

Summer Occurrence of the Goshawk in Idaho.—In the 1931 edition of the A. O. U. Check-list I note that Idaho is not mentioned in the ranges given for either form of the Goshawk, *Astur atricapillus atricapillus* or *A. a. striatulus*. In the Clearwater Mountains of the St. Joe and Little North Fork drainages I find that the occurrence of one of the two forms during the summer months is usual enough to give fair evidence of the probability of their breeding in this locality. On July 27, 1930, I shot an immature male which I took to be the western form, and the following sight records have been noted by me during the summer months: July 6, 1921, one; June 6, 1922, one; July 27, 1930, two, one collected; July 28 to August 13, 1930, one seen every few days; July 27, 1931, two; August 8, 1932, two; August 10, 1932, one; August 20, 1932, two. During September and October the Goshawk is usually one of the commonest hawks in the heavily timbered areas, and it is usually present to some extent throughout the winter.—R. L. HAND, *Avery, Idaho, October 6, 1932.*

Burrowing Owls Occupying Unusual Quarters.—Near Dixon, Solano County, California, on October 15, 1932, I found Burrowing Owls (*Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea*) occupying holes other than the usual underground quarters.

Much of the hay in that section had been cut and raked into small piles averaging some three feet in height, and the piles had been left in more or less regular rows throughout the fields. In one field which I visited, I frightened a Burrowing Owl from the ground at the base of a hay pile, and about an hour later, as I approached another pile of hay in an adjoining field, another owl flew up from its base. Prompted by the fact that each of these birds had scolded me for disturbing them, I investigated the points from which they had flown and found that they were both occupying holes which had been burrowed into the hay. Jack rabbits were present in good numbers, and while many of their shelters were simply forms in the hay, others were holes neatly rounded out by gnawing and digging to a depth of two or three feet into the bases of the piles. Two of these well-formed holes the owls were using for quarters.

About the entrances was the usual accumulation of pellets, excrement and a few feathers which had been shed by the owls. I dug into the hay at each of the holes and found in the slightly enlarged chambers at the ends of the burrows, similar evidences of occupancy such as were scattered about the ground outside the entrances. There was no evidence that the burrows had been used for nesting last spring, it being doubtful if the hay had been harvested and burrows made that early in the season. Quite likely, too, the hay piles will have been used as forage by stock prior to the next nesting season. If left intact for a sufficient period I see no reason why these hay homes would not serve satisfactorily as breeding quarters.

The pellets in and outside the cavities consisted primarily of the remains of Jerusalem crickets (*Stenopelmatus*).

Such quarters as these in the clean, dry hay, it would seem, should prove to be more attractive and comfortable than the usual subterranean domiciles.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California, October 26, 1932.*

Distributional Notes from the Northwest Coast District of California.—During the summer season of 1932 I have twice had occasion to make brief collecting trips into the northwest coast redwood belt of California. Observations of certain species of birds, either while en route or in camp, prove to constitute additions to the knowledge of avian distribution in that region.

Of minor importance are the observations of Pygmy Nuthatches and a Crossbill in the vicinity of Fort Bragg, Mendocino County. Pygmy Nuthatches (*Sitta pygmaea pygmaea*) were noted three miles southwest of Fort Bragg on August 27. The previously recognized northern limit for this nuthatch on the coast was at Mendocino City, about eight miles to the southward (Grinnell, Pacific Coast Avifauna, no. 11, 1915, p. 162). The nuthatches evidently range continuously through the coastal forest of Bishop pine (*Pinus muricata*) and doubtless follow this favored forest tree north of Fort Bragg as far as Inglenook, the northern limit of Bishop pine on this section of the coast. On the same day, inland, fourteen miles southwest of Fort Bragg, a Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra* ssp.) was noted in open Douglas fir timber in a region formerly forested with redwoods. Records appear to be few for this nomadic species in this part of the state.

On May 26 a breeding male Hermit Warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*) was collected ten miles north of Garberville, elevation 1000 feet, on the south fork of the Eel River, Humboldt County. This male, number 1268, coll. A. H. Miller, and one or two others were stationed as for breeding in small isolated groves of yellow pines amid Douglas fir and madrone and across cañon from an extensive redwood forest. The bird collected was singing continuously in a restricted area; its gonads were greatly enlarged. This breeding station is thirty-five miles west of the Yolla Bolly Mountains and a similar distance south and west of South Fork Mountain, Trinity County, where Hermit Warblers have previously been found breeding in the yellow pine forests (specimens in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology). It is significant to note this species following the yellow pines to low elevations and into a region close to the coast and forested primarily with redwood.

The California Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus gambeli*) is a permanent resident in parts of southern and interior Sonoma County, as for example at Valley Ford, Bodega and Santa Rosa. It has not been known heretofore from farther north on the California coast, except for Townsend's report (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, 1887, p. 222) of occurrence in December of 1885 at Humboldt Bay. This indefinite and somewhat unsatisfactory record, if it applies to this form, probably represents a single stray bird. On August 26 of this year I watched a California Shrike for several minutes while it perched at close range on a wire over a farmyard, one and a half miles south of the mouth of the Gualala River in extreme northwestern Sonoma County. It was a very dark-colored individual, both above and below. At this locality there is a narrow coastal plain that is free from forest. This bird may represent a post-breeding season dispersal that often occurs in August in this species; yet it is not impossible that occasional pairs of shrikes breed here, as this coastal plain, though narrow and restricted by forests, is not entirely cut off from similar shrike-inhabited country near Bodega, thirty-five miles to the southwest.

The observation of a Road-runner (*Geococcyx californianus*) on August 27 on the Navarro River, central Mendocino County, ten miles from the coast, occasioned considerable surprise in my mind at the time, since the bird was flushed from roadside cover in a fairly dense forest of redwood and Douglas fir. The key to its appearance here probably lay in the presence, a few hundred yards above the forest, of a brushy, lumbered hillside dotted with low stump sprouts of the redwoods. Grinnell (Condor, ix, 1907, pp. 51-53, map) reviewed the distribution of Road-runners in California and showed that the known northern limit of the species in the coastal area was at Sebastopol, Sonoma County (Belding, Land Birds Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 56). No published records since then have extended the known range in this sector. The Navarro River is sixty-five miles in an air line northwest of Sebastopol. Upon searching through the notebook of Dr. W. P. Taylor, written while in the field for the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology in 1913, I find that when his party was stationed at the mouth of the Gualala River, extreme southern Mendocino County, residents there told him that Road-runners occurred in that vicinity. Further, while at Covelo, Mendocino County, Taylor learned through similar sources of Road-runners occurring "not far below Willits," Mendocino County. In view of this information in connection with my recent observation, it seems proper to conclude that Road-runners occur regularly, though doubtless in small numbers, northward well into Mendocino County, on suitable brush covered tracts of land.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, September 9, 1932.*

The California Condor in Texas*.—Among some avian bones collected, together with prehistoric human cultural remains, in a cave on the south peak of Mule Ears Peaks, ten miles north of the Rio Grande in Brewster County, Texas (approximately 29°10' n. lat., 103°25' w. long.), by Mr. F. M. Setzler, Assistant Curator of Archeology, United States National Museum, during the spring of 1932, are twenty-seven bones and fragments of bones of the California Condor, *Gymnogyps californianus*. These represent at least three individuals and possibly more. The best preserved specimens are four tarso-metatarsi, three of which are in perfect condition while one lacks the upper articular surface. One toe phalanx is also in practically perfect condition, but the other bones are fragmentary; they include the following: three humeri, two femora, three ulnae, two coracoids, six tibiotarsi, one pair of clavicles, one radius, one

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