

Summer Occurrence of the Goshawk in Idaho.—In the 1931 edition of the A. O. U. Check-list I note that Idaho is not mentioned in the ranges given for either form of the Goshawk, *Astur atricapillus atricapillus* or *A. a. striatulus*. In the Clearwater Mountains of the St. Joe and Little North Fork drainages I find that the occurrence of one of the two forms during the summer months is usual enough to give fair evidence of the probability of their breeding in this locality. On July 27, 1930, I shot an immature male which I took to be the western form, and the following sight records have been noted by me during the summer months: July 6, 1921, one; June 6, 1922, one; July 27, 1930, two, one collected; July 28 to August 13, 1930, one seen every few days; July 27, 1931, two; August 8, 1932, two; August 10, 1932, one; August 20, 1932, two. During September and October the Goshawk is usually one of the commonest hawks in the heavily timbered areas, and it is usually present to some extent throughout the winter.—R. L. HAND, *Avery, Idaho, October 6, 1932.*

Burrowing Owls Occupying Unusual Quarters.—Near Dixon, Solano County, California, on October 15, 1932, I found Burrowing Owls (*Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea*) occupying holes other than the usual underground quarters.

Much of the hay in that section had been cut and raked into small piles averaging some three feet in height, and the piles had been left in more or less regular rows throughout the fields. In one field which I visited, I frightened a Burrowing Owl from the ground at the base of a hay pile, and about an hour later, as I approached another pile of hay in an adjoining field, another owl flew up from its base. Prompted by the fact that each of these birds had scolded me for disturbing them, I investigated the points from which they had flown and found that they were both occupying holes which had been burrowed into the hay. Jack rabbits were present in good numbers, and while many of their shelters were simply forms in the hay, others were holes neatly rounded out by gnawing and digging to a depth of two or three feet into the bases of the piles. Two of these well-formed holes the owls were using for quarters.

About the entrances was the usual accumulation of pellets, excrement and a few feathers which had been shed by the owls. I dug into the hay at each of the holes and found in the slightly enlarged chambers at the ends of the burrows, similar evidences of occupancy such as were scattered about the ground outside the entrances. There was no evidence that the burrows had been used for nesting last spring, it being doubtful if the hay had been harvested and burrows made that early in the season. Quite likely, too, the hay piles will have been used as forage by stock prior to the next nesting season. If left intact for a sufficient period I see no reason why these hay homes would not serve satisfactorily as breeding quarters.

The pellets in and outside the cavities consisted primarily of the remains of Jerusalem crickets (*Stenopelmatus*).

Such quarters as these in the clean, dry hay, it would seem, should prove to be more attractive and comfortable than the usual subterranean domiciles.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California, October 26, 1932.*

Distributional Notes from the Northwest Coast District of California.—During the summer season of 1932 I have twice had occasion to make brief collecting trips into the northwest coast redwood belt of California. Observations of certain species of birds, either while en route or in camp, prove to constitute additions to the knowledge of avian distribution in that region.

Of minor importance are the observations of Pygmy Nuthatches and a Crossbill in the vicinity of Fort Bragg, Mendocino County. Pygmy Nuthatches (*Sitta pygmaea pygmaea*) were noted three miles southwest of Fort Bragg on August 27. The previously recognized northern limit for this nuthatch on the coast was at Mendocino City, about eight miles to the southward (Grinnell, *Pacific Coast Avifauna*, no. 11, 1915, p. 162). The nuthatches evidently range continuously through the coastal forest of Bishop pine (*Pinus muricata*) and doubtless follow this favored forest tree north of Fort Bragg as far as Inglenook, the northern limit of Bishop pine on this section of the coast. On the same day, inland, fourteen miles southwest of Fort Bragg, a Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra* ssp.) was noted in open Douglas fir timber in a region formerly forested with redwoods. Records appear to be few for this nomadic species in this part of the state.