

*Hemignathus procerus*\*. Kauai Akialoa. Two seen, one by David Woodside. Reported seen in 1941 by Munro (*op. cit.*:116) and by Valdemar Knudsen (unpubl.) in 1957.

*Hemignathus lucidus hanapepe*. Nukupuu. Two seen. Apparently last reported in 1899 (Munro, *op. cit.*:117).

*Psittirostra psittacea*. Ou. Three seen, two by David Woodside. Reported seen in 1940 by Donaghoo (*op. cit.*).

The other native forest birds of Kauai, listed below, were either abundant or reasonably so in both the Alakai Swamp region and the lower, disturbed, native forest. This forest has been altered chiefly by widespread introduced plants such as blackberries and lantana. The Elepaio is an Old World flycatcher (Muscicapidae); the last four species are drepaniids.

*Chasiempis sandwichensis sclateri*. Elepaio.

*Loxops virens stejnegeri*. Amakihi.

*Loxops parva*. Anianiau.

*Himatione sanguinea sanguinea*. Apapane.

*Vestiaria coccinea*. Iiwi.

Our studies clearly showed that the rarer forest birds occurred only where the native forest was undisturbed. Steps are now being taken, apparently with the strong support of officials in Hawaii, to set aside an inviolate native forest sanctuary of over 12 square miles encompassing the Alakai Swamp forest area. We hope that here ornithologists will be able to see a variety of unique Hawaiian birds for many years to come.—FRANK RICHARDSON, *Department of Zoology and Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington*, and JOHN BOWLES, *Punahou School, Honolulu, Hawaii, October 9, 1960*.

**Occurrence of the Cassin Race of the Peregrine Falcon in Uruguay.**—Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. 1, no. 4, 1949:297–299) record the race *anatum* of the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) in Uruguay. However, these authors do not list the race *F. p. cassini* for this country (*op. cit.*: 300–301). Aplin (Ibis, 1894:195) saw examples of *Falco peregrinus* on November 9 and February 8, 1892, in the Departamento de San José, Uruguay. He considered that the form *cassini* was involved in these records. However, the dates of observations during summer in the southern hemisphere make this claim doubtful since the race *anatum* may winter in this area at that time.

In 1957, Mr. Enrique Gomez Haedo sent me two specimens of *F. peregrinus*. Both birds were young females and were shot as they stooped at duck decoys. The locality where they were taken was Coronilla, Departamento de Rocha, Uruguay. This is a region of marshes and lagoons where water birds are plentiful. The specimen obtained on March 31, 1957, is a typical *anatum*. The other, taken on May 18, has a very dark and heavily marked plumage with under parts suffused with deep rufous. I tentatively identified this bird as *F. p. cassini*. In order to check the skin I sent it to the United States National Museum. Mr. Herbert Friedmann confirmed my determination saying "I find that it is *Falco peregrinus cassini*. We have only two specimens of this form in comparable plumage, and your bird obviously agrees with them except that it is slightly darker. Our two birds come from Chile and Bolivia." Accordingly this bird constitutes the first substantiated record of *F. p. cassini* for Uruguay.

I express my gratitude to Dr. Friedmann for help in the identification of this specimen.—RODOLFO ESCALANTE, *Montevideo, Uruguay, September 12, 1960*.

**Recent Shorebird Records for Montana.**—Just east of the Continental Divide, two miles northwest of Fairfield, Teton County, is a large irrigation sump reservoir, known as Greenfields or Freezeout Lake. On May 20, 1960, a flock of about fifteen Black-bellied Plovers (*Squatarola squatarola*), two Knots (*Calidris canutus*), and ten Dunlins (*Erolia alpina*) was observed here for a two-hour period. The Black-bellied Plover has been recorded before as a fall migrant in Montana, but only one spring sight record is available, and this is west of the Divide (Hoffmann, Hand, and Wright, Condor, 61, 1959:148). The Knot is represented in Montana by a mummified carcass from Lake Bowdoin, Phillips County (Wetmore, Auk, 37, 1920:45), and two July sight records from Medicine Lake, Sheridan County (Hotchkiss, Condor, 50, 1948:275), both in eastern Montana. The Dunlin has never before been reported in Montana. A male and female Dunlin, both extremely fat, were

collected and are deposited in the Montana State University Zoological Museum (MSUZ 5914-15), but despite all efforts, no Knots or plovers could be secured.

Although the Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri*) migrates throughout the western United States, it has never been recorded from Montana. Moreover, the Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*) has been recorded only as a migrant east of the Continental Divide (Saunders, Pac. Coast Avif., No. 14, 1921:49). This is not surprising in view of their close resemblance to each other and to the Least Sandpiper (*Erolia minutilla*), which would lead to their being overlooked. For the last few years we have suspected that both species of *Ereunetes* migrated through western Montana in both spring and fall, but we hesitated to publish sight records of species so difficult to identify with certainty in the field. The first specimen of Semipalmated Sandpiper from the west, a male (MSUZ 3882), was taken by D. E. Davis at a slough east of Somers, Flathead County, on August 14, 1952. Finally, this spring we succeeded in obtaining a female Western Sandpiper (MSUZ 5913) at a small pond on the south edge of Missoula, Missoula County, on May 17, 1960. This is the first specimen collected and establishes the occurrence of the species in Montana. Selected sight records for previous years include the following: August 8, 1954, two miles west of Missoula—flock of six Western, one Semipalmated and one Least; April 30, 1955, Kicking Horse Reservoir, Lake County—three Western and one Least; May 21, 1955, Kicking Horse—flocks of twenty and of three Semipalmated; August 26, 1955, Kicking Horse and Ninepipe Reservoirs, Lake County—a few Western and Semipalmated in each of several flocks of Least; August 10, 1956, Kicking Horse—a flock of more than twenty, including one Western, one Baird (*Erolia bairdii*) and several Semipalmated; July 30, 1957, Kicking Horse—flock of fifteen Semipalmated; August 14, 1958, pothole near Ninepipe—flock containing three or four Western, about twenty Semipalmated and four Least; August 14, 1959, south edge of Missoula—flock containing one Baird, two Western, eight Semipalmated and three Least. It appears, then, that Western and Semipalmated sandpipers accompany the more common Least Sandpiper in migration through western Montana, particularly in the fall.

Previous records of the Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) in Montana are all summer or fall sightings. The first specimens have been taken recently and include spring migrants: three males, taken on May 7, 1960, four miles southeast of Frenchtown, Missoula County, on the edge of a water-filled abandoned gravel pit (MSUZ 5919-21); one fall specimen, a female from Lake Bowdoin, Phillips County, on August 27, 1959 (MSUZ 5770). In addition, a single bird was seen on May 20, 1960, at Freezeout Lake.

The Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*) is recorded as a fall migrant both east and west of the Divide (Silloway, Summer Birds of Flathead Lake, Bull. Univ. Mont., Biol. Ser. No. 1, 1901:41; Weydemeyer and Marsh, Condor, 38, 1936:195). On May 22, 1960, three were collected at the gravel pit four miles southeast of Frenchtown, Missoula County (MSUZ 5916-18). These constitute the first spring migration record for the state.—ROBERT S. HOFFMANN, *Department of Zoology, Montana State University, Missoula, Montana*, and RALPH L. HAND, *Missoula, Montana, July 12, 1960*.

**Least Flycatchers in Northwestern Washington and Central British Columbia.**—On June 21, 1958, while at Ship Harbor, one mile west of Anacortes, Skagit County, Washington, studying Traill Flycatchers (*Empidonax traillii*) under the sponsorship of the American Philosophical Society, we heard a bird which sounded like a Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*). Michener was the first to hear it singing in the deciduous woods on the southern edge of a large swampy and brushy area where Traill Flycatchers occurred. The understory of the woods was dense dogwood and alder.

This bird was again heard on June 23, when we made a tape recording of its song (cut 3, Cornell Library of Natural Sounds). Playback of songs of a Least Flycatcher, recorded in Freeville, New York, was accomplished by using portable tape equipment and loudspeaker. The loudspeaker was mounted about 15 feet up in a deciduous tree which had been used by the bird as a song perch. The bird responded positively to the playback by approaching the speaker and "singing."

This bird was collected, and the skin deposited at Cornell University. The following data may be found on the label: "original number RCS 58-4, male, testes about 4 mm. long, skull ossified, no fat, weight 10 grams, total length 127 mm., wing spread 197 mm." The following measurements have been made: wing chord 63.5 mm., tenth primary shorter than the fifth, tail 53 mm., bill (nostril to tip) 6.6 mm., tarsus 17 mm. The identification has been verified by John W. Aldrich and Allan R. Phillips.