

penetrating and repeated "Preste-me-tu-cuchillo." It was flushed again, lit on a low dead lateral branch of a juniper, and immediately started its song again. The bird called continually for about 15 minutes. No other individuals were seen or heard in the canyon although we searched for three nights.

This record indicates that this species may be found more or less regularly in Guadalupe Canyon and may breed there. The record also establishes an arrival date for the United States. The fall departure remains unknown.

The specimen is now deposited in the Fish and Wildlife Service collection at the United States National Museum, where Thomas D. Burleigh has verified its identification.—SEYMOUR H. LEVY, *Tucson, Arizona, June 28, 1961.*

**Lesser Spotted Woodpecker Nesting in Japan.**—On June 12, 1951, I collected a brooding female Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos minor*) on the northeastern coast of Hokkaido, facing the Okhotsk Sea, near Shimoyubetsu, Monbetsu-gun, Kitami Province, Hokkaido, Japan. The specimen was taken as it emerged from a nesting cavity in a small, dead, birch stump in a forest on the farm of Fujizo Nozu. This forest, predominantly deciduous, lay at sea level approximately one-half mile from the coast proper.

The birch stump in which the nest was located was 65 inches in height and it was approximately 7 inches in diameter at the level of the entrance to the nesting cavity. The entrance of the cavity was 37 inches above the ground and was 3½ centimeters in diameter. The cavity, proper, was 23 centimeters in overall height and 6 centimeters in diameter at the bottom, its widest part. It was lined on the bottom with small chips of wood and contained five eggs which averaged 13.9 × 18.4 millimeters. All were fresh. The ground immediately below the nesting cavity was strewn with many fine chips of wood.

The specimen was deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and was determined to be of the race *amurensis* by Keith L. Dixon.

Although both the 1942 and 1958 hand lists of Japanese birds published by the Japan Ornithological Society list this species as breeding in Hokkaido, Austin and Kuroda (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 109, 1953:491) state that there are no breeding records for Japan and that nothing is known of its habits. Based upon this statement, Vaurie (Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1951, 1959:7) qualifies the occurrence of *amurensis* in Hokkaido. In so far as I am able to ascertain, this constitutes the first definite breeding record of the species in Japan and firmly establishes Hokkaido as part of the range of *amurensis*.—CHESTER M. FENNEL, *Seoul, Korea, July 25, 1961.*

**Additional Bird Records from Southeastern Oregon.**—In December of 1958, the junior author (Marshall, Condor, 61, 1959:53-56) published a number of ornithological records which came to light in the course of duties at the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, Oregon. The records which follow have occurred since that time and were in part made by the senior author who has been at the refuge since August of 1960.

All localities given are on the Malheur Refuge. Records listed without place names were made at refuge headquarters 32 miles southeast of Burns in Harney County. The headquarters area has yielded a large number of unusual records in a short time. Green lawns and a variety of trees make this place an oasis because in general the region is treeless. North of headquarters are the marsh and water areas of Malheur Lake, whereas to the south are meadows and sagebrush areas. Trees exist to a limited extent only along a few streams and at ranch residences. The headquarters area thus proves attractive to a large variety of songbirds, especially during migration.

All specimens collected have been deposited in the collection of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at the United States National Museum. Record photographs also have been placed in files of the Bureau. Other than the ducks, all birds collected by Kridler were mist-netted during three months of banding at headquarters which resulted in a total catch of 750 individuals of 55 species. The two duck records occurred during waterfowl banding operations in the display pool at headquarters.

*Podiceps auritus*. Horned Grebe. Marshall (*op. cit.*:53) reported on the first nesting of this species in Oregon in 1957. Both individuals and pairs of Horned Grebes have since been observed at many locations in the Blitzen Valley during May and June each year, indicating that the species has become established at the Malheur Refuge for breeding.