

eggs, which hatched on June 21, and one brood of eight were noted by Nelson in the same vicinity as those of the previous season. In 1944, on July 15, Low and Edward O'Neil observed a week-old brood of three Baldpates accompanied by the female.

At the Bear River Refuge, Utah, on August 8, 1944, C. S. Williams observed a brood of three Baldpates in Unit 2 which appeared to be about one week old.



Fig. 20. Nest of Canvasback at Gray's Lake, Idaho.

One nest of the Green-winged Teal (*Anas carolinensis*), containing nine eggs, was observed by Nelson at the Ogden Bay Refuge, Utah, on June 21, 1943.—JESSOP B. LOW, *Utah Fish and Game Department, Salt Lake City, Utah*, and MARCUS NELSON, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Brigham City, Utah, February 8, 1945*.

Clay Bank Has Multiple Use for Wildlife.—While on a field trip into the Gray's Lake region of Caribou County, Idaho, May 12 to 17, 1944, I stopped to observe the use made of a clay bank by swallows and other forms of wildlife. The bank, located on the Blackfoot River, about 12 miles from Soda Springs, Idaho, was approximately 250 feet long and about 45 feet high. The upper half was pockmarked with Bank Swallow holes, while the lower half had no holes and was slightly sloping (fig. 21).

The swallow population, approximately 300 pairs using the holes, consisted of Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) and Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*) in about equal numbers. In addition, Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon albifrons*), nearly as numerous as either of the other two swallows, were building their adobe nests against the clay banks, usually in crevices and protected corners. Nest building by the Cliff Swallows was just getting under way as many nests were only partly completed.

Across the river in a clump of willows (*Salix Bebbiana*) were perched a Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) and a Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*). Shortly, the kingfisher was joined by its mate

which flew from one of the larger holes, probably a nest, in the bank. Several large holes about 12 to 15 inches in diameter near the bottom of the vertical portion of the bank were being used by Horned Owls, and at the entrance of one of the holes an owl was sitting. This cavity was inaccessible to me, but other holes near the edges of the bank showed feather marks in the soft soil at the entrance, indicating their use by the owls.



Fig. 21. Bank used by swallows and other birds at Gray's Lake, Idaho.

Ground squirrels (*Citellus mollis*) were observed scurrying about the edges and going into the holes at the ends of the bank. Although no badgers (*Taxidea taxus*) were seen, evidence of their recent digging in the top of the bank was noted.—JESSOP B. Low, *Utah Fish and Game Department, Salt Lake City, Utah, February 8, 1945.*

Miscellaneous Bird Notes from the Boulder Area, Colorado.—The following observations were made while the writer was in residence at the University of Colorado, Boulder, in the period from September, 1941, to September, 1943.

Alectoris graeca. Chuckar or Rock Partridge. This species has been introduced near Boulder. Apparently it is becoming established. Flocks of partridges are usually seen about "White Rocks" some seven miles east of town. Although I have seen them at "White Rocks" and at neighboring Valmont Butte, they have not been reported nor seen elsewhere. I was therefore surprised to hear Chuckars calling in the foothills four miles north of Boulder on January 24, 1943. While watching a pair of eagles preparing to nest in Twomile Canyon, the calls of this partridge were repeatedly heard and on March 14 four were seen for some time calling, chasing and fighting in the strike valley just within the outer hogbacks. As I spent many mornings watching the eagles, I often had occasion to observe the partridges. They would arrive from the plains, singly, at sunrise and often would fly up on to the ridge near my observation post and then glide into the valley. They would often call softly as they approached. As soon as the morning activities began, loud calls could be heard up and down the hogback. Why they chose these first strike valleys I cannot say but I have heard these morning activities from Twomile Canyon almost to the mouth of Lefthand Canyon (two miles and seven miles, respectively, north of Boulder). The calling and display activities subsided at about 11 a.m. and the birds apparently went back out on the plains. These morning activities ceased about the middle of April.

Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps. Bohemian Waxwing. During the winter of 1941-42 these waxwings were abundant in the Boulder region. In the winter of 1942-43 none was observed in Boulder although on March 24, 1943, a large flock was observed in the cottonwoods along Buckhorn Creek, 50 miles north of Boulder.