

(Birds of Oregon, 1940:272, 274). They mentioned only two occasions when it had been found far from the coast: October, 1882, when a specimen was taken by Bendire at Fort Klamath, and November, 1934, when "birds were found as far inland as Carlton" (Gabrielson and Jewett, p. 272). Einarsen (Murrelet, 22, 1941:36), referring to the same year, said that "in several instances they were noted east of the Cascade Mountains, although there is no record of specimens collected at that time. Stanley G. Jewett reported a sight record from Anna River near Summer Lake in Lake County."

Since the publication of the "Birds of Oregon," certain additional records of the Red Phalarope have come to light which may usefully be brought together here. On October 24, 1876, an adult female was taken at Forest Grove by O. B. Johnson (Slipp, Murrelet, 22, 1941:38), a specimen antedating Bendire's, which has been thought to be the first Oregon specimen. On November 1, 1930, one Red Phalarope was found in Portland (Einarsen, *op. cit.*). On November 8, 1940, three were collected by S. G. Jewett, Jr., 6 miles north of Corvallis (Einarsen, *op. cit.*). On December 7, 1952, one was taken in Linn County approximately 3 miles north of Corvallis (skin at Oregon State College Museum of Natural History).

The latest date that the Red Phalarope has been recorded in the fall migration is apparently January 6, 1960. On that date Wesley Batterson collected a Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) at Netarts in Tillamook County which was found to contain the remnants of a phalarope. Alex. Walker, who made the discovery, has preserved the feet in his collection.—GEORGE ALDERSON, *Portland, Oregon, June 11, 1960.*

Two New Birds Recorded for Arizona.—A female Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) taken at Picacho Reservoir, Pinal County, Arizona, on January 13, 1959, has been identified as representing the race *herodias* by Mr. Thomas D. Burleigh. There appears to be no prior published record of this race occurring in Arizona.

A Harlan Hawk (*Buteo harlani*) was seen on November 22, 1959, at the Rancho Costo Mucho, about ten miles south of St. David, Cochise County, Arizona. The bird was quite distinctive, showing clearly all salient characters of this form, including the "dirty" white tail with a dark sub-terminal band and the dark black and white breast pattern. The bird was very shy and flew when an attempt was made to obtain it.

On returning to the area on December 2, the bird would not allow me to approach it closer than one-half mile, even though I attempted to remain concealed. A hunting territory with preferred perches was definitely maintained by it. The territory approximated a square mile. Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) were observed on all sides; none, however, entered the area occupied by the Harlan Hawk. In the late morning and early afternoon the buteonid hawks would spend much time soaring high in the sky and at these times there appeared to be indiscriminate mingling of the individual hawks. The Harlan Hawk would often go completely out of sight in one direction or another.

My brother John and I returned to the site on December 4 and after chasing the bird around all day, finally succeeded in taking it; it was a fine adult female.

The Harlan Hawk is listed as accidental in California (Santa Clara) and occasional in Colorado (A.O.U. Check-list, 5th ed., 1957:106). There is a female taken near Genesee, Latah County, Idaho, November 27, 1938, in the collection of the Zoology Department of the University of Idaho at Moscow, Idaho. Friedmann doubtfully records this hawk from Arizona (Birds North Middle Amer., Part 11, 1950:272). This is based on a record of a bird attributed to this species that was seen on the Gila River in the summer of 1857 by Dr. T. Charlton Henry. In view of the fact that it is now known that the Harlan Hawk only nests in the far north, there is little question that this was a case of misidentification on the part of Dr. Henry, and Dr. Friedmann accordingly considered the occurrence very questionable. In any event, it is doubtful that Dr. Henry ever descended the Gila River into what later became Arizona. There appear to be no other records for this species from the Great Basin, Rocky Mountain, or Pacific coastal regions. Allan R. Phillips has seen the specimen we took and confirms its identification.

Both the specimens here reported are now deposited in the United States National Museum in Washington, D.C.—SEYMOUR H. LEVY, *Tucson, Arizona, June 3, 1960.*