

Sayornis saya saya. Say Phoebe. A female was taken off some old wreckage on the ocean beach at Samoa, California, on October 12, 1924. On November 26, 1939, another female was collected in Eureka, California.

Sialia currucoides. Mountain Bluebird. On February 12, 1922, a male was taken on the sand dunes a mile north of Samoa, California, by a local collector.—JOHN M. DAVIS, *Eureka, California, September 4, 1946*.

Some Records of the Spotted Owl in Washington State.—Authentic records of the Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurinus*) in the State of Washington are so few as to warrant publication of the following additional occurrences. Two records from the eastern slope of the Cascade Range are at hand. A skin labelled as a female collected at Cle Ellum, Kittitas County, on October 15, 1930, is in the E. A. Kitchin Collection at the College of Puget Sound. Presumably the collector was Mr. Kitchin, although this is not recorded; the length is given as 18¾ inches. In June of 1942 Dr. V. B. Scheffer and the writer examined a mounted specimen which was being held in the Jonas Brothers' shop in Seattle, for Mr. Leo P. Gleason of Leavenworth. In reply to my request for information Mr. Gleason wrote (June 6, 1942) that this bird "was shot by me last winter on the trap line about 1 mile above Lake Wenatchee, Chelan County. This is the only one that I know of that was ever killed here . . ." These, and Kitchin's account of a pair seen in the Blewett Pass region (Mt. Rainier Nat. Park Nature Notes, 17, 1939:128), seem to be the easternmost records of this species in the state.

A number of specimens have been reported from the Puget Sound basin, including the type of *caurinus*. The whereabouts of two may be briefly noted: A male in the Kitchin Collection was collected by Leo K. Couch at Mud Bay [= Eld Inlet], [west of] Olympia, Thurston County, on August 15, 1934. An adult female from near Lake Washington, Seattle, collected November 1, 1905, by "W.H.S. for S.F.R." is in the S. F. Rathbun Collection at the Washington State Museum.

Published records of this owl on the Olympic Peninsula seem limited to the early statement of Merriam (Auk, 15, 1898:39-40) that it occurred there. A skin from Royal in western Clallam County in the D. E. Brown Collection at the Washington State Museum is therefore of interest; the bird was a female collected on September 11, 1927. A second clearly authentic record is attested by a letter from John Fletcher, dated August 25, 1942. He recalls that "the owl was captured by a cascara bark peeler around the last week of July or the first week of August, 1938: [it was] mid-afternoon [when] he noticed the owl flying short, clumsy distances, and walked up . . . and captured it quite easily as it sat on a stump . . . in the woods near the Fred Fletcher farm on the lower Hoh [River] The owl's height was approximately 15" and the first thing noticed was the dark irises of the eyes instead of the usual yellow The ease with which the bird was captured and the motley young looking plumage led us to suspect that it was a juvenile." The owl was identified by means of Taverner's "Birds of Canada," and was kept 3 or 4 weeks before being released. It fed well on chipmunks and jays that were shot for it.—J. W. SLIPP, *Tacoma, Washington, September 16, 1946*.

Loss of Feathers at Times Other Than the Normal Molt.—The loss of corresponding feathers on both wings at a time other than the normal molt is a condition we have observed a few times each year in the birds handled in the course of our many years of intensive banding. Most of these records are for House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus*). This species far outnumbered any other trapped by us.

The absence of feathers in one wing is always regarded as an accidental loss and the absence of identical or almost identical feathers in both at the same time was at first considered as due to some unusual accident and as a coincidence.

On November 24, 1936, when an adult male House Finch (C-34397) was taken from a trap, it was noticed it had dropped several secondaries in the trap. These were 2-3-4-5 from the right side. While examining the bird, secondaries 2-3-4-5-6 from the left wing came out at the merest touch and also secondary 6 from the right wing. All other feathers were firmly attached. With ten secondaries gone this bird flew well and was released. It was known to have been in the trap for only a short time and it was not molested in any way. This bird had been banded as an adult male on May 15, 1930. It was this experience that made us feel such cases merited observation.

On December 30, 1936, a male House Finch (37-1053), which had been in hand and had had wings spread for examination on four of the six days since it had been banded on December 24, was observed to have lost secondaries 4-5-6-7 of the right wing and secondaries 3-4-5-6 of the left wing. It was caught almost daily thereafter. On January 3 the two wings were exactly alike with secondaries 2-3-4-5-6-7-8 gone from both wings, and two upper greater secondary coverts and one upper middle secondary covert also were gone on each side. The missing feathers grew out and on February 12 this note was made: "The new secondaries are now all full length. Wings are perfect except that on