

afraid of hitting the lamb or the ewe. He finally took a shot at the hawk while it was in the air. The hawk then left the area and did not return. When Darrel reached the lamb it was dead. It had talon marks on the head, neck, and back and was still bleeding from the wounds. It was a lamb not over twelve hours old, and it appeared to be a healthy lamb. Joseph Russ, Jr., heard the rifle shot and met Darrel at the lamb kill. He also examined the kill and said it was the first time he had seen a lamb that had been killed by a hawk.

On Darrel's return to the ranch house he saw another Red-tailed Hawk or possibly the same one diving at another lamb. At the shot of Darrel's rifle the hawk altered its course. Darrel remained there for about one and one-half hours, but the hawk did not return.

Six years ago Darrel Cussins and Mr. Olson were riding horseback on the Olson Sheep Ranch in Sonoma County, California. They saw a Red-tailed Hawk diving at a newborn lamb. The hawk hit the lamb after several attempts, and the lamb was dead when they reached it.

Several of the ranchers on this north coast district have told Darrel Cussins that they have felt sure hawks have killed their lambs, but only a few of them have actually seen the hawks killing lambs. It is not unusual to find a hawk or an eagle feeding on a dead lamb, but there are surprisingly few ranchers who have observed eagles or hawks in the act of killing lambs.—MERLE D. BARNEY, *Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Lakeport, California, June 30, 1958.*

Blackburnian and Connecticut Warblers in Montana.—Among the birds collected by the writer on a brief field trip to Montana in 1953, two warblers are of particular interest.

Dendroica fusca. Blackburnian Warbler. A female of this species was collected on June 4, 1953, in a deserted farmyard two miles north of Raymond, Sheridan County, Montana. The skin is number 11,446 in my collection. Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 203, 1953) mentions a sight record, August 21, 1924, near Libby, Montana, and the A.O.U. Check-list (5th ed.) lists the species as "accidental in Western Montana (Libby)," based, probably, on the sight record in Bent (1953).

Oporornis agilis. Connecticut Warbler. On June 5, 1953, a Connecticut Warbler was taken two miles north of Raymond, Montana. This specimen, a female, is number 11,449 in my collection. So far as I know this species has not previously been recorded from Montana.—ALEX. WALKER, *Tillamook County Pioneer Museum, Tillamook, Oregon, October 23, 1958.*

Some Records of Oceanic Birds in Uruguay.—The oceanic coast of Uruguay is visited during winter by some birds of other South American countries and neighboring oceanic waters. In August, 1953, I saw on the beaches near the mouth of the Arroyo Carrasco, Departamento de Canelones, a great number of dead specimens of Slender-billed Whale-birds (*Pachyptila belcheri*). Nearby I obtained a first sight record of four Cayenne Terns (*Thalasseus eurynathus*). Two were flying over the left bank of Arroyo Carrasco, and the others were bathing in a large pool near the seashore. Their large size, black crested crown, white underparts, grey mantle, and lemon yellow bill were easily identifiable.

Magellanic Penguins (*Spheniscus magellanicus*) are winter visitors, and on July 15, 1954, I saw 35 of these birds swimming and diving in waters of Piedras del Chileno, within Maldonado Bay. Flying overhead was a flock of nearly 50 Sooty Shearwaters (*Puffinus griseus*).

On August 10, 1954, a Rockhopper Penguin (*Eudyptes crestatus*) was obtained in Montevideo Bay near the mouth of Arroyo Pantanos. The skin is deposited in the author's collection.

On July 16, 1955, I saw, with binoculars, two Giant Fulmars (*Macronectes giganteus*) sitting on the water, 200 meters west of the rocky coast of Punta del Este. Their uniform rusty brown plumage indicated that they were immature individuals.

Principally, however, this article is devoted to an austral bird, the Sheath-bill or Paloma Antártica (*Chionis alba*). On July 9, 1954, Rogelio B. López photographed three specimens of the Sheath-bill at Mar del Plata, 38°S latitude (Hornero, 10[2], 1956:168). This was the northernmost record known in Argentina. Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. 1, no. 2, 1948:240-241) give the northern boundary of the range for this species as Bahía de Camarones (Chubut) in Argentina (44°S latitude). Raúl Vaz Ferreira in 1952 reports sight records of this species during winter, from Torres and Lobos islands. He also reports a photographic record and one specimen collected on July 7, 1952, by E. Palerm, on this island (Observaciones sobre la Isla de Torres y Castillo Grande, Rev. Fac. Humanidades, Montevideo, VI[9], 1952:237-258). Some hearsay records about white and pigeon-like birds seen in Torres Islands were reported by B. Sierra y Sierra in 1895 and D. Granada in 1896 (R. Vaz Ferreira,

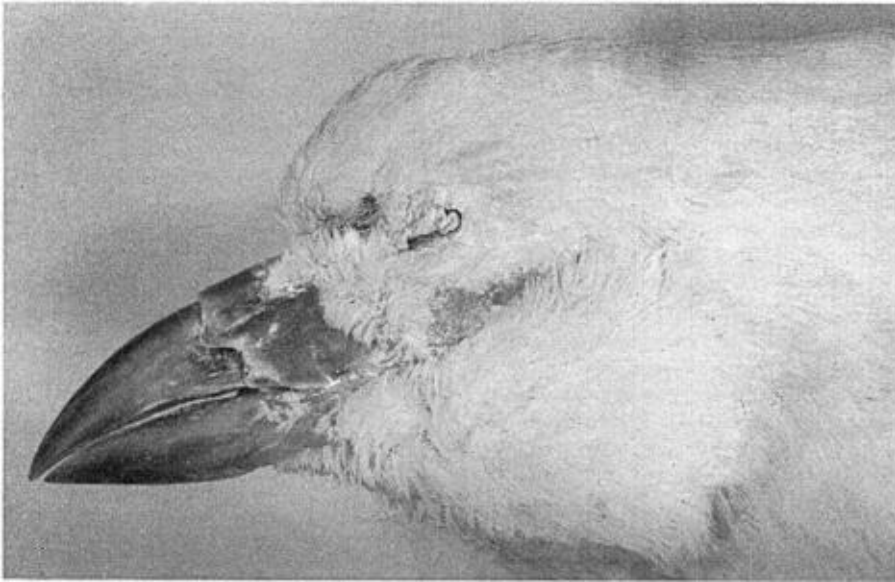


Fig. 1. View of left side of the head of *Chionis alba* collected in Punta del Este (Departamento de Maldonado), Uruguay, on May 18, 1958.

op. cit.:250-251). These islands are the headquarters and rookeries of many thousands of southern sea-lions (*Otaria flavescens*) and southern fur-seals (*Arctocephalus australis*). Lobos Island, the largest, is in front of Punta del Este, eight kilometers off the coast.

Since 1952 I have maintained a periodical survey of the coast of this peninsula and nearby beaches, during winter, in order to obtain sight records or specimens of sea-fowl. At 5:00 p.m. on May 18, 1958, a small group of birds was seen, south of the small port of Punta del Este, on sand and among rocks. Most of them were immature Kelp Gulls (*Larus marinus dominicanus*), with some adults of the same species, and Patagonian Brown-headed Gulls (*Larus ridibundus maculipennis*). Also, on the moist sand were a few Collared Plovers (*Charadrius collaris*). Among them, about 100 meters from me, two active birds caught my attention. With binoculars, I saw their short, stout beaks, white plumage, and pigeon-like behavior. I identified them as Sheath-bills and collected one of them. This is the first specimen from Uruguay collected on the continental coast (fig. 1). The specimen taken was a female. Its crop was full of mussels. The skin is deposited in my collection. Its measurements in mm. are culmen, 31.4; wing, 230; tail, 120; tarsus, 48.3; middle toe with claw, 44; middle toe without claw, 34.8.

According to the facts mentioned, we can say that the Atlantic islands and continental coast of Uruguay must be within the distributional range of *Chionis alba*. It seems that this species occurs as an irregular winter visitor in small numbers, and that it reaches 35°S latitude at Punta del Este and Lobos Island and also 34°S latitude at the Torres and Coronilla islands and nearby coast. Perhaps some individuals, according to hearsay reports of laymen, remain through the summer as they can find a good supply of food in the rookeries of seals and gulls.—RODOLFO ESCALANTE, *Montevideo, Uruguay, June 30, 1958.*