

Charadrius semipalmatus. Semipalmated Plover. Gabrielson and Jewett mention no records from east of the Cascade Mountains. On May 13, 1953, two birds were seen at Tumalo Reservoir, about 7 miles northwest of Bend, and on August 3, 1953, two more were seen there.

Sterna hirundo. Common Tern. Although there are only two previous records for this species from Oregon, Gabrielson and Jewett indicate that careful checking should reveal it to be a more or less regular migrant. At Tumalo Reservoir seven were seen on September 20, 1953, two on the following day, and six on June 7, 1955. Identification was carefully checked with binoculars at distances of 50 to 100 feet, and such fieldmarks as the dark "shoulders" were clearly seen.

Otus flammeolus. Flammulated Owl. A small brown owl seen at Tumalo State Park on May 29, 1953, was identified as this species from a distance of only 5 feet as it perched in a willow near a stream. Small ear tufts and dark brown eyes were carefully observed for two or three minutes before it flew away. Gabrielson and Jewett mention two other Oregon records.

Dendrocoptes pubescens. Downy Woodpecker. Scattered records show that this species is found around Bend from September 20 to April 18 each year. One was also seen on July 25, 1953. The distributional data presented in Gabrielson and Jewett indicate this species is absent in this part of central Oregon.

Psaltriparus minimus. Bush-tit. Small flocks were seen around Bend from January 19 to May 19, 1955, and a female with partially enlarged ovaries was collected on March 25, 1955. The specimen is now in the collection of the Oregon State College Museum of Natural History. In a letter, Dr. K. Burden wrote me that he had seen small flocks of Bush-tits at Warm Springs on April 17 and May 24, 1955.

Catherpes mexicanus. Canyon Wren. Although not reported by Gabrielson and Jewett from Deschutes County, this wren is resident in small numbers from March 15 until October 18. Males were singing on March 25, 1955.

Sialia mexicana. Western Bluebird. Gabrielson and Jewett place the latest date for this species as November 17, at Klamath Falls. In 1954 they remained in the vicinity of Bend until at least December 27, feeding on mistletoe. The weather was mild throughout most of the winter.

Myadestes townsendi. Townsend Solitaire. These birds arrive as winter visitors near Bend (earliest September 19) and immediately show tremendous energy in singing from prominent perches and chasing each other. Apparently they establish winter territories, a fact which I do not believe has been noted before.

Sturnus vulgaris. Starling. This species is slowly moving into Oregon from the east and north (see Kessel, Condor, 55, 1953:49-67). On February 24, 1953, a single starling was seen at a farmyard about 6 miles northwest of Bend. A flock of about 50 was reported in Prineville in late February of 1955.—ARYAN I. ROEST, *California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, California, September 14, 1956.*

Ancient Murrelet Captured in Southeastern Washington.—On October 27, 1956, at about 10 a.m., an Ancient Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*) landed in the snow within 15 feet of Mrs. Buss who was deer hunting with me in the Blue Mountains of southeastern Washington. This site is at an elevation of 5100 feet, near the head of Devil's Canyon (Cottonwood Canyon), on Sweitzer Ridge, nine and three-fourths miles west of Anatone in Asotin County; it is about 325 miles from the coast. Evidently the bird had strayed far inland from its regular migration route as a result of fog and snow storms; snow had stopped falling locally at about 7:30 a.m.

The Murrelet appeared at close range out of the fog and descended at an acute angle directly into the soft snow which covered the ground to a depth of about 10 inches. It was captured by hand and taken to the Charles R. Conner Museum at the State College of Washington. Examination showed that it was an adult female (WSC 56-420) with a closed bursa of Fabricius and a weight of 148 grams.

Jewett, Taylor, Shaw, and Aldrich (Birds of Washington State, 1953:324) report that, "The ancient murrelet is not regularly observed in Washington waters" and that "... the birds seldom approach land, although Slipp (1941:19) found it common off Steilacoom from November 21 to December 7, 1941." Jewett (Condor, 55, 1953:301) reports finding a live Ancient Murrelet on the railroad tracks at Bend, Deschutes County, Oregon, on November 18, 1950. Bend is about 120 miles

from the coast. Svihla (Murrelet, 1952:12) reports a female Ancient Murrelet dead and partly eaten in an irrigation ditch at Mabton, Yakima County, Washington, on November 22, 1951. Mabton is about 200 miles inland from the coast. Gullion (Condor, 58, 1956:163) records the capture of a live Ancient Murrelet in Elko, Nevada, on November 14, 1955, following a winter storm of the previous day. The site of capture is nearly 475 miles from the nearest seacoast of northern California. Solf and Verner (Murrelet, 1956:25) report seeing an adult Ancient Murrelet in winter plumage on the Snake River near Almota, Whitman County, Washington, on March 25, 1956, about 300 miles from the coast. These are the only inland records for this species in the Pacific Northwest insofar as I can ascertain.—IRVEN O. BUSS, *Department of Zoology, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington, October 31, 1956.*

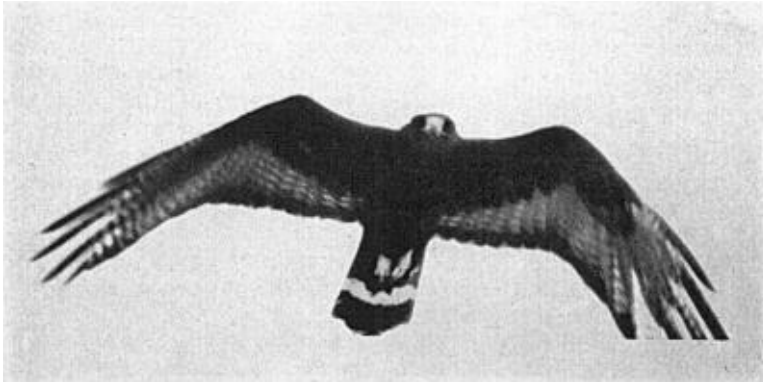


Fig. 1. Mexican Black Hawk attacking at nest near Mills, New Mexico. Photograph by Elmo Traylor.

A Northern Breeding Record for the Mexican Black Hawk in New Mexico.—The most northern breeding record for the Mexican Black Hawk (*Buteogallus anthracina*) in New Mexico has been in the vicinity of the town of Glenwood, situated in the southwestern corner of the state. Mrs. Bailey (*Birds of New Mexico*, 1928:176) reported that "Mr. Ligon has seen specimens taken on the Gila River east of Cliff, where he is quite sure that they nest; while Mr. Kellogg has a specimen taken on the Gila in the summer of 1918 and found a pair nesting in a cottonwood grove on the Gila, 20 miles west of Silver City, May 29, 1921." Mr. Ligon has subsequent nesting records near Glenwood, more to the north, and Chauncie Snyder of Silver City found a nest in the summer of 1956 at the junction of the west and middle forks of the Gila River just east of Glenwood.

Between May 15 and August 10, 1956, Elmo Traylor of the New Mexico Game and Fish Department had a Mexican Black Hawk nest under observation in Mills Canyon, which opens into the Canadian River in northeastern New Mexico (fig. 1). The nest site is approximately seven miles west of Mills. This nesting station is approximately 162 miles north and 234 miles east of Glenwood. The nest was 60 feet up in a ponderosa pine and it contained one young in June and July. The young one left the nest by July 26. The adults and young had left the general area by August 10, 1956.—WAYNE H. BOHL, *New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 28, 1956.*

A First Record of the Cattle Egret in Peru.—Most records concerning the rapid spread of the African Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) in the Western Hemisphere involve observations made in countries along the Atlantic coast. That the species is also penetrating far into the interior of South America is indicated by the presence of four individuals which C. Jackson Selsor and I noted on the Río Itaya, an Amazon tributary in northeastern Perú. The birds were observed among feeding cattle on October 22, 1956, within a few miles of Iquitos, near which the Itaya flows into the Amazon. Iquitos is located approximately 2300 miles from the mouth of the Amazon. Doctors Hans-Wilhelm and Maria Koepecke of Lima's Museo Javier Prado had received no previous reports of the species within Perú.—KEN STOTT, JR., *Spring Valley, California, November 14, 1956.*