

as the preceding time. During this observation period we saw the Eastern Phoebe follow a Say Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*) in flight but not closely. After this date, we saw no association with Black or Say phoebes, although both were in the area. The Eastern Phoebe's absences for twenty-minute intervals and longer and also its use of more distant perches were also noted as changes in behavior.—ELEANOR GUYER BEEMER, *Pauma Valley, Pala, California, March 16, 1950.*

Additions and Corrections to the Check-list of Idaho Birds.—The Check-list of the Birds of Idaho (Arvey, Univ. Kansas Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist., 1, 1947:193-216) has been found to have certain errors, and although this article is not intended as a revision of that paper, it may serve to rectify those errors and to clarify the status of some forms from data obtained by additional field work. I am grateful to Dr. Pierce Brodkorb and to Mr. Thomas D. Burleigh for suggestions in regard to this paper.

Accipiter gentilis striatulus. Goshawk. This bird should be classed as a year-round resident of Idaho rather than as a winter visitor. I found Goshawks breeding in both Custer and Blaine counties in 1948.

Archilochus alexandri. Black-chinned Hummingbird. I observed this bird in the breeding season of 1948 along the Portneuf River in Bannock County and it is, therefore, to be expected at least locally in both southern and northern portions of the state rather than in northern Idaho only.

Tyrannus tyrannus. Eastern Kingbird. This species nests commonly in at least southeastern Idaho instead of being "casual" in this area. It may be found along most stream beds, or in cultivated areas near farms. I have found it nesting in southwestern Idaho but not so abundantly as in the southeast.

Certhia familiaris montana. Brown Creeper. The race *montana* may be added to the state list, in addition to *caurina*, on the basis of five specimens obtained 7 miles west of Yellowstone, Fremont County, Idaho, by L. L. Sandidge, in August, 1949. Specimens obtained by me in 1948 in Custer and Blaine counties show characters intermediate between the two forms, *caurina* and *montana*.

Vireo huttoni huttoni. Hutton Vireo. This bird was listed by me as resident in Idaho. The specimen listed, however, was originally misidentified, and no specimen of this species has been taken in Idaho to my knowledge. The species must therefore be dropped from the state list.

Vermivora virginiae. Virginia Warbler. A record of this warbler was erroneously reported by me (Condor, 51, 1949:150) as the first for Idaho; the bird had been previously reported by Brodkorb (Auk, 55, 1938:125) from Bear Lake County. The specimen obtained in Bannock County by me is the first for that county, but the third from the state. No doubt Virginia Warblers will be found breeding in more areas of southern Idaho through more extensive field work.

Spizella arborea ochracea. Tree Sparrow. This species is not, according to present data, a resident of Idaho, but should be classed as a migrant, since it nests farther to the north in British Columbia. The nest and eggs indicated in the Check-list (*op. cit.*) were actually those of *Spizella passerina arizonae*, as indicated in my field notes, and were transcribed incorrectly as those of *Spizella arborea*.—M. DALE ARVEY, *Department of Zoological Sciences, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, March 2, 1950.*

Dusting by the Merlin (*Falco columbarius*).—About 5 p.m., on June 13, 1948, we were en route along the Alaska Highway near Mile 101 (British Columbia) when we observed a Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) taking a dust bath in the road. Although I was not able to observe the details of the act in the short time between our coming upon the scene as we rounded a bend in the road and the bird's flying to a tree alongside the highway, the general action seemed to be the same as for a gallinaceous bird. Dr. Richard M. Bond suggests that I refer also to the fact that Prairie Falcons (*Falco mexicanus*) are known to dust, since this may not be widely known. The Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) is known to be a water bather.—LEONARD WING, *Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas, March 14, 1950.*