

Breeding Record of Pacific Godwit.—Among sets of eggs recently added to my collection there is one of the Pacific Godwit (*Limosa lapponica baueri*). It consists of three eggs collected by an Eskimo girl in July, 1928, on the Ashookto River about 100 miles southeast of Barrow, Alaska. The nest was on dry ground away from the water and was composed of dry root fibers and moss of reddish color. Both the male and female were snared at the nest and are now (nos. 42956-57) in the collection of Dr. Louis B. Bishop, Pasadena, California.—WILSON C. HANNA, Colton, California, November 14, 1929.

Two More Victims of the Cowbird.—Two species can be added to those listed by Friedmann (*The Cowbirds*, 1929) as hosts of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) in any of its various races. Both of these instances were recorded at Azusa, California, in the territory of the Dwarf Cowbird (*M. a. obscurus*).

In 1927 I found a Green-backed Goldfinch (*Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus*) incubating three of its own eggs and one of the cowbird's. The eggs were later abandoned before they had hatched.

In June, 1928, I observed an almost full-grown cowbird following, and being fed by, a pair of Black-tailed Gnatcatchers (*Poliophtila californica*). This latter species is one of the very smallest birds known to be successfully parasitized by the Cowbird.—ROBERT S. WOODS, Azusa, California, December 3, 1929.

Some Night Observations on the Western Horned Owl.—During the winter of 1928-29, two Western Horned Owls (*Bubo virginianus pallescens*) were repeatedly observed to be ranging along a cottonwood-bordered creek a few miles east of Aurora, Colorado. In the months of January and February they occupied widely separate parts of their territory, and neither had any regular roosting place. One of the owls was unusually dark, dusky predominating in the plumage, and was rather fearless for a bird of this species, not flying until a person was within 100 feet or closer. The other bird was of a distinctly lighter coloration, having the normal amount of buffy for this variety, and was much more fearful. From later observations it was concluded that the former was a female and the latter a male.

From the latter part of February onward, the female showed an attachment to a certain dense group of trees, always roosting in one of them during the day, and often not flying until the observer was directly beneath its perch. Since December, hooting had been heard, and on March 16, 1929, the female was heard to call at intervals of one-half to three minutes for one and one-half hours during the late afternoon.

There were eleven Magpie nests, varying in age and degree of dilapidation, in the locality preferred by the owl. On March 23, the female was sitting on one of the oldest of these, about 25 feet from the ground, in a tree located on the southern edge of the timber. After nightfall the nest was watched from behind a fallen tree about 200 feet distant. At 7:35 p. m., the male came to the nest and a conversation of deep *whoo-whoo's* followed, lasting for ten seconds or more. Also one of the birds uttered a shrill *chee-chee-chee* call. Then, after flying from tree to tree in the vicinity of the nest for a few minutes, the male departed.

A single young owl was hatched during the third week of April. From numerous observations made in the daytime, it was evident that the dark-plumaged bird did all of the incubating.

On the night of April 27, the female was hovering the young. At 7:00 p. m. a muffled *chee-chee* began coming from the nest, with, occasionally, a harsh rasping note. After about five minutes, the mother owl arose, stood on the edge of the nest for a second, and then flew away over an open field to the south, uttering the rasping call as she went. The notes of the young bird became louder and more continuous, resembling the cheeping of a young chick. At 8:05 p. m. the mother returned, evidently with some small article of food, for the owlet was silent from then on. The mother bird remained silently hovering the young until observation was discontinued an hour later.

On May 23, the ear tufts and wing feathers of the owlet were well developed. At 9:30 p. m. the mother owl appeared on the nest, where she and the young were