

migrants, the Cackling Goose (*Branta canadensis minima*) and the White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) in November, 1943. The birds were first seen on November 11 when the writer counted 50 Cackling Geese and 14 White-fronted Geese on refuge areas; the latter species continued to increase until 214 were present on November 15, after which neither species was again seen.

So far as can be determined, the Cackling Goose has not been previously reported from the Ruby Lake marshes. According to information supplied the refuge manager by residents of Elko, Nevada, who hunted on nearby Franklin Lake in the early thirties, the White-fronted Goose was a fairly common fall migrant in those years.—HERBERT H. DILL, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Ruby Valley, Nevada, January 7, 1946.*

Pigeon Hawk Breeding in Utah.—Reference is made to Behle's "Check-list of the Birds of Utah" (Condor, 46, 1944:71) wherein the Western Pigeon Hawk is listed as a "rare transient and winter visitant." In Davie's "Nests and Eggs of North American Birds" (4th ed., 1889:188) the following appears under Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*): "Mr. Norris' cabinet contains two sets of four eggs each; one collected in the Wasatch Mountains, Utah, May 29, 1868. They have a cinnamon ground color, heavily spotted and blotched with burnt umber; sizes, 1.56×1.25 ; 1.59×1.25 ; 1.56×1.21 ; 1.59×1.23 . Another set from Bingham county, Idaho, taken May 13, 1885." Norris in writing of his egg collection (The Oologist's Record, 6, 1926:57) refers to the first set under the name of *Falco columbarius bendirei*: "c/4, Wasatch Mountains, Utah, May 29, 1868. Very deeply marked with dark brown so much so as to hide the ground color of two of the eggs."

I have recently obtained this set of eggs from the collection of the late J. Parker Norris. It has been carefully examined and there is no question that the eggs have been properly identified as *Falco columbarius*. The original data record states: "Collected on the U.P.R.R. line in the Wasatch Mts., Utah, Camp No. 32, by L. E. Ricksecker, May 29, 1868. Quite fresh. Nest was an old one and had been placed on top of an old magpie nest, which was arched over. The upper nest, in which the hawk was breeding was probably built by some other bird during last season. It was 10 inches in diameter (inside) and was plastered with mud like a robins. Parent birds well seen and identified.—very noisy." In the course of my own field work in Utah from 1925 to 1930, Pigeon Hawks were observed several times in May and June in the upper ravines of City Creek Canyon, near Brighton in Salt Lake County and in the Wasatch Mountains in Summit County. While I was never able to establish a definite nesting record, there is no doubt that the Pigeon Hawk is a rare summer resident in that area.—COL. L. R. WOLFE, *Washington, D.C., December 28, 1945.*

The Second Specimen of the Oriental Hobby from the Solomon Islands.—The first specimen of the Oriental Hobby (*Falco severus*) taken in the Solomon Islands was obtained on Gizo in the New Georgia Group, central Solomon Islands (Mayr, *Birds of the Southwest Pacific*, 1945:218). More recently this specimen has been re-examined by Mayr (Amer. Mus. Novitates No. 1294, July 20, 1945) and again identified as the widely ranging subspecies *F. s. papuanus* Meyer and Wigglesworth. In this latter paper Mayr also records the sight observation of a small falcon at Soraken, northern Bougainville, which he believes "might have been a hobby." It is a pleasure to be able to substantiate this latter observation with a specimen. On October 18, 1944, while collecting in the jungle at Cape Torokina (Empress Augusta Bay) on Bougainville I took an adult male of the species. This bird was perched on the topmost bare branch of a tall, dead tree in the jungle about two miles inland. The testes were not enlarged, measuring 4 mm. in greatest diameter. The cere, feet, and circumocular skin were yellow. The wing measures 213 mm. and the tail 95 mm. These measurements accord with those Mayr gives in his definition of *papuanus*. This specimen is now no. 90027 in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.—CHARLES G. SIBLEY, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, March 1, 1946.*