph them. A truly fine example of several photographs secured by Mr. Bleitz is reproduced herewith through his courtesy (Figure 1).

Finally, still another Eskimo Curlew was seen on 11 April 1963 on the same sand flat south of Rockport, Texas, where Mrs. Hagar had seen one in 1950. Many observers saw this bird (Webster, *Aud. Field Notes*, 17: 418, 1963).

Three of the observers named above, George G. Williams, Lovett E. Williams, Jr., and Victor L. Emanuel, realized the possibility that the birds they saw could have been Least Curlews (*N. minutus*), a small Asiatic species that has never been recorded in North America. It was proper to consider that contingency in the case of any one of the curlews observed, but the number of observations reported herein makes such a possibility so remote that it can be discounted. The strongest argument against the possible occurrence of the Least Curlew is the fact that all the curlews reported have followed the ancestral migration route of the Eskimo Curlew, northward through Texas in spring and southward along the Atlantic Coast (or over the ocean) in fall. The probability that any vagrant or vagrants of the Least Curlew had "discovered" and faithfully followed that route is beyond credibility.

Here, then, in 32 years, a species that was considered in 1929 to have become extinct has been observed and recorded eleven times—six times on the coast of Texas and five times on the Atlantic coast. This presents incontrovertible evidence that there is still a small breeding nucleus somewhere in the far north. The Eskimo Curlew may yet escape from danger!—FRANCIS M. WESTON, 2006 East Jordan Street, Pensacola, Florida, and ELLISON A. WILLIAMS, 27 Limehouse Street, Charleston, South Carolina.

Records, obtained while banding, of birds unusual in southeastern Oregon.

—Bird banding on the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge south of Burns, Harney County, in southeastern Oregon has continued to yield unusual records. Some of these were published in 1962 by me and David B. Marshall (*Condor*, 64: 162-164, 1962). Since that time, other noteworthy records have been made and are reported herein. All except that of the Red Phalarope were obtained at refuge headquarters. The last was taken at the Double-O unit of the refuge, an area located about 25 miles west of headquarters. Identification of all specimens was verified by Dr. John W. Aldrich and Mrs. Roxie C. Laybourne of the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at the U. S. National Museum in Washington, D.C., and the skins were deposited in the Bureau collection.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*).—On 25 June 1961 a female was taken in a mist net. Although thousands of Wilson's Phalaropes (*Steganopus tricolor*) and several hundred Northern Phalaropes (*Lobipes lobatus*) were in the vicinity, careful scrutiny with a spotting scope and binoculars of numerous phalarope flocks did not disclose any more Red Phalaropes. This species has been found previously in interior Oregon, but always in fall or winter (G. Alderson, *Condor*, 63: 97-98, 1961). Among previous records, that farthest removed from the coast was of one seen by S. G. Jewett near Summer Lake, 70 airline miles west of here (A. Einarsen, *Murrelet*, 22: 36, 1941). This is the first published summer record of the species occurring inland in Oregon, and is also the easternmost report for Oregon.

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*).—This species was first recorded in southern Oregon in 1960 (Kridler and Marshall, *op. cit.*: 163). In 1961, others were banded

on 5 May, 22 August, and 14 September. The May record is the first published spring record for southern Oregon as well as the second record of the occurrence of this vireo in that part of the state. In 1962 seven more were banded, and four of these were captured in the same mist net within a few minutes of each other on 16 June. Four more were banded and two collected in the period 4 to 14 June 1963.

Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*).—A female (USNM no. 479637) was taken on 12 June 1963. This constitutes the first known record of the species in Oregon. Another was netted on 15 October 1963. After comparing this bird with a skin in the refuge museum, I took color photographs and the bird was banded and released. The photographs are in the refuge files.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*).—I banded and released a male on 24 October 1961. Two days later it was recaptured and released. On 2 May 1963 I closely observed a male in full breeding plumage just outside a refuge office window. I saw it again the next day, and on 4 May I pointed it out to members of Dr. Charles Quaintance's ornithology class from Eastern Oregon College. This May bird provides the first spring record of the species in Oregon. The two birds constitute the third and fourth published records for the state, and all were obtained in the same group of trees here (Marshall, *Condor*, 61: 55, 1959; Kridler and Marshall, *op. cit.*: 164).

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).—A female (USNM no. 478486) taken on 4 June 1961 was identified as a member of the subspecies *S. a. aurocapillus*. On 13 June 1963 I captured, banded, and released another bird of this species. As far as I can determine these are the only Oregon records.

Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*).—I took a male (USNM no. 478475) on 9 May 1961. It was referred to the subspecies *S. n. notabilis*. On 15 September 1962 I banded and released two more. The only other published record for Oregon is that of a male collected by Reed Ferris near Beaver in western Oregon on 26 August 1931 (I. N. Gabrielson and S. G. Jewett, *Birds of Oregon*, Corvallis, Oregon State College, 1940).

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*).—The first published record for southeastern Oregon was that of a female that I collected here on 8 September 1960 (Kridler and Marshall, *op. cit.*: 164). In 1961 I banded a female on 6 June for the first summer record in this part of the state. Four were banded in that year, seven more in 1962, and one in 1963. The latest fall date among these records is 16 October 1962.

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*).—On 2 June 1963 a male in full breeding plumage was frightened into one of my nets by Mr. William Bechtel of Sparks, Nevada. It was characteristic of the western race *P. c. pallidior* and now bears USNM no. 479638. This is the first known record of its occurrence not only in Oregon, but in the Pacific northwest.

Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*).—I took a male (USNM no. 478849) on 3 November 1961. Gabrielson and Jewett (*op. cit.*: 537) considered this species a permanent resident of western Oregon with a range extending to the east slope of the Cascade Mountains. They stated that one specimen was taken by L. Miller in 1899 in the Blue Mountains of Wheeler County in north-central Oregon. However, Dr. Alden H. Miller (letter) tells me that the specimen, now in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California in Berkeley, is a Cassin's Finch (*Carpodacus cassinii*) and not a Purple Finch as had been reported. Therefore, this 1961 specimen is the first published record for a Purple Finch in Oregon east of the Cascades.—EUGENE KRIDLER, *U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 835 Akumu St., Kailua, Hawaii*.