

encountered on January 25, 1941, in the trees and shrubs along the Jordan River near the Jeremy Ranch, west of the Cudahy Packing Plant, Salt Lake County, Utah. Three males and two females were taken as samples. Other specimens collected in recent years from small flocks are a female, taken on November 27, 1942, two miles west of Bountiful, 4300 feet, Davis County, and two females at the Belnap Ranch, 4260 feet, 2 miles north of Hooper, Weber County, collected on December 25, 1942.

Melospiza melodia merrilli. Merrill Song Sparrow. Several wintering Song Sparrows have been collected in recent years but with one exception they represent the breeding race, *moniana*. The exception, a male, was taken at the Belnap Ranch, 4260 feet, 2 miles north of Hooper, Weber County, Utah. Although not typical, it seems referable to the race *merrilli*.

Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis. Eastern Snow Bunting. A specimen was collected by Ellis R. Wilson on November 29, 1939, at his home at Bountiful, Davis County, Utah. Another specimen of this species that has been in the collection of the University of Utah for several years is a male, taken by A. V. Hull, November 13, 1932, at the mouth of the Bear River, 18 miles west of Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah. Johnson (Wilson Bull., 47, 1935:160, 294) reports Snow Buntings from the Provo area.—WILLIAM H. BEBLE and AARON ROSS, *Department of Biology, University of Utah, April 15, 1945.*

Cock Roosts of the Texas Nighthawk.—In the Condor for 1938 (196-197), Pickwell and Smith have called attention to separate congregations of males of *Chordeiles acutipennis texensis*, assemblages which they called "cock roosts." They did not determine the relationship of these males to females breeding in the same locality. My own experience with such roosts is not extensive but such as it is suggests that they are composed in part at least, and possibly altogether, of unattached, non-breeding birds. In combination with the notes on cock roosts I have included some observations on tree roosting since this custom has seemingly received little or no attention.

My first encounter with a cock roost was at Buena Vista Lake, in Kern County, California, a Lower Sonoran Zone locality where the Texas Nighthawk is a common summer visitant. Under date of June 21, 1921, my notes record the following: "In going through a piece of dry pasture land, dotted with occasional willow clumps and some scattering mesquite, I found quite a gathering of Texas Nighthawks in one of the smaller groves. There were about a dozen rather thin [ly foliated] trees in the clump and all told there were probably twenty (perhaps more) Nighthawks squatted on limbs at varying heights from the ground. Because they kept flying and weaving about through the trees I could not count them, but at any rate all were males. I am certain of this as I looked carefully for females as they flew about. The two which I shot were not in breeding condition. They refused to leave the grove for any length of time, but after flying around awhile all apparently returned. The favorite perches were fair-sized, horizontal branches but a few, as they returned, alighted on quite small twigs. They seemed to have a good deal of trouble in perching on such unstable roosts and did not remain long in such positions." September 15, 1921: "Two male Texas Nighthawks which were squatting lengthwise on limbs of a couple of isolated willow trees were taken. These were the only ones seen." June 19, 1922, with Loye Miller: "In one of the willow groves was the same assemblage of male Texas Nighthawks that was noted in 1921. There were about 12 or 15 and, as before, not one female was present. We found several other parties (also composed of males) in other parts of the willow land." Although the notes are ambiguous on the point, it may be stated that the grove mentioned was the identical one which was occupied in 1921. During January, 1926, tree roostings in small groups were observed in El Salvador but whether or not there was sex segregation my notes do not state.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, December 31, 1944.*

The Calliope Hummingbird at Portland, Oregon.—On April 26, 1944, the Misses Mary Lou Moore and Mary Jo Moore of the Oregon Audubon Society found a dead hummingbird near their home in southeast Portland. Being familiar with the Rufous Hummingbird, the only hummer found commonly in the Portland area, they showed their "find" to several friends without obtaining a satisfactory identification. The bird was finally laid away in a refrigerator to await my return to the city. Nearly a month later the bird was given to me, still in a fair state of preservation. It proved to be a typical adult male Calliope Hummingbird (*Stellula calliope*) the first known record of the occurrence of this species in the Portland area and, in fact, the first reported occurrence west of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, May 9, 1945.*

Winter Bird Observations in the Boise National Forest, Idaho.—During the winters of 1938-39 and 1939-40 the writer, as biologist of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, was engaged in field work near the Deer Park Guard Station on the Boise National Forest in Idaho.