

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.

Since records of occurrence of the birds in the mountains of central Idaho are few, field notes based largely on sight records seem worthy of note.

An area of approximately thirty square miles which lies about eighteen miles east of Idaho City was studied in the course of the field work. It includes Hunter Creek in Boise County, and Horseheaven, Trail, and Swanholm creeks in Elmore County at elevations of 4800 to 8000 feet. Forest Service timber types, with percentage area estimates based on type maps compiled from aerial photographs, are as follows: grass (5), brush-streamside (3), browse (5), ponderosa pine (33), lodgepole pine (2), Douglas fir-spruce (8), fir (4), Douglas fir-pole stands (16), Douglas fir-protective (18), subalpine (5).

Joe C. Rabb and Nolan West served as field assistants at different times. Dr. J. W. Aldrich of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has kindly identified the specimens which were deposited in the Biological Surveys Collection.

*Astur atricapillus*. Goshawk. This hawk apparently hunted most intensively during the winters in the more open protective and sub-alpine timber types. During the first winter they were observed at Dusky Grouse kills five times and at snowshoe hare kills four times. On November 7, 1939, a Goshawk was flushed from a Dusky Grouse kill and on February 1, 1940, from a snowshoe hare kill. On March 29, 1940, one bird was seen near Swanholm Creek.

*Aquila chrysaetos*. Golden Eagle. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. Bald Eagle. In February, 1939, one Bald and two Golden eagles fed daily on elk and deer meat cached by poachers at Swanholm Creek, and in March one Bald Eagle was seen soaring over the Middle Fork canyon on several days. During December, 1939, two Golden Eagles were frequently seen close to the Deer Park Guard Station, but no other eagles were observed that winter.

*Dendragapus obscurus pallidus*. Dusky Grouse. This grouse is rather common in the area and detailed observations, which will be reported later, were made during the two-year period. Dr. Aldrich considers the specimens of this bird submitted to be intermediate between *pallidus* and *richardsoni*, but close to the former.

*Bonasa umbellus phaios*. Ruffed Grouse. Detailed notes on the fairly common Ruffed Grouse were also made throughout the two-year period. Skins of this bird were discussed by Aldrich and Friedmann in the Condor (45, 1943:98).

*Canachites franklini*. Franklin Grouse. This grouse was infrequently observed in areas of extensive lodgepole pine or spruce and in fir types in the remote portions of the area. The bird, locally known as the Foolhen, is so vulnerable to humans that it is quickly extirpated in areas adjacent to roads. It was interesting to note that although a human could approach within a few feet of these birds, they would "flush" readily from a dog, although usually they flew only far enough to reach a convenient tree.

*Bubo virginianus lagophonus*. Horned Owl. Although frequently heard in both winters, only one Horned Owl was seen and collected on February 4, 1940.

*Megaceryle alcyon*. Belted Kingfisher. In 1938-39 no kingfishers were observed in the area. They were seen, however, in the vicinity of Boise at 2600 feet elevation. In the second winter one female remained at Deer Park all season. Every evening she came to roost, with much "rattling," in the lodgepole and ponderosa pines just behind the buildings. This place has a southeast exposure and, as evidenced by the lack of snow for any extended period, it is probably the warmest place available in the vicinity. The bird was seen fishing along the North Fork during the day within a radius of one mile.

*Ceophloeus pileatus picinus*. Piliated Woodpecker. One bird was seen on Swanholm Creek on February 18, 1939, and on March 4, 1939; also an individual was seen on Hunter Creek on February 22, 1939. Due to the circumstances these were thought to be different birds. In January, 1930, three were seen on Hunter Creek on two occasions and one was collected. They were always seen in Douglas fir-spruce or in fir forest where nearly every "snag" had huge holes dug in it.

*Dryobates villosus monticola*. Hairy Woodpecker. One Hairy Woodpecker was seen in January, 1939, three single birds in February, 1939, and one again early in March. In January, 1940, two birds were noted several times, one of which was collected. All birds were noted in the ponderosa pine forest.

*Dryobates pubescens*. Downy Woodpecker. On several occasions in both winters one of these birds was seen in the company of bands of chickadees and nuthatches.

*Picoides arcticus*. Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. Three-toed woodpeckers were not noted in the winter of 1938-39. In February, 1940, a male and a female were collected. These two birds had completely stripped the outer bark of three large ponderosa pines which had recently been killed by insects; the birds' crops were full of grubs.

*Dryobates albolarvatus albolarvatus*. White-headed Woodpecker. One was seen at Swanholm Creek on February 13, 1939, and one at Hunter Creek on January 15, 1940. The latter was collected. Each was feeding at the base of a large Douglas fir.

*Cyanocitta stelleri annexens*. Steller Jay. These jays, usually in pairs, were seen in many places and at various times throughout both winters. They are considered a nuisance by the marten trappers because they spring many "bait set" traps. One skin was made up from a bird caught in this manner.

*Pica pica hudsonia*. Black-billed Magpie. The magpie presents an interesting local seasonal distribution in this area. No birds were seen above approximately 3000 feet during the spring and summer period—March to August. Neither were their conspicuously built nests found in the higher areas. However, a small number of birds apparently rove throughout the higher country during the winter months. In the first winter a group of five magpies fed on elk carcasses at Swanholm Creek during January and February. In the fall of 1939 the first magpies were observed on October 12 and 13. A group of eleven was seen feeding on grasshoppers on November 27 and five remained in the immediate vicinity of Deer Park throughout the winter. During both winters one or two birds were often seen near timberline. These "mountain" birds are a minority, as very large flocks occurred during both winters in agricultural areas below 3000 feet in elevation.

Linsdale (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 25, 1937:57-58) cites several records of upward movement of these birds into mountainous areas but apparently there are no records of their remaining at the higher elevations throughout the winter.

*Nucifraga columbiana*. Clark Nutcracker. These birds were commonly noted in two's and three's at elevations of from 4000 to 7000 feet in both winters.

*Penthestes gambeli*. Mountain Chickadee. This was apparently the most abundant bird in the area during both winters. Flocks of ten to fifteen were common though they were difficult to count as they moved in an ill-defined group through the trees. In general most of their feeding was done in the Douglas fir timber. The Red-breasted Nuthatch, White-breasted Nuthatch, and Golden-crowned Kinglet were often associated with them. A few times chickadees were noted in "pure" flocks but usually two or three species were seen moving through the woods together.

*Sitta carolinensis*. White-breasted Nuthatch. Individual birds, with mixed flocks of other small birds, were seen frequently during both winters. The remains of a fresh kill made by a pine marten were found on the morning of March 1, 1939, under a large Douglas fir tree.

*Sitta canadensis*. Red-breasted Nuthatch. On several occasions two or three Red-breasted Nuthatches were seen in company with other small birds as noted above.

*Certhia familiaris*. Brown Creeper. A single bird was seen foraging on Douglas fir trees in the protective type at the head of Trail Creek, on February 22, 1940, and one individual was seen in ponderosa pines on Swanholm Creek on February 13, 1939.

*Cinclus mexicanus*. Water Ouzel. The movements of this bird in relation to cold spells and subsequent freezing and thawing of the rivers and streams were of interest. During the winter of 1938-39 no ouzels were seen on the Middle Fork above 4400 feet and none on the North Fork or smaller streams. They were, however, found below the 4400 feet elevation on the Middle Fork at an estimated density of two per mile of stream. This elevation represented about the line of the freezing-over of the Middle Fork, which varied over a one-mile stretch of the river. During cold spells the uppermost birds would be forced down the river, but as the short thaws came on there were always two or three that followed the "ice line" up the river. At the first sign of a general thaw early in March, ouzels were seen on Swanholm and Trail creeks where small stretches of rapidly running water opened up. In the following winter when the North Fork did not freeze over, a few pairs remained on this river all winter. One bird frequented Hunter Creek where none was seen the previous winter. The ouzel was again present at many places on the Middle Fork. These differences in occurrence correspond closely with those noted for the kingfisher.

*Troglodytes troglodytes*. Winter Wren. One wren, undoubtedly the same individual, was closely observed on February 5, 1940, and again in the same bushes on February 14 on Hunter Creek.

*Regulus satrapa*. Golden-crowned Kinglet. Flocks of these birds, usually in company of other small birds, were often seen in the area in both winters.

*Pinicola enucleator*. Pine Grosbeak. One individual, a female or young male, was seen at very close range in the same area in the Trail Creek drainage on January 31 and February 16, 1939. No other birds of this species were observed in the two winters.—WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, *University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, May 4, 1945.*

**Some Records of Birds in Utah.**—Because of the paucity of records, it seems appropriate to report that C. M. Aldous and S. E. Aldous found a dead Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) at the Desert Range Experiment Station west of Milford, Beaver County, Utah, on September 1, 1942. These men observed no other birds of this species.

On June 2, 1943, C. S. Williams and G. H. Jensen observed a Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*) at the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Box Elder County.