

Gonadal regression of adult birds was coincident with the initiation of molt. Energy conservation may explain the observed lack of significant overlap between breeding and molt.

The enlargement of the cloacal region observed in adult females during the breeding season needs further study, in view of the fact that a cloacal protuberance is usually thought to be present only in adult males.

This investigation was sponsored by a National Science Foundation Undergraduate Research Participation Award. I am indebted to Dr. Philip Humphrey for valuable criticism and advice.—WILLIAM A. DUNSON, *Department of Biology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, November 23, 1964.* (Present address: *Department of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*)

Goshawk Nesting in the Upper Sonoran in Colorado and Utah.—Hall and Grinnell (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., 9, 1919:62), Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 167, 1937:139), and Dixon (Condor, 40, 1938:3–11) all agree that the Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) in western North America is usually restricted in its nesting to the montane coniferous forests and rarely nests in the upper Transition Life Zone. Bond (Condor, 42, 1940:100–103) seems to be the first to record the nesting of the Goshawk in the Upper Sonoran Zone. The following records seem to corroborate Bond's observations.

On July 7, 1962, in Moffat County, Colorado, we observed another nesting of the Goshawk in the Upper Sonoran Zone. The nest observed was on the flood plain of the Yampa River, about one-half mile east of the eastern limits of Dinosaur National Park. The nest itself was situated about 20 feet above the ground in a Fremont cottonwood some 100 yards from the river's edge. Schnell (Condor, 60, 1958:378), in summarizing tree types utilized by this hawk for nesting, records several species of conifers, the aspen, and the narrow-leaf cottonwood, but he does not record the Fremont cottonwood. The fact that the hawks utilized the Fremont cottonwood is in itself significant, since the Lower and Upper Sonoran zones of western North America constitute the place of occurrence of this tree, its distribution being especially typical of river terraces such as those along the Colorado River.

This area had apparently been used in past years, as some old nests were seen in the immediate vicinity. The ecological environment of this nesting location is similar to that described by Bond (*op. cit.*). Surrounding hills are covered by sagebrush, juniper, greasewood, and horsebrush, with a rather broad flood plain on both sides of the river dominated by cottonwoods. The pair of hawks was successful in raising two young which, when found, were out of the nest and old enough to maintain a rather steady, direct flight for about 75 yards. While the extent of the defended territory was not determined for this pair, it may be important to note that a pair of Cooper Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*) nested at the river's edge in the same habitat about one mile downstream. There are few previous nesting records of the Goshawk in Colorado (A. M. Bailey, personal communication).

Two similar nestings of the Goshawk have been observed in Utah within the past six years along the western front of the Wasatch Mountains. One was in Parley's Canyon, at an elevation of about 5600 feet, and another in Hobble Creek Canyon, about 5700 feet above sea level. Both nests were in narrow-leaf cottonwoods along a stream. The surrounding area was typical of the extreme lower portion of the Transitional Zone.—CLAYTON M. WHITE and GARY D. LLOYD, *Department of Zoology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah*; and GERALD L. RICHARDS, *Department of Zoology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, September 27, 1964.*

Specimens of Nuttall Woodpecker from Oregon.—Although listed as occurring in southern (or southwestern) Oregon in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th editions of the A.O.U. Check-list, the range of the Nuttall Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos nuttalli*), as given in the 5th edition (A.O.U. Check-list, 1957:328), does not include Oregon. Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, 1940: 604–605) did include the species in their hypothetical list of Oregon birds, on the basis of a specimen reportedly taken by Dr. J. S. Newberry "in the Umpqua Valley in August 1855" (*op. cit.*:604). Gabrielson and Jewett were unable to trace this specimen. While studying specimens