

If ptarmigan saw a Gyrfalcon hunting low to the ground when the raptor was far enough away to allow time for escape, they often flew ahead of the Gyrfalcon rather than remaining hidden. This was especially common in autumn when ptarmigan tend to fly more often and farther under any circumstances than in summer.

Ptarmigan being pursued by Gyrfalcons down a hill usually inclined sharply when they got to the foot of the slope, almost "bouncing" uphill, in an attempt to throw off the falcon. In level flight, the ptarmigan we observed either tried to evade the pursuing falcon by twisting and turning, or by dropping abruptly into dense thickets. Our general impression is that falcons and adult ptarmigan are so nearly of equal abilities in flight that unless the Gyrfalcon surprises a ptarmigan close at hand, or strikes it on the first stoop, the ptarmigan has a good chance of getting away. Perhaps hilly terrain, such as at Eagle Summit, helps ptarmigan evade Gyrfalcons under some circumstances.

A few comments on the reaction of ptarmigan to other raptors may be of interest. Rock Ptarmigan reacted toward soaring or low-flying Golden Eagles in about the same way they behaved toward Gyrfalcons, except that the ptarmigan took flight more often when an eagle was seen. Occasionally a lone ptarmigan flew above a soaring eagle, seemingly "escorting" it out of the area. Marsh Hawks and Short-eared Owls (*Asio flammeus*) elicited little response, except that ptarmigan sometimes flew a few yards when approached closely. Although Marsh Hawks were fairly common in areas in which Weeden worked, in nine years of study he saw only one case in which a Marsh Hawk killed an adult ptarmigan. Rock Ptarmigan rarely gave alarm calls when they saw these hawks. Pigeon Hawks (*Falco columbarius*) nested at Eagle Summit for at least five summers while Weeden was there, but were never seen to chase ptarmigan. Likewise, ptarmigan never acted alarmed when Pigeon Hawks were near. Willow Ptarmigan at Umiat seemed to distinguish between Peregrines and Gyrfalcons, as indicated by the intensity and variation in the alarm calls, while buteos, gulls and ravens tended to elicit similar responses that were slightly different than the responses elicited by falcons.—CLAYTON M. WHITE and ROBERT B. WEEDEN, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, and Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fairbanks, Alaska, 3 January 1966.*

Eastern Phoebe in Utah.—The following records represent the first and second collected specimens of the Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) in Utah. A lone bird, found "flycatching" over the Springdale Ponds, Springdale, Washington County, was secured on 27 March 1965. The specimen (located in the Zion National Park Museum collection, no. 1634) is an adult male in breeding plumage. The second Eastern Phoebe was taken at the same location, 17 December 1965. This specimen (ZNPM 1706) was quite fat (weight 20.5 g) and is a male (largest testis, 2×1 mm).

There are two previous sight records for the state. Dennis L. Carter and Allegra Collister observed a lone bird of this species in lower Zion Canyon, Zion National Park, Washington County, 21 October 1963 (Wauer and Carter, *Birds of Zion National Park and vicinity, Zion Nat. Hist. Assoc., 1965*). The author found another lone bird "flycatching" over a stock pond near the Lytle Ranch in Beaver Dam Wash (elev. 2900 feet), Washington County, 25 March 1965. I watched it for several minutes in good light.

The four Utah records suggest that the species is a rare migrant and winter visitor to southwestern Utah, particularly to the Virgin River Valley and its drainage. To the south in Arizona, Phillips, Marshall, and Monson (*Birds of Arizona, Univ. of Ariz. Press, p. 83, 1964*) regard it as a "Rare fall transient and winter visitor in southern Arizona, chiefly in the southeast but recorded west to the Colorado River." I could find no Nevada record in the literature, and in California it is regarded as "accidental" (AOU, *Check-list of North American Birds, p. 340, 1957*). The second specimen was taken while I was engaged in research supported by the National Science Foundation, Grant GB-4035.—ROLAND H. WAUER, *Zion National Park, Utah, 12 January 1966.*