

*Icterus parisorum*. Scott Oriole. Two males were taken on the Mesa de Chipinque, March 18. Not noted in 1938.

*Piranga bidentata sanguinolenta*. Lafresnaye Tanager. Male taken on Mesa de Chipinque, March 19 (Burleigh). Not noted in 1938.

*Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus*. Western Grasshopper Sparrow. Female (wing, 63 mm.; tail, 45) taken near Monterrey, March 21 (Burleigh). This is *A. s. bimaculatus* of the A. O. U. Checklist. (For change of name, see Auk, 51, 1934:549.) The Grasshopper Sparrow was recorded in 1938 only at Victoria, Tamaulipas, a specimen of the eastern race (*pratensis*) being taken that year on February 24.

*Aimophila cassinii*. Cassin Sparrow. Noted repeatedly about Monterrey on March 21 and 22; males were in full song at that time. Not seen in 1938; but this hardly proves that it winters south of Monterrey for it is an exceedingly inconspicuous bird when not singing.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON and THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, November 19, 1940*.

**Barn Owls Nesting at Kanab, Utah.**—Of late, while perusing the literature pertaining to Utah birds, I have noted the scarcity of records of the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) for the state, and especially the absence of breeding records. Indeed, I have found the species listed only three times. Tanner (Condor, 29, 1927:198) stated that he had collected the bird in March in the St. George area but that they were not common. Presnall (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters, 12, 1935:201) gives its status as rare for Zion National Park. Hardy and Higgins (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters, 17, 1940: 99) record the owl as having been seen by them on April 19, 1939, and March 16, 1940, at St. George. It seems advisable, therefore, to place on record data pertaining to breeding Barn Owls collected recently at Kanab, in Kane County, central southern Utah.

Mr. Clifton M. Greenhalgh has observed Barn Owls in the vicinity of Kanab for many years and has found them inhabiting caverns in the banks of Kanab Creek near the town. In the spring of 1939 he brought me a quantity of pellets, but he was unable to secure a specimen. On June 14, 1939, Dr. A. M. Woodbury, acting on Greenhalgh's directions for finding the birds, secured a specimen, now number 5684, Mus. Zool. University of Utah. Then in July, 1940, Mr. Greenhalgh secured two additional specimens from Kanab. Number 5813 is a male taken July 12, 1940, two miles south of Kanab at 4600 feet; number 5814, also a male, was secured at the same place on July 10, 1940. This latter specimen is a juvenile, as indicated by some natal down feathers adhering to the tips of the juvenal feathers.

In all probability, the distribution of Barn Owls in the state is confined to the southern portion where Lower Sonoran or near Lower Sonoran conditions prevail. Nesting and roosting in cavities in mud banks formed by water seepage is an interesting adaptation to local conditions. According to Mr. Greenhalgh, the Barn Owls nest and roost only in one area along about a mile of Kanab Creek where there is an abundance of caverns and side washes and where the main gully is in places as much as 40 feet deep. The Barn Owls are presumably summer residents, arriving sometime in April at which time pairs seek out small caverns for individual nesting sites. Later on, at the termination of the nesting season, they display a gregarious tendency and congregate, at least in daylight hours, in the larger caverns. Here they come to rest on dirt ledges in the darkest portions. As many as 30 Barn Owls assembled together have been noted by Mr. Greenhalgh under these conditions.—WILLIAM H. BEHLE, *University of Utah, Salt Lake City, January 15, 1941*.

**California Cuckoo in Southeastern Nevada.**—In Linsdale's "Birds of Nevada" (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936:61) reference is made to the occurrence of the California Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*) along the Lower Truckee River and in the Pyramid Lake region of Nevada. Because of the relatively few records of this bird in this state, it seems appropriate to record that the writer observed a cuckoo in the town of Alamo, Clark County, Nevada, on August 28, 1940. The bird was observed in a cottonwood tree about 30 feet from the ground.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C., December 2, 1940*.

**Another Summer Record of the Great Gray Owl in Yellowstone National Park.**—The recent note by W. S. Long (Condor, 43, 1941:77-78) recording a sight observation of the Great Gray Owl (*Scotiaptex nebulosa*) in Yellowstone National Park stimulates me to place the following observation on record. On September 9, 1940, at about 3:45 p.m., I saw one of these owls in a meadow between West Thumb and Old Faithful, Yellowstone Park, at a place that must have been very close to the location at which Long made his observation on July 3. The bird I saw was perched on top of a lodgepole pine stub about twelve feet high and only thirty feet from the highway. The bird