

tail was not as long as in adult males, but the tail was definitely forked. The head, breast and back appeared almost white as it sat on top of small pines, three to five feet high usually, and this was what first attracted our attention to it. When it flew, the salmon-pink wing linings showed plainly and there was a pink wash on its sides. The red patch also showed on the wing in flight.

The air was full of flying Violet-green Swallows the first time we saw the flycatcher and each time it would take wing the swallows would dart at it. Apparently they recognized it as a strange bird and indeed it was far out of its range.—FLORENCE THORNBURG, *Tucson, Arizona, September 9, 1955.*



Fig. 1. Nest and young of Striped Horned Owl in Panamá

**A Nest of the Striped Horned Owl.**—On January 8, 1953, two young Striped Horned Owls (*Rhinoptynx clamator*) were discovered on their nest in a citrus orchard at Juan Mina Station located on an island in the Chagres River, Panamá. The young, not more than a few weeks old, are pictured (fig. 1) on the nest which was merely a beaten place in the grass on the ground. A female bird, apparently the mother, had been collected the day before.—FRANK A. HARTMAN, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, September 24, 1955.*

**The Western Grebe Taken on Hook and Line.**—Over a period of two years at the United States Naval Receiving Station, Seattle, Washington, the writer had many opportunities to observe the occurrence, relative abundance, and feeding habits of the Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) and it was noted that this bird's habits are remarkably influenced in the pier areas by the large ships at berth. Ordinarily the anchor lights of ships are turned on at night and directed at the water's surface. These lights attract fish of many species, chief among which are the starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*), various sculpins, sable fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*), rock cod or rock fish (*Sebastes* sp.), rarely a thread eel (*Nemichthys avocetta*), and many small fishes including the herring (*Clupea pallasii*).

The Western Grebe was observed in flocks of various sizes at all times of the night and early morning actively engaged in diving for the smaller fish in the areas flooded by the ships' lights. Dr. Philip Westling of Zillah, Washington, and the writer frequently fished in these light-flooded areas for the young king salmon or "blackmouths" common in Elliott Bay. This fishing was done at all hours of the night and early morning, using spinning tackle baited with a whole or diagonally "plugged" herring on a double "set-up" hook commonly employed in salmon sports fishing. On four different occasions while retrieving casts, Western Grebes were hooked. Our estimate of the depth in each instance was 15 to 20 feet. The hooked birds surfaced and tried to fly, but being securely hooked, they had to be brought in.

In each instance when the hooked bird surfaced, it cried out repeatedly and struggled violently to escape. The rest of the birds of this species in the area invariably crowded around the stricken bird as if to try to help it. All four of the birds were hooked securely in the side of the mouth. Some difficulty was encountered in dislodging the hooks because of the pugnacity of the birds and their repeated attempts to bite us. All birds were returned apparently unharmed to Elliott Bay. One grebe regurgitated two partially digested candlefish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) while being unhooked.

The taking of the Western Grebe in the manner described at midnight, 2 a.m., 3:30 a.m., and 4:50 a.m. suggests that either this bird feeds at night to quite a degree or that the berthed ships in the Seattle waterfront area are providing a unique feeding opportunity of which a limited number of birds have taken advantage.

This bird adds another to the list of those taken on hook and line by the writer while sports fishing in the western United States. The others so taken include the Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), the California Gull (*Larus californicus*), and the Water Ouzel (*Cinclus mexicanus*). Both the Water Ouzel and the Nighthawk were taken on small dry flies on Diamond Fork Creek, Utah County, Utah.—S. LARRY CHATWIN, *Division of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 25, 1955.*

**Pileated Woodpecker South of the Sierra Nevada in California.**—On September 12, 1952, a pair of Pileated Woodpeckers (*Dryocopus pileatus*) was seen near the Breckenridge Mountain Camp Ground, 6500 feet, Kern County, California. The birds were present in the same area on the following day. Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:230) reported Pileated Woodpeckers from the Greenhorn Mountains just north of the Kern River Valley in the extreme southern Sierra Nevada. I am not aware of records south of this valley other than the one here reported.

The habitat appeared suitable for these birds in that it was an old forest composed of yellow pine, Douglas fir, sugar pine and large black oaks. On a short visit to this same area the following spring I was unable to locate these woodpeckers. They may not be resident in this locality.—WADE FOX, JR., *Louisiana State University, School of Medicine, New Orleans, Louisiana, October 31, 1955.*

**Galapagos Penguin in Panamá.**—Recently while in Panamá I learned that a penguin had been captured alive on the Pacific coast in February, 1955, and that the skin was in the Museo Nacional de Panamá. The director of that museum, Dr. Alejandro Méndez Pereira, kindly lent me the specimen to enable comparison with specimens in the American Museum of Natural History. The penguin is an immature Galapagos Penguin (*Spheniscus mendiculus*), hitherto recorded only from the Galapagos Islands. Identification was confirmed by Robert Cushman Murphy and Dean Amadon. In color the Panamá bird closely resembles three immature examples in the American Museum from the Rothschild Collection, taken on November 11, 1897, by R. H. Beck at Tagus Cove, Albemarle Island, Galapagos Archipelago. In any plumage *S. mendiculus* differs from its congeners by its small size and by relatively longer and more slender bill. The specimen measures: wing, 145 mm.; culmen, 58 mm.; bill from gape, 66 mm.; front of nostril to tip of bill, 30 mm.; vertical depth of bill at base, 18 mm.; foot (from heel to tip of claw of middle toe), 88 mm.

To Dr. Méndez Pereira I am indebted for the following information: The penguin was taken at Puerto Armuelles, province of Chiriquí, in the middle of February, 1955, by a swimmer, who reported that it was accompanied by a larger individual, which avoided capture. The bird was purchased by Sr. Guillermo Tribaldos of David, Chiriquí, who kept it there in a river in a large wire mesh cage