

Vernon Bailey, Harry C. Oberholser, and Louis Agassiz Fuertes comprised the field party of 1901 under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey (now Fish and Wildlife Service), all of the foregoing references for Texas were based on their investigations.

In addition to the two specimens which Fuertes obtained in 1901, Van Tyne and Sutton (Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool., Misc. Pubs., 1937, No. 37:43) recorded two more from the Chisos Mountains: male, Juniper Canyon, 5500 feet, May 17, 1933, John B. Semple; and male, banks of Rio Grande, 3 miles west of Boquillas, May 17, 1935, by George M. Sutton.

The latest record of the species for the United States is an immature male (U. S. Nat. Mus. 417862) taken by Walter P. Taylor on June 27, 1944, at the Basin, Chisos Mountains, 5500 feet, in course of a biological investigation (in company with W. B. Davis and W. B. McDougall) of the Big Bend National Park. The hummer was feeding among the brilliant flowers of a tall agave (*Agave scabra*) apparently inserting its bill down into each bloom.

The Lucifer Hummer is one of the rare species within our borders, and of the eight specimens known from the United States, six have been secured in the Chisos Mountains. Although the two specimens by Semple and Sutton had the gonads "much enlarged," and although Ridgway listed the species as "breeding," no nest has yet been found in Texas or in any other area in the United States. Thus, it cannot be stated with certainty that the Lucifer Hummingbird breeds within our borders.—WALTER P. TAYLOR, *Oklahoma Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Stillwater, Oklahoma*, and ALLAN J. DUVAL, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., February 20, 1951.*

A Summer Record of the Great Gray Owl in Oregon.—While driving north on the highway a few miles south of Chemult, Klamath County, Oregon, in bright sunlight in mid-morning of June 4, 1950, I had a very brief sight of a large owl perched on a limb about ten feet above the ground in a lodgepole pine tree. As we passed the bird, at a speed of about 45 miles per hour, I realized from its general shape that it did not appear to be a Horned Owl, the common large owl in this general region. On return to the place a few moments later, I found the bird perched on the same limb. The bird was collected and proved to be an adult female Great Gray Owl, *Strix nebulosa nebulosa*. Examination of the gonads showed no activity whatever. The bird was very fat and its stomach was empty at the time of collecting.

The only other summer record of this species for Oregon, of which I have knowledge, is an adult male skin in my collection, taken in the yellow pine forest near Hardman, Morrow County, Oregon, on August 14, 1932 (Gabrielson and Jewett, *Birds of Oregon*, 1940:349).—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, January 8, 1951.*

A Quail from the Oligocene of Colorado.—The most ancient record of any American quail (subfamily Odontophorinae) heretofore reported is of *Miortyx teres* Miller, from the Lower Miocene (Flint Hill local fauna, late Arikareean) of South Dakota (A. H. Miller, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Geol. Sci.*, 27, 1944:93-95). In addition to this fossil genus, two extinct species of quail belonging to surviving genera have been described by Wetmore: *Cyrtonyx cooki*, from the Upper Miocene ("upper Sheep Creek beds") of Nebraska (*Condor*, 36, 1934:30), and *Colinus hibbardi*, from the Upper Pliocene (Rexford formation, Blancan age) of Kansas (*Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.*, 30, pt. 1, 1944:96-98). The several Recent species of quail recorded from the Pleistocene complete the known fossil history of the Odontophorinae.

It is a matter of interest in regard to the antiquity of the Odontophorinae, therefore, to report here the remains of a quail from the Middle Oligocene of northeastern Colorado. The specimen, *Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist.* no. 9393, consisting of the distal end of a left tarsometatarsus, was obtained in the summer of 1948 by Edwin C. Galbreath, of the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History. The geological age and locality of the specimen are as follows: silts of Orellan age in the Cedar Creek facies of the White River formation, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 11 N., R. 54 W., Logan County, Colorado.

The tarsal fragment represented by the fossil is well preserved, with the shaft broken approximately 2.5 mm. proximal to the distal foramen. The middle trochlea is intact and little worn. The inner trochlea is missing, as is most of the lateral flange of the outer trochlea. The fragment is 8.1 mm. long. It is creamy-white in color and is heavily mineralized.

Study of this bone has made it necessary for me to examine modern skeletons of *Cyrtonyx*,