

*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