

that they had been incubated for some time and had become addled. The nest was on the damp ground and well concealed in a small clump of sedge growing about in the middle of a small fresh-water marsh. The set is now no. 4948 in my collection.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, November 28, 1934.*

Four New Records from Zion National Park, Utah.—During the past year of bird study in Zion Park, the writer has noted nineteen forms not previously reported, of which four are somewhat unusual.

Columba fasciata. Band-tailed Pigeon. Three individuals seen at water-holes in the yellow-pine scrub-oak forest on Horse Pasture Plateau: two on May 6, 1934, at the ranger station spring, and one on July 1, 1934, at the Potato Hollow spring, two and one-half miles north of the ranger station. The last bird was pointed out to a sheepherder who stated that he had seen pigeons at the same place for several years. I later described the birds to Mr. Walter Beatty, cowboy guide, who then stated that he had seen a few on the plateau each summer since 1929. No nests have been seen or reported as yet. Previous records from Utah are meager. Clarence Cottam (unpublished MS, 1927) places it in a hypothetical list with the following comments: "Exceedingly rare and possibly extinct. Johnson (1879) reports it as breeding in the Salt Lake Valley. A.O.U. Check-list of 1910, and Henshaw (1915) refer to its occurrence in Utah." Dr. A. M. Woodbury writes me concerning the single specimen in the University of Utah collection: "... taken at Hanna, Duchesne County, Utah, July, 1930. It was knocked down from a flock by a hawk and picked up by a passing motorist who witnessed the performance."

Cryptoglaux acadica. Saw-whet Owl. One specimen was taken on October 15, 1933, near the south boundary of the park (3900 feet) by Mr. E. H. Cantrell, a local taxidermist. Another individual was seen at the same time. I examined the fresh specimen and requested that it be made up as a study skin, but it was unfortunately destroyed by rats before coming into my possession. I have found no published records of this species in Utah.

Leucosticte sp.? Rosy Finch. On the morning of November 4, 1934, Mr. L. F. Keller and I noted a flock of one hundred or more birds near the west portal of the Zion-Mount Carmel Tunnel, which, by their characteristic maneuvers and call notes, were immediately recognized as *Leucostictes*. We unfortunately had no means of collecting specimens, but were able to observe several at one hundred feet with 6-power glasses. One of these appeared to be *L. taphrocotis littoralis*, judging by the large amount of light gray below the black frontal patch. The birds were noted at 4900 feet elevation.

Junco hyemalis. State-colored Junco. One was seen in a large flock of Shufeldt Juncos at the west boundary of the park on November 2, 1934. It was easily recognized with the unaided eye, and was then studied carefully with the binoculars. It is apparently rare as a winter visitant to this region, judging by its absence from the many flocks of *shufeldti* which were examined last winter.—C. C. PRESNALL, *Zion National Park, Utah, November 27, 1934.*

Dotterel in Western Washington.—On September 3, 1934, a female Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*) was collected at Westport, Grays Harbor County, Washington. This bird was with a small flock of Killdeer, feeding in a grassy meadow about half a mile from the ocean beach; the grass was closely cropped by cattle. At first the bird seemed quite shy, flying whenever the Killdeer were flushed. I was finally able to separate the Dotterel from the other birds without flushing any of them. The Killdeer were worked off about two hundred yards, leaving the Dotterel where it had lit. I then returned and it was gratifying to be able to approach within easy shooting distance.

This specimen has been kindly identified for me by M. E. Davidson, Assistant Curator, Department of Ornithology and Mammalogy, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California.—D. E. BROWN, *Bothell, Washington, October 15, 1934.*

Barrow Golden-eye Nesting in Marmot's Burrow.—In June, 1922, Mr. George N. Gartrell of Summerland, British Columbia, found a nest of the Barrow Golden-eye (*Glaucionetta islandica*) in an unused burrow of the yellow-bellied marmot. The precise locality was Brant's Lake, in the Okanagan Valley. This is a small artificial lake for the storage of irrigation water and is surrounded by low, grassy hills. The

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