

entrance to the burrow was in the earth roof of an abandoned root-house of the type common in this district. These structures are built into a bank and topped with a log roof on which earth is piled. Over this a second board roof, usually open at the ends, is laid. The nest, close to the entrance to the burrow, contained downy young and was detected by seeing a female Golden-eye fly under the roof.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, B. C., Canada, August 11, 1934.*

**Occurrence of the Saw-whet Owl in Oakland.**—A specimen of the Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*) came into possession of the Oakland Public Museum on November 8, 1934. It was through the alertness of Miss Perdue of the Emerson School of North Oakland that the bird was secured. On that date Miss Perdue, attracted by a commotion outside the school, investigated and found that a boy had knocked the little owl from the branches of an acacia tree, injuring it. Taken inside it immediately became an important object; but because of the evident seriousness of the wound the writer was summoned from the Museum to take charge of the unfortunate owl and either aid its recovery or insure its preservation. At first the bird was able to demonstrate some temper and resistance to handling, but it was rapidly growing weaker and in spite of efforts to save it died that same night. As a mounted specimen, however, another and useful career awaits it.—PAUL COVEL, *Oakland Public Museum, Oakland, California, November 26, 1934.*

**Red-tailed Hawk Kills Young Turkey.**—That individuals of the genus *Buteo* sometimes kill small birds seems well known, but that one should become a menace to barnyard fowls is unusual. For several weeks past a large hawk frequently has raided a poultry yard on the outskirts of Flagstaff, Arizona, and a description of the bird given me fits closely that of the Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*). This killer is reported to have attacked and killed several chickens weighing about two pounds each. That the attacks of this species are not confined solely to chickens but extend to other domestic fowl is shown by the following account.

Mr. J. D. Walkup states that on October 14 at about 5:30 p. m. at Coyote Range, about one and one-half miles from the yard where the chickens were killed, he personally saw a Red-tailed Hawk strike a young turkey, which weighed about one and one-half pounds, and immediately start to eat it *on the spot*. The turkey was one of a brood of several among a flock of about twelve adults. When the kill was made the mother turkey attacked the hawk and was joined in the attack by the flock which formed a ring around the Red-tail. An adult turkey, from first one side then another, would rush the hawk, striking at it with its wings. The hawk, however, was determined to keep its prize, which it held to the ground with one foot while the bird defended itself with the other foot by striking at the attacking turkeys. Instead of flying off with its prey, the hawk dragged the dead turkey from twenty-five to thirty feet to the base of a large pine tree. Here, with its back to the tree, the hawk faced the noisy and enraged turkeys. All of this Mr. Walkup saw.

Mr. Walkup then went for a shotgun but had to travel on foot for nearly a quarter of a mile before he returned, to find the hawk, still with its back to the tree, defending itself. The hawk saw Mr. Walkup, as he approached with the gun and walked completely around the hawk and turkeys, but paid no especial attention to him. As the turkeys were so close to the Red-tail, Mr. Walkup did not dare to shoot the hawk on the ground nor by shouting could he make it fly, because of the noise being made by the turkeys. A shot into the air, however, sent the hawk flying and another shot killed it.

This specimen was given to me on the morning of October 15. The bird was well fed and apparently was in good health. Plumage markings are suggestive of immaturity and the normal "red" in the tail is lacking. The specimen has been prepared by Mr. J. W. Brewer Jr. and now is number Z8. 529 in the Museum Collection.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, October 17, 1934.*

**Notes from Central Eastern Arizona.**—During the winter of 1933-34 I took wild-life notes at Eagle Creek in the Crook National Forest of eastern Arizona. The locality where I did most of my observing was well up the stream at about 4900 feet altitude, in the lower portion of the Upper Sonoran Zone. I have scanned my

notes and culled the following records which seem to have special interest from the standpoint of bird distribution.

*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*. Osprey. Found two occupied nests, on the top of dead pine trees, May 17, 1934, on Black River, Apache County, at 7000 feet.

*Squatarola squatarola*. Black-bellied Plover. One observed May 18, 1934, on Big Lake, Apache County, in the Candian Zone. There are only two or three records for the entire state.

*Recurvirostra americana*. Avocet. Two observed, May 21, 1934, in the waters of the San Francisco River below Clifton, 3500 feet. It is of interest in this mining region to see shore-birds.

*Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*. Vermilion Flycatcher. March 15 I noted my first Vermilion of the spring. The species is summer resident in what is practically Upper Sonoran Zone.

*Baeolophus wollweberi annexus*. Bridled Titmouse. Seen and heard in February in the oaks of West Prong, a tributary of Eagle Creek, 5200 feet. Apparently not previously reported from this area.

*Setophaga picta picta*. Painted Redstart. Saw several, April 15, 1934, at different points in Bear Canyon, 7500 feet, under Rose Peak, Greenlee County. This seems to be a new locality for the redstart in Arizona.

*Icterus cucullatus nelsoni*. Arizona Hooded Oriole. May 5, 1934, I recorded males at Eagle Creek, 4900 feet, Upper Sonoran Zone. The zone is of interest.—CHARLES W. QUAINANCE, *Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Colorado, August 12, 1934.*

**A Barn Swallow's Nest on a Moving Train.**—Of the north-bound tourists that through the Canadian Pacific Steamships to Alaska each summer, a large number continue inland from Skagway to the little town of Atlin in the extreme northwest of British Columbia. To reach there they travel by rail over the White Pass from Skagway to Carcross (Caribou Crossing of former days). At Carcross they embark upon the lake steamer *Tutshi*, and after eight or nine hours of travel up Lake Tagish, they are brought to the portage, across which lies Lake Atlin. Another boat, the *Tahrane*, then takes them over that lake to their destination. Across the two-mile portage a narrow-gauge railroad carries passengers, baggage and freight almost daily during the crowded summer months.

About the buildings at the Tagish Lake end of the line innumerable Barn and Cliff swallows nest. Under the eaves around one of the larger sheds there is an



Fig. 21. Train at the Atlin-Tagish portage receiving passengers. The Barn Swallow's nest was in the baggage car at the extreme left.