

is possibly a consequence of nest destruction during or immediately prior to egg-laying, accidental placement of eggs, or lack of synchronization of nest building and egg-laying. I find accidental placement of the Sage Sparrow egg to be the most plausible of the alternatives, especially in view of the overlapping of the Black-throated Sparrow territory by three Sage Sparrow territories.

I thank Fred A. Ryser for reading the manuscript and making valuable suggestions. Research was supported in part by a University of Nevada Summer Fellowship.—JOHN R. GUSTAFSON, *Department of Biology, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 89507. Present address: Refugio State Beach, Route 1, Box 257, Goleta, California 93017.* Accepted 20 Sep. 74.

Extension of winter range of *Telmatodytes palustris waynei* to Georgia and Florida.—The A.O.U. Check-list (1957) states that the winter range of the population of Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris waynei*) breeding in Virginia and North Carolina coastal marshes extends "south to southeastern South Carolina (Charleston)." Several records published prior to the Check-list's appearance showed this race wintering considerably farther south in Georgia and northern Florida. For example, the late Ivan Tomkins collected a specimen on Oysterbed Island near Savannah, Georgia in October 1932 (Tomkins 1936). Sprunt (1954) added this race to the Florida list on the basis of specimens Samuel Grimes collected in Duval County in May, October, December 1932, and January 1933. Based on these records Burleigh (1958) considered *waynei* to be of casual occurrence in winter on the Georgia coast south to northern Florida.

In Georgia I collected seven specimens of this race (all determined by the late T. D. Burleigh) while conducting research on the resident race *griseus* in coastal marshes near Sapelo Island, McIntosh County, on the following dates: 14 November 1958, 23 October 1959, 1 January 1960, and 4 March 1961 (Kale 1965). On 5 October 1958, E. Collum and I collected two *waynei* at Lake Sinclair, Baldwin County, nearly 200 miles inland in central Georgia.

The late Herbert L. Stoddard gave me 23 specimens of Long-billed Marsh Wrens that hit the WCTV television tower at Tall Timbers Research Station in north Leon

TABLE 1
RACES OF LONG-BILLED MARSH WRENS COLLECTED AT WCTV TOWER,
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA¹

Date	<i>T. p. palustris</i>	<i>T. p. waynei</i>
26 April 1963	1	0
1 May 1961	0	1
14 May 1963	0	2
19 September 1962	1	0
2 October 1958	0	1
4 October 1958	1	6
5 October 1958	1	0
6 October 1958	1	1
14 October 1961	4	3

¹ A sample sent to University of Georgia for lipid analyses. A total of 85 *Telmatodytes palustris* were collected at this tower from October 1955 through September 1966 (Stoddard and Norris 1967) and these included at least two additional races, *T. p. iliacus* (Stevenson and Baker 1970), and *T. p. dissaeptus* (Stoddard, pers. comm.).

County, Florida between 1957 and 1963. Over half of these I determined to be *T. p. waynei*, the others were identified as the more northern nominate race (Table 1). In central Florida at least 14 *waynei* specimens have been picked up under the WDBO-WFTV television tower near Bithlo, Orange County (northeast of Orlando), by W. K. Taylor—3 on 30 September 1970, one on 25 September 1971, and 10 on 8 October 1971. Although these birds were undoubtedly migrating towards a wintering ground farther to the south when they struck the tower, this point is the southernmost record for *waynei*.

The collections reported here, and those cited from the literature, definitely establish the wintering range of *T. p. waynei* to extend at least south through Georgia and into central (and possibly southern) Florida.

I am grateful to Walter K. Taylor for the use of his wren data, and to Roxie Laybourne for subspecific determinations of the Bithlo specimens, now deposited at Florida Technological University and the U. S. National Museum. This research was supported by NIH Grant No. AI-06587 and is contribution No. 363 Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory.

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Short-eared Owl robs Marsh Hawk of prey.—On 5 July 1974 at 2030 on the Buena Vista Marsh in Portage County, Wisconsin, we watched an adult Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*), rob an adult female Marsh Hawk (*Circus cyaneus hudsonius*) of her prey. The hawk, hunting low over a field, caught a small mammal within 300 m of her nest. She rose to clear a willow clump on the way back toward her nest. An owl burst up from the willows and, rolling over on its back, grabbed the prey from beneath the hawk and flew off with it. The hawk, at first startled, took chase. The owl, still carrying the prey, turned and stooped at the Marsh Hawk. Both birds circled up and made shallow stoops at one another for about 2 min. The owl maintained a height advantage with neither bird striking the other. They got farther and farther apart. The owl then returned to the ground with the prey, possibly to feed one of its young that was perched nearby. The hawk perched on a scrub willow momentarily, then took wing again and stooped several times at the young Short-eared Owl. At last the Marsh Hawk left and disappeared behind