

*Dendroica caerulescens*. Black-throated Blue Warbler. An adult male in full plumage was taken by Kridler on September 27, 1960. The specimen is now at refuge headquarters. It is the second record for the state. The first state record was also a male collected here by Marshall on October 9, 1957 (*op. cit.*:55). What makes the Oregon records interesting is that both birds were adult males which were collected in the same group of trees at the same season of the year.

*Setophaga ruticilla*. American Redstart. A female of this species was taken on September 8, 1960, by Kridler. There have been several unpublished sight records for this species in southeastern Oregon. Gabrielson and Jewett (*op. cit.*:517) stated that this species probably was a breeding bird of rare occurrence in northeastern Oregon, but they had no definite information regarding such breeding.

*Icterus galbula*. Baltimore Oriole. On June 1, 1960, Marshall was attracted to an unfamiliar song emerging from a cottonwood grove. The bird proved to be a male of this species. In so far as we can determine it constitutes the first record for the state.

*Junco hyemalis*. Slate-colored Junco. An adult female was taken on October 19, 1960, by Kridler. This specimen is the first record for Harney County and fills the gap in the block of counties comprising eastern Oregon from which there are records.

*Zonotrichia querula*. Harris Sparrow. On October 22, 1960, an immature bird was captured and banded by Kridler, and both he and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Adamson of Oakland, California, were able to observe closely another unbanded individual at headquarters on October 30, 1960. Three immature birds were netted, all at one time, by Kridler on November 6, 1960. Two were banded and released, but the third was saved as a specimen. The only other record for eastern Oregon is the immature bird seen and photographed here at headquarters by Mr. John Cowles on October 30 and 31, 1955 (Marshall, *op. cit.*:55-56).

*Zonotrichia albicollis*. White-throated Sparrow. On September 8, 1960, an immature of this species was taken by Kridler. Another immature was netted on September 19, but was banded and released. It was recaptured and released again on October 14. The specimen is the first recorded in southeastern Oregon. The only other records for this part of the state are a bird photographed at refuge headquarters by Mr. John Cowles on October 30 and 31, 1957 (Marshall, *op. cit.*:55-56) and a sight record of one by Marshall and others at refuge headquarters on April 25, 1960.—EUGENE KRIDLER and DAVID B. MARSHALL, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Burns and Portland, Oregon, September 14, 1961.*

**Additional Record of the Chestnut-backed Chickadee in the Calaveras Big Trees State Park, California.**—The occurrence of a flock of five Chestnut-backed Chickadees (*Parus rufescens*) along the Big Trees Trail in the Calaveras Big Trees State Park, Calaveras County, California, on June 17, 1951, as reported by Curls (*Condor*, 54, 1952:115), was in a region far from its normal range. On June 25, 1961, along this same trail, I was surprised, therefore, to observe a Chestnut-backed Chickadee feeding one of its young. Their identity was unmistakable when observed at a distance of less than ten feet. The presence of a young bird would seem to indicate that this species was nesting within the park.—MILTON MOORE, *Sacramento, California, July 20, 1961.*

**Occurrence of Great Gray Owls in Mono County, California.**—Because of the paucity of published field notes on the distribution and habits of the Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) in California, the following observations may be of interest. They were made in the course of a two-week collecting trip, August 13 to 28, 1960, to the east slope of the Sierra Nevada. Our camp site was at Sardine Meadow, 8760 feet, Mono County. The dominant vegetation included lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), red fir (*Abies magnifica*), mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), white-barked pine (*Pinus albicaulis*), Sierra juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*), and sagebrush (*Artemisia* sp.), typical of the subalpine forest ecologic formation (Miller, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 50, 1951:566). At least two Great Gray Owls were seen during our stay. The following is an account of the observations of R. I. Bowman, T. A. Mandas, E. A. Parchim, and the writer.

On August 14, an owl was heard calling near camp in the pre-dawn hours. Two days later, at dusk, an owl was heard calling from a low ridge north of camp. We searched for the bird but it could not be located. The calls consisted of several low-pitched *whoos*, repeated at varying intervals. Both calls were identical with those of birds later observed.

At dusk on August 19, an extremely large owl was seen flying at a distance along the same ridge. The owl was very wary and made no sound.