

The problem of possible mimicry among birds of prey is one which still awaits clarification. The following paragraph from Newton's article on this subject in the "Dictionary of Birds" (p. 574) is of interest: "On the information of Mr. Salvin, Mr. Wallace has cited (*Contrib. Nat. Select.* p. 107) another very curious case of Mimicry in Birds. This is furnished by *Accipiter pileatus*, a widely-ranging species of Sparrow-Hawk which near Rio Janeiro departs from the plumage it wears in other places to assume that of *Harpagus diodon*, a local species of insectivorous habit, with the object, as suggested, of deluding small birds into the belief that it is harmless in character. The similarity here extends to both immature and adult plumages, which are very different." It should be pointed out that although the adult and immature plumages of *Accipiter bicolor pileatus* are very like those of *Harpagus diodon*, it is not, of course, definite that the former has departed from its usual coloration only in the range of *diodon* or that the resemblance has any special significance. Races of *bicolor* with streaked immatures are found beyond the range of *diodon*; conversely, the northern half of the range of *diodon* has another race of *Accipiter* in which the immatures are immaculate white ventrally and quite unlike those of *diodon*.

A further point is that, assuming there is mimicry involved, we do not know whether the more predatory species (*Accipiter*) is mimicking the inoffensive one (*Harpagus*) or vice versa. As Meyer and Wilesworth (*Birds of Celebes*, 1, 1898:66-72, color pls. 2 and 3) state in their lengthy discussion of the remarkable similarity in all plumages between a honey-buzzard kite (*Pernis celebensis*) and the eagle (*Spizaetus lanceolatus*) it is possible that the inoffensive kite might obtain relief from enemies, presumably nest predators, by resembling the eagle. They conclude, however, that both species are so uncommon that it is difficult to postulate mimicry upon any basis whatever.

If *Harpagus* does mimic accipiters, this was of little avail in the pair observed by Laughlin. One of the pair was rather easily frightened from the nest by a toucan (*Ramphastos*) which proceeded to eat the kite's egg!

In summary, one may conclude that *Harpagus* is not related to *Accipiter* and that the resemblance between the two may possibly, although this is unlikely, represent mimicry.—DEAN AMADON, *American Museum of Natural History*, October 31, 1960.

Records of the Rarer Native Forest Birds of Kauai, Hawaii.—Delacour in his foreword to Greenway's *Extinct and Vanishing Birds of the World* (1958:iv) states that "we still know nothing of the . . . status of the rarer birds of the Island of Kauai (*sic*)." However, just as Richards and Baldwin (*Condor*, 55, 1953:221) rediscovered certain species in remote native forests of Hawaii and Maui, we have been able, with the aid of grants from the McInerney and Castle foundations of Hawaii, to ascertain that all of the native forest birds of Kauai still exist. Nomenclature in the following annotated list follows Amadon (*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 95, 1950:157-262). Except where otherwise noted the species were found only in the Alakai Swamp forest area (elevation 3750 to 4500 feet), the highest mountainous region of Kauai, in July and August, 1960. An asterisk indicates that specimens were collected and placed in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Apparently none of these species has been collected since the 1890's.

THRUSHES

*Phaeornis obscurus myadestina** Omao. Several dozen individuals seen or heard. Reported seen in 1941 (Munro, *Birds of Hawaii*, 1944:77) and heard by Baldwin in 1960 (Elepaio, 21, 1960:2).

*Phaeornis palmeri** Small Kauai Thrush. At least 15 individuals seen. Listed as probably extinct by Amadon (*op. cit.*:256). Reported seen in 1940 by Donaghho (Elepaio, 2, 1941:52).

HONEY-EATERS

*Moho braccatus** Kauai Oo. Twelve individuals seen or heard. This oo, probably the only one surviving of four Hawaiian species, was reported seen in 1936 and 1940 by Donaghho (*op. cit.*).

HAWAIIAN HONEYCREEPERS

*Loxops maculata bairdi** Creeper. Abundant; several hundred seen. Reported seen by Munro (*op. cit.*:105) and by Hansen (Elepaio, 20, 1959:10) at Kokee but considered rare.

*Loxops coccinea caeruleirostris** Akepa. Uncommon; 20 or more, usually widely scattered individuals, seen both in Alakai Swamp area and at lower elevations such as around Kokee. Also reported seen by Hansen (*op. cit.*) at Kokee.

*Hemignathus procerus**. Kauai Akialoa. Two seen, one by David Woodside. Reported seen in 1941 by Munro (*op. cit.*:116) and by Valdemar Knudsen (unpubl.) in 1957.

Hemignathus lucidus hanapepe. Nukupuu. Two seen. Apparently last reported in 1899 (Munro, *op. cit.*:117).

Psittirostra psittacea. Ou. Three seen, two by David Woodside. Reported seen in 1940 by Donaghoo (*op. cit.*).

The other native forest birds of Kauai, listed below, were either abundant or reasonably so in both the Alakai Swamp region and the lower, disturbed, native forest. This forest has been altered chiefly by widespread introduced plants such as blackberries and lantana. The Elepaio is an Old World flycatcher (Muscicapidae); the last four species are drepaniids.

Chasiempis sandwichensis sclateri. Elepaio.

Loxops virens stejnegeri. Amakihi.

Loxops parva. Anianiau.

Himatione sanguinea sanguinea. Apapane.

Vestiaria coccinea. Iiwi.

Our studies clearly showed that the rarer forest birds occurred only where the native forest was undisturbed. Steps are now being taken, apparently with the strong support of officials in Hawaii, to set aside an inviolate native forest sanctuary of over 12 square miles encompassing the Alakai Swamp forest area. We hope that here ornithologists will be able to see a variety of unique Hawaiian birds for many years to come.—FRANK RICHARDSON, *Department of Zoology and Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington*, and JOHN BOWLES, *Punahou School, Honolulu, Hawaii, October 9, 1960*.

Occurrence of the Cassin Race of the Peregrine Falcon in Uruguay.—Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. 1, no. 4, 1949:297–299) record the race *anatum* of the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) in Uruguay. However, these authors do not list the race *F. p. cassini* for this country (*op. cit.*: 300–301). Aplin (Ibis, 1894:195) saw examples of *Falco peregrinus* on November 9 and February 8, 1892, in the Departamento de San José, Uruguay. He considered that the form *cassini* was involved in these records. However, the dates of observations during summer in the southern hemisphere make this claim doubtful since the race *anatum* may winter in this area at that time.

In 1957, Mr. Enrique Gomez Haedo sent me two specimens of *F. peregrinus*. Both birds were young females and were shot as they stooped at duck decoys. The locality where they were taken was Coronilla, Departamento de Rocha, Uruguay. This is a region of marshes and lagoons where water birds are plentiful. The specimen obtained on March 31, 1957, is a typical *anatum*. The other, taken on May 18, has a very dark and heavily marked plumage with under parts suffused with deep rufous. I tentatively identified this bird as *F. p. cassini*. In order to check the skin I sent it to the United States National Museum. Mr. Herbert Friedmann confirmed my determination saying "I find that it is *Falco peregrinus cassini*. We have only two specimens of this form in comparable plumage, and your bird obviously agrees with them except that it is slightly darker. Our two birds come from Chile and Bolivia." Accordingly this bird constitutes the first substantiated record of *F. p. cassini* for Uruguay.

I express my gratitude to Dr. Friedmann for help in the identification of this specimen.—RODOLFO ESCALANTE, *Montevideo, Uruguay, September 12, 1960*.

Recent Shorebird Records for Montana.—Just east of the Continental Divide, two miles northwest of Fairfield, Teton County, is a large irrigation sump reservoir, known as Greenfields or Freezeout Lake. On May 20, 1960, a flock of about fifteen Black-bellied Plovers (*Squatarola squatarola*), two Knots (*Calidris canutus*), and ten Dunlins (*Erolia alpina*) was observed here for a two-hour period. The Black-bellied Plover has been recorded before as a fall migrant in Montana, but only one spring sight record is available, and this is west of the Divide (Hoffmann, Hand, and Wright, Condor, 61, 1959:148). The Knot is represented in Montana by a mummified carcass from Lake Bowdoin, Phillips County (Wetmore, Auk, 37, 1920:45), and two July sight records from Medicine Lake, Sheridan County (Hotchkiss, Condor, 50, 1948:275), both in eastern Montana. The Dunlin has never before been reported in Montana. A male and female Dunlin, both extremely fat, were