

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.

Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi. Evening Grosbeak. This species was abundant as late as June of 1942 and on September 10, 1942, Miss Verna Mace and I observed a large flock of Evening Grosbeaks feeding in a locust tree near the business section of Boulder. In examining the birds carefully it was noted that most of them were juveniles with a sprinkling of dull adults. No bright males were noted. Again during the summer of 1943 grosbeaks were heard on various occasions and Alexander (Condor, 46, 1944:36) cites the various records of their occurrence. Of these records the observation of adults feeding young on August 6, 1943, is of greatest interest. These young were not fully fledged. From this evidence there is little doubt that these birds were breeding in the Boulder region and in Boulder, in both 1942 and 1943.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. Bobolink. The breeding of this bird in Boulder County has been known for some time, but additional records of its occurrence are of interest. In 1942 and 1943 a pair was observed at the southeast corner of Boulder. This area has been used by this species for many years. In 1942, two males and a female were seen in a meadow just north of Marshall. In addition to these Boulder records a bird was observed singing in a field just east of Hudson, Colorado, on June 15, 1942. —MALCOLM T. JOLLIE, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, December 20, 1944.*