

was seen standing close to one of the larger Black-bellied Plovers. Even with this excellent chance for comparison between the two species the Golden looked exceptionally small. The bird was collected at once and proved to be a typical female *Pluvialis dominica fulva* in fresh fall plumage. It compares almost exactly in size and color with two females in the writer's collection from South Rinkin Island and Roqugo River near Tokyo, Japan, and with others in the U. S. National Museum. So far as I can ascertain, this race of the golden plover has not been recorded from Oregon before.

Limnodromus griseus hendersoni. Interior Dowitcher. On receipt of a paper by Dr. Robert Orr on the subspecific status of dowitchers in California (Condor, 42, 1940:61-63), I lost no time in studying the dowitchers in my collection. Of the 14 skins available from Oregon, 8 are in full spring plumage, 4 are fall birds of the first year, and 2 are August adults changing into winter plumage. Seven of these birds are unquestionably of the interior race, *L. g. hendersoni*. Five are spring adults from Astoria, Clatsop County, and two are immature males taken in August on the coast of Lincoln County, Oregon. Five of these birds, four adults, and one immature, were recently compared with skins in the U. S. National Museum and were found to match this newly described interior race.

Stercorarius longicaudus. Long-tailed Jaeger. On page 604 of the "Birds of Oregon" we stated in regard to this bird that there are no "existing specimens so far as we have been able to learn." This was our reason for placing this species in the hypothetical list. On September 8, 1940, Mrs. W. B. Holden of Portland, while walking along the ocean beach near Delake, Lincoln County, Oregon, found a juvenal female in first fall plumage in a dying condition. The bird was brought to Portland and presented to me. On September 21, 1940, while Mrs. Jewett and I were patrolling the ocean beach about three miles south of Seal Rocks, Lincoln County, Oregon, we saw a lone Long-tailed Jaeger in juvenal plumage standing on the beach just at the edge of the surf at low tide. It allowed a close approach and was studied with binoculars at a distance of about 50 feet, which allowed me to identify the bird to my own satisfaction. Having no gun, the bird was not taken. Returning along the same beach on September 23 we found a perfectly fresh juvenal female jaeger dead on the beach within 100 yards of where the specimen was studied on the 21st. Size and plumage were the same, and we have every reason to believe it was the same bird seen two days before. Both these birds were prepared as study skins and are now in my collection.

Tyrannus vociferans. Cassin Kingbird. On page 605 we mentioned the sight records of this species by A. W. Anthony at Beaverton and by Dr. A. G. Prill in the Warner Valley and decided that these records were unsatisfactory because no specimens were taken. Recently an unrecorded specimen of *Tyrannus vociferans* was sent to me by the collector, Overton Dowell of Florence, Oregon, in whose collection the specimen now reposes. The label reads "male?," but as the primaries are not at all attenuated and as there is no trace of the orange-red crown, I am inclined to believe that the bird is a young female. It was collected by Overton Dowell at Mercer, Lane County, Oregon, on August 4, 1935, and is the first authentic specimen of the species taken in Oregon.

Sayornis nigricans nigricans. Black Phoebe. This is another species in the hypothetical list, page 605; it was placed there because we believed the records of Newberry and O. B. Johnson to be unsatisfactory. Again credit is due to Mr. Overton Dowell for placing before us an Oregon-collected specimen of *Sayornis nigricans nigricans*, a new bird for the State. Mr. Dowell collected the bird on his ranch at Mercer, Lane County, Oregon, on June 1, 1936. It is now in his collection at Florence, Oregon.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, September 25, 1941.*

The Black Pigeon Hawk in Colorado.—A beautiful adult Black Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius suckleyi*) (Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist. no. 22391) was collected December 14, 1940, by Lloyd Triplet at Weldona, Morgan County, Colorado. As the bird was so far from its normal range and was the first of its race to be taken in Colorado, the skin was submitted to Messrs. George Willett, Stanley Jewett, and Herbert Friedmann, and all concurred in the identification.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, October 1, 1941.*

A Raptor Tally in the Northwest.—A peculiar localization of raptors was observed last summer in the course of a 350-mile motor trip through Utah, Nevada, and Oregon. The trip covered the period from July 20 to August 8, 1941. All raptors sighted from the car were tallied. The daily totals appear in figure 11. Leo K. Couch and J. Paul Miller helped make the tally.

The tally varied from none to 98 raptors per day, and averaged one raptor for each 10 miles of daylight travel. The tally does not include vultures, and it omits owls seen by headlights at night.

The daily totals show five concentration areas, all of which were on state or federal refuges, and all of which showed good stands of grass. These were the only areas of well grassed open country we saw. Most of the intervening terrain was overgrazed and devoid of perennial grasses, and it was devoid of visible raptors.

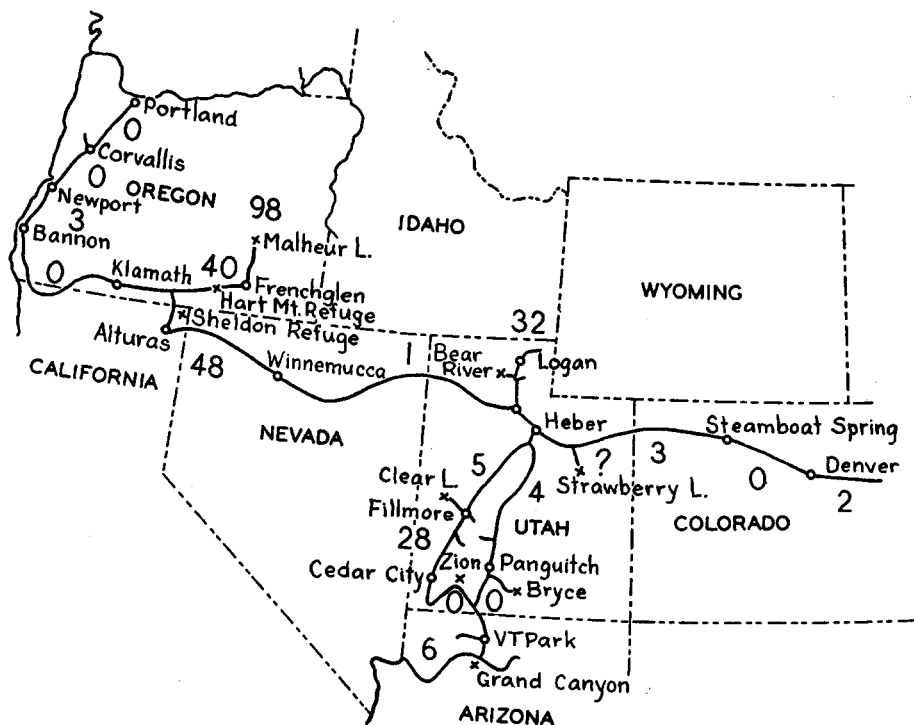


Fig. 11. Map of states in which raptor tally was made, showing route of travel and daily totals.

The highest daily tally was on the Malheur Waterfowl Refuge, Harvey County, Oregon. It included 31 Marsh Hawks, 37 Swainson Hawks, 14 Short-eared Owls, a few Sparrow Hawks and Red-tails, and a Prairie Falcon.

On the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge, Lake County, Oregon, we encountered an extraordinary concentration of Short-eared Owls. In 16 miles of night-driving between Hart Mountain and French Glen, Leo Couch tallied 320 Short-ears. The same 16 miles, plus some additional mileage, yielded 37 by daylight. These owls evidently had gathered to feed on a high population of mice, and presumably had gathered on the road at night to catch mice crossing in the open.

The total daytime tally of 294 raptors seen during the trip breaks down by species as follows:

Sparrow Hawk	87	Ferruginous rough-legged Hawk	7
Marsh Hawk	58	Goshawk	3
Swainson Hawk	48	Duck Hawk	1
Short-eared Owl	37	Prairie Falcon	1
Buteos, unidentified	33	Burrowing Owl	1
Red-tailed Hawk	18	Total	294

No Horned Owls were seen alive, but frequent dead ones, apparently juveniles, were noted along highways, especially in cuts on hilltops. The owls, scavenging on motor-killed rabbits, could not, in such locations, note the approach of cars from a distance. The walls of the cut probably further handicapped their escape.—ALDO LEOPOLD, *Madison, Wisconsin, October 25, 1941.*

A Second Record for the Calaveras Warbler in the State of Montana.—To date, so far as known, there is only one record of the Calaveras Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi*) in Montana (see Saunders, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 14, 1921:145), and none from Gallatin County (Saunders, *Auk*, 28, 1911:26-49). It seems worthwhile, therefore, to record the collecting of another representative of this species in the state. The bird, an adult female, was captured at 9:30 p.m., September 22, 1941, after it had flown through an open window into a lighted room at Bozeman, Gallatin County. It is now no. 532 in the collection of Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana.—ROBERT W. HIATT, *October 3, 1941.*