

skyward. This position, exposing a slanting and smaller surface of sleek feathers, enabled him to take the impact without apparent difficulty.—ADA ANTEVS, *Globe, Arizona, November 17, 1947.*

**A Mid-winter Record of the Barn Swallow in Lane County, Oregon.**—Throughout the winter of 1946-47 a Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*) established residence under a low bridge along the highway near Meadowview about eight miles north of Eugene, Lane County, Oregon. During this period of time I was collecting owl pellets for analysis and made two collections from about this bird's roosting place.

The first collection of nine pellets was made on December 30, 1946. The second collection produced six newly cast pellets on February 9, 1947. Two of the pellets from the latter group contained the remains of a Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*). Of these two pellets, one was entirely composed of swallow material and the other contained both swallow remains and the parts of a mouse of the genus *Peromyscus*.

Normally the Barn Swallow is found in this area from April until late September, but apparently this bird was in the area during January. The pellet analysis was made by Charles C. Sperry of the Denver Wildlife Research Laboratory of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.—GORDON W. GULLION, *Eugene, Oregon, October 4, 1947.*

**White-winged Junco Parasitized by Cowbird.**—In the open pine woods of Powder River County in southeastern Montana, White-winged Juncos (*Junco aikeni*) breed commonly. In late June of 1947, 4 miles west of Fort Howes Ranger Station, near Otter, I found two nests of this species each sunk in foot-high grass at the edge of pine timber. The first nest of June 25 contained one cowbird egg, one junco egg and two recently hatched young. One of the young had dry black down and was evidently a young junco; the other, with nearly white down, was assumed to be a cowbird. In the second nest on June 28 were two young cowbirds about five days old and two junco eggs. The young cowbirds begged loudly for food before the adult junco reached the nest, thus nullifying the concealing effect of the cautious skulking approach of the foster parent.

Juncos as a group are not frequently parasitized by cowbirds. Friedmann (*Auk*, 60, 1943:350-356, and preceding literature there cited on host species) reports parasitism only of the Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) and of one race of Oregon Junco (*Junco oregonus montanus*). The habitats of juncos and cowbirds are largely distinct and often are not adjacent. In the vicinity of Fort Howes Ranger Station there are open grassy lands and creek bottoms which the cowbirds frequent and which afford means of penetration of the forest habitat. Cowbirds were abundant and specimens proved to be of the race *Molothrus ater artemisiae*. Solitary Vireos (*Vireo solitarius plumbeus*) also were seen raising young cowbirds in the pine timber.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, December 6, 1947.*

**White-tailed Kites Roosting Together.**—Due to the scarcity of the White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) and to the fact that the bird seems to be gaining somewhat in numbers in southern California, the following records may be of interest. While serving as a member of the Marine Corps, I was stationed for over eight months at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California, and there I found the White-tailed Kite to be a fairly common bird. However, it was not until my duties took me to the rifle range every day that I discovered what an unusual concentration of kites this area possesses.

At Camp Pendleton the main rifle range is situated on the north side of the wide canyon which runs from the center of the base to the sea and down which flows the Santa Margarita River. This river has been dammed up a mile or so above the rifle range into a sizeable pond, and the overflow from this pond kept some water flowing into the river all the time I was there. Doubtless this was an important factor to the local bird and mammal populations.

I quote the following notes from my journal: "January 21, 1946: To the rifle range this morning shortly after dawn; in three dead trees grouped closely together near the river were perched six kites! January 22: Eleven kites just after dawn perched in the same group of dead willow trees; they frequent a large marshy-grassy area, sprinkled with small trees and large bushes. Several birds beautifully seen as they flew close overhead and hunted nearby. January 23: At the rifle range at dawn today with twenty-five kites perched in the same three trees, all in the field of my glass at one time! They