

Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) caught among rose branches. This bird was in a weakened condition and unable to fly. I stroked it until it ceased to struggle in my hand, then dug an opening in the snow under a fallen willow clump over which hung the bushes, placed the bird within the inclosure and threw in a handful of rose hips. To my surprise, it started to eat one, but had difficulty in swallowing in its weakened condition. I cut up a couple of days' rations before going on my way. The following morning I returned but the bird was gone, also most of the hips. After releasing the waxwing, I neither saw nor heard the solitaire.—C. W. LOCKERBIE, *Salt Lake City, Utah, April 15, 1939.*

The Snowy Plover in Colorado.—The first Snowy Plover (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*) recorded from Colorado was a female (C. M. N. H. no. 20014) taken in Adams County, April 26, 1939, by A. M. Bailey and R. J. Niedrach (Condor, vol. 41, 1939, p. 216). On May 20 and 21, 1939, the undersigned with Lloyd Triplet were working Nee Grande Reservoir, a large, shallow lake in Kiowa County, when ten of these plovers were observed, and two were collected. As the birds gave every indication of nesting, Brandenburg and Triplet returned to the same area on June 5 and again found several pairs of plovers on the broad beach. They watched one pair that seemed especially solicitous, and succeeded in finding the nest, seventy-five yards from the water, which contained three fresh eggs. Just as the eggs were located, a band of several hundred sheep was driven toward the water, directly in line with the nest; as sheep water regularly during the summer, it is probable that few beach nesting birds are able to hatch their young. That a few plovers nested successfully was proved, however. Another trip was made to the reservoir on September 16; five snowy plovers were observed on one strip of beach, and the two collected proved to be birds of the year, one being scarcely able to fly. It must have been hatched in August, and because of its small size could hardly have flown from another reservoir; it probably was the result of a second attempt at nesting.

The measurements in millimeters of the three adult Colorado specimens are as follows:

16370	♂	May 20, 1939	Eads, Kiowa County	W. 105; B. 13; Tar. 23
20014	♀	April 26, 1939	Barr, Adams County	W. 106; B. 15; Tar. 29
20188	♀	May 20, 1939	Eads, Kiowa County	W. 106; B. 14.5; Tar. 24

—ALFRED M. BAILEY and FRED G. BRANDENBURG, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, November 1, 1939.*

A Correction.—In 1932 I recorded in the Condor (vol. 34, p. 143) the taking of a female Harris Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi*) by R. Young, near Bardsdale, Ventura County, California, April 9, 1929. Further examination of this specimen shows it to be a female Swainson Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) in the dark plumage.—SIDNEY B. PEYTON, *Fillmore, California, December 4, 1939.*

Migrating Vesper Sparrows at Santa Cruz, California.—On August 21, 1939, I was watching birds along the shore from the West Cliff Drive in Santa Cruz, California, when I noticed that the sparrows flitting from grass clump to beach aster near the edge of the cliff were neither Nuttall Sparrows nor Song Sparrows. Though the streaking of the under parts suggested either Song Sparrows or Savannah Sparrows, the fact that they showed white outer tail feathers when they flew made either identification impossible. I watched them for some time through eight power binoculars and am convinced that they were Vesper Sparrows (*Poocetes gramineus*), evidently in migration. The cliff at that point was almost bare of vegetation and the birds kept within a few feet of the edge of it. There were six or seven birds in the group.—AMELIA S. ALLEN, *Berkeley, California, December 8, 1939.*