

A specimen of the Golden-cheeked Warbler from Florida.—On 24 August 1964, R. Reynolds and H. W. Kale, II, collected a warbler of the genus *Dendroica* near St. Petersburg (4.8 miles north and 1.9 miles west of City Hall) in Pinellas County, Florida. The bird was prepared as a study skin by Sievert A. Rohwer (original number 280). Later examination showed the specimen to be a Golden-cheeked Warbler, *D. chrysoparia*, which hitherto had been recorded in the United States only from Texas, the state which encompasses its entire breeding range. Although the event was cited in *Audubon Field Notes* (19: 32, 1965), its uniqueness and some additional facts obtained warrant further notice.

The gonads were not detected, but Warren M. Pulich, who is studying the species (see *Aud. Field Notes*, 19: 545–548, 1965), examined the specimen and agrees (pers. comm.) that in plumage it resembles a male. Rohwer recorded the skull as incompletely ossified, and the weight as 9.1 g with little fat. The stomach contents were determined by Kale to include lepidopteran larvae (possibly two or three), one anthribiid and one curculionid weevil, a few spider fragments, and many unidentified insect fragments.

The specimen was collected half a mile northeast of Sawgrass Lake on an open sand ridge dominated by sand live oak, *Quercus geminata*. The area apparently resembles the breeding habitat described by Pulich (*op. cit.*) as containing little or no understory beneath ash juniper interspersed with Spanish, live, and shin oaks and other deciduous trees.

Golden-cheeked Warblers leave their breeding grounds in south-central Texas early; although later sight records exist (Pulich, *op. cit.*), the latest specimen record for the state is 15 August. Apparently the species winters in southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, and migrates through eastern Mexico (A. C. Bent, *U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull.* 203, 1953). Although heavy rainfall, followed by a drop of seven degrees in the maximum daily temperature, occurred in St. Petersburg on 20 and 21 August, weather maps for the two weeks preceding 24 August show no widespread climatological disturbance that might account for the appearance of an individual almost 1,000 miles east of its normal migratory route. The only previous record of a Golden-cheeked Warbler outside of its normal range is a sighting on St. Croix, Virgin Islands, on 23 November 1939 and 8 January 1940 by H. A. Beatty (*Auk*, 60: 110, 1943). The Florida specimen resides in the University of South Florida collections.—GLEN E. WOOLFENDEN, *Department of Zoology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida.*

Fossil owls from the Hagerman local fauna (Upper Pliocene) of Idaho.—In the summers of 1962, 1964, and 1965 field parties led by Claude W. Hibbard of The University of Michigan Museum of Paleontology collected fossils from the Glens Ferry Formation in Twin Falls County, Idaho, just west of the Snake River near Hagerman. Among the several hundred avian fossils recovered from these deposits are four specimens of owls, one of which represents a new species. Previously reported birds from the Hagerman local fauna are aquatic forms (A. Wetmore, *Smiths. Misc. Coll.*, 87: 1–12, 1933; P. Brodkorb, *Wilson Bull.*, 70: 237–242, 1958), as are most of the birds of the present collection.

The most reliable potassium-argon date for the Hagerman local fauna, which has been assigned to the Upper Pliocene by Hibbard *et al.* (p. 512 in *The Quaternary of the United States* [H. E. Wright, Jr., and D. G. Frey, eds.] Princeton, Princeton Univ. Press, 1965), is 3.48 ± 0.27 million years (J. F. Evernden *et al.*, *Amer. J. Sci.*, 262: 191, 1964).