

Phillips, Marshall, and Monson (The Birds of Arizona, p. 20, 1964) site only two nesting records for Arizona. Bailey (Birds of New Mexico 156-157, 1928) had no nesting records, and the only published record for New Mexico is one by Ligon (New Mexico Birds, pp. 61, 1961).

On 14 July 1965 we observed a Goshawk nest nine miles NNW of Silver City in the Pinos Altos Mountains at an elevation of 6350 feet. The nest was situated approximately 55 feet from the ground in a large ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). This is apparently the first record of a Goshawk's nesting in a ponderosa pine for the southwestern United States (See White, Lloyd, and Richards, Condor, 67:269, 1965).

Two juvenile birds, probably a male and female, judging from the appreciable difference in size and some difference in coloration, perched near the nest, while a single adult (female?) circled, shrieking, overhead during our stay near the nest. Neither of the young showed inclination to flush. A week later, on 21 July, when Johnson revisited the nest the young flushed but usually flew only 50 to 100 yards before alighting in another tree. No adult birds were seen at that time.—R. ROY JOHNSON, *Department of Biology, The University of Texas at El Paso—Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas*, and BRUCE K. HARRIS, *Woonsocket, South Dakota, 8 March 1966*.

Possible Yellow-shafted Flicker in Southwestern Oregon.—On 22 March 1966, near Brookings, Curry County, Oregon, the authors found feathers of what is apparently *Colaptes auratus*. The area in northern Brookings is about 800 meters east of Highway U.S. 101 and not near a residential area, ruling out the possibility that the bird originated from a moving auto or was discarded by a resident. Skeletal remains and other hard parts were not present.

A nearly complete right wing (seven primaries present), two right tail feathers, numerous breast and back feathers, and one upper tail covert were collected and are deposited at Southern Oregon College (SOC 629). Shafts and ventral parts of rectrices and remiges were compared to the chromatic hexagon adopted from the Villalobos system in Palmer (Handbook of North American Birds, vol. 1, 1962) for possible *Colaptes* hybrid. The color is near that of Orange-Yellow (in Palmer), although more brightly yellow. Rectrix shafts are colored basally, the color extending distally to 31 mm from the tip (total length of rachis 93 mm).

Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, p. 369, 1940) list two specimens from northwestern Oregon. A sight record from Medford (Jackson County), Oregon observed during February 1962 is reported by Browning (Murrelet, in press). Giles (Condor, 60:193, 1958) observed a male on Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, Siskiyou County, California. Jewett *et al.* (Birds of Washington State, pp. 393-394, 1953), and Grinnell and Miller (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 27, p. 226, 1944) list numerous records for Washington and California, respectively.—M. RALPH BROWNING and WILLIAM ENGLISH, *Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon, 19 May 1966*.

Spring Migration of Dunlin in Interior Western Oregon.—Between winter 1961-62 and July 1965, I kept detailed field notes of the birds using a small marsh in the Willamette Valley about 12 miles south of Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon. This marsh, known locally as MacFadden's Swamp or Marsh, has been described previously (Eveden, Marshall, and McAllister, Condor, 52:159, 1950); since that report, however, the area has undergone numerous changes. One relevant change is that the marsh area now drains fairly rapidly in the spring and except for a small channel of moving water is almost completely dry during the summer. This has made the area more attractive to shorebirds during the spring migration. Although Eveden and co-workers reported flocks of no more than 200 birds, flocks of 2000 to 3000 shorebirds are now normal during the spring.

Holmes (Condor, 68:29, 1966) has commented on the lack of reports on migrating Dunlin (*Erolia* [= *Calidris*] *alpina*) from the Pacific Northwest. This report offers data (fig. 1) on migrating Dunlin for four springs at McFadden's Swamp from 1962 through 1965. Most of these observations were made in an area of approximately 50 acres in which the shorebirds tended to concentrate. As the water level in the swamp dropped during the spring, small, bare islands appeared in this area while the rest of the swamp was still flooded. Approximately 80 per cent of the observations were made from a roadway along the south edge of the area where the birds were