

penetrating and repeated "Preste-me-tu-cuchillo." It was flushed again, lit on a low dead lateral branch of a juniper, and immediately started its song again. The bird called continually for about 15 minutes. No other individuals were seen or heard in the canyon although we searched for three nights.

This record indicates that this species may be found more or less regularly in Guadalupe Canyon and may breed there. The record also establishes an arrival date for the United States. The fall departure remains unknown.

The specimen is now deposited in the Fish and Wildlife Service collection at the United States National Museum, where Thomas D. Burleigh has verified its identification.—SEYMOUR H. LEVY, *Tucson, Arizona, June 28, 1961.*

**Lesser Spotted Woodpecker Nesting in Japan.**—On June 12, 1951, I collected a brooding female Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos minor*) on the northeastern coast of Hokkaido, facing the Okhotsk Sea, near Shimoyubetsu, Monbetsu-gun, Kitami Province, Hokkaido, Japan. The specimen was taken as it emerged from a nesting cavity in a small, dead, birch stump in a forest on the farm of Fujizo Nozu. This forest, predominantly deciduous, lay at sea level approximately one-half mile from the coast proper.

The birch stump in which the nest was located was 65 inches in height and it was approximately 7 inches in diameter at the level of the entrance to the nesting cavity. The entrance of the cavity was 37 inches above the ground and was 3½ centimeters in diameter. The cavity, proper, was 23 centimeters in overall height and 6 centimeters in diameter at the bottom, its widest part. It was lined on the bottom with small chips of wood and contained five eggs which averaged 13.9 × 18.4 millimeters. All were fresh. The ground immediately below the nesting cavity was strewn with many fine chips of wood.

The specimen was deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and was determined to be of the race *amurensis* by Keith L. Dixon.

Although both the 1942 and 1958 hand lists of Japanese birds published by the Japan Ornithological Society list this species as breeding in Hokkaido, Austin and Kuroda (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 109, 1953:491) state that there are no breeding records for Japan and that nothing is known of its habits. Based upon this statement, Vaurie (Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1951, 1959:7) qualifies the occurrence of *amurensis* in Hokkaido. In so far as I am able to ascertain, this constitutes the first definite breeding record of the species in Japan and firmly establishes Hokkaido as part of the range of *amurensis*.—CHESTER M. FENNEL, *Seoul, Korea, July 25, 1961.*

**Additional Bird Records from Southeastern Oregon.**—In December of 1958, the junior author (Marshall, Condor, 61, 1959:53–56) published a number of ornithological records which came to light in the course of duties at the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, Oregon. The records which follow have occurred since that time and were in part made by the senior author who has been at the refuge since August of 1960.

All localities given are on the Malheur Refuge. Records listed without place names were made at refuge headquarters 32 miles southeast of Burns in Harney County. The headquarters area has yielded a large number of unusual records in a short time. Green lawns and a variety of trees make this place an oasis because in general the region is treeless. North of headquarters are the marsh and water areas of Malheur Lake, whereas to the south are meadows and sagebrush areas. Trees exist to a limited extent only along a few streams and at ranch residences. The headquarters area thus proves attractive to a large variety of songbirds, especially during migration.

All specimens collected have been deposited in the collection of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at the United States National Museum. Record photographs also have been placed in files of the Bureau. Other than the ducks, all birds collected by Kridler were mist-netted during three months of banding at headquarters which resulted in a total catch of 750 individuals of 55 species. The two duck records occurred during waterfowl banding operations in the display pool at headquarters.

*Podiceps auritus*. Horned Grebe. Marshall (*op. cit.*:53) reported on the first nesting of this species in Oregon in 1957. Both individuals and pairs of Horned Grebes have since been observed at many locations in the Blitzen Valley during May and June each year, indicating that the species has become established at the Malheur Refuge for breeding.

*Chen hyperborea*. Snow Goose. While on a survey of Malheur Lake by air-thrust boat on July 8, 1960, Marshall, accompanied by Tom Harper, sighted an adult Snow Goose with two young. The birds proved flightless, and one of the young was run down with the boat and captured in shallow water where it could not escape. This individual was nearly fully grown, but the flight feathers were not developed, and it had considerably more gray and brown coloration than in immature Snow Geese seen here in fall and spring. This observation thus constitutes a nesting record for a species which normally nests in the Arctic.

Marshall noted singles and pairs of Snow Geese on Malheur Lake during the summer months of previous years. At that time it was assumed these birds were cripples which were unable to migrate. On the date the young were observed a flying adult was also seen in the same area.

*Chen caerulescens*. Blue Goose. Two adults with a flock of Snow Geese were observed and photographed by Marshall near headquarters on March 14, 1960. Reports of Blue Geese in the Malheur Refuge area from other individuals have also reached us. Marshall (*op. cit.*:54) previously reported on a Blue Goose near Hines. It can be concluded that this species occurs regularly although sparingly with Snow Geese during the spring migration in this area.

*Aythya marila*. Greater Scaup. On November 18, 1960, an immature male of this species was taken in a banding trap operated by Kridler and Leon A. Littlefield. Gabrielson and Jewett (*Birds of Oregon*, 1940:158-159) wrote that "despite what Bendire and Merrill have said, we have never had an actual specimen in hand in eastern Oregon." The bird we took is then the first specimen of published record obtained in eastern Oregon. We suspect, however, that because of the ease with which this species can be confused with the abundant Lesser Scaup, it may have been overlooked.

*Bucephala islandica*. Barrow Goldeneye. An immature male was taken in a banding trap on November 18, 1960. Another immature male entered the same trap on November 25, 1960, but it was banded and released. The bird collected on November 18 is the first specimen of which we know for southeastern Oregon, although there have been sight records. It is interesting that Gabrielson and Jewett (*op. cit.*:162-163) do not mention this species as present in this part of the state. In the summer it is a resident of the Cascades. In view of the specimens collected and banded plus the sight records, this species at present can be considered as occurring sparingly in southeastern Oregon in winter.

*Charadrius semipalmatus*. Semipalmated Plover. One was taken from a flock of five at Malheur Lake on May 4, 1959. Two were seen by Marshall and Paul DuMont along Malheur Lake on September 6 and 7, 1959. In so far as we can determine the specimen listed represents the first taken in eastern Oregon. Roest (*Condor*, 59, 1957:142) published sight records made in 1953 near Bend.

*Pluvialis dominica*. American Golden Plover. Gabrielson and Jewett (*op. cit.*:242) list three specimens of this species for Oregon while Jewett (*Condor*, 44, 1942:36-37) lists a fourth. All these specimens were from the coast. Marshall collected one of this species on September 7, 1959, at Malheur Lake. A sight record was also made by Marshall in the Blitzen Valley on August 24, 1959. Paul DuMont (personal communication) reported seeing this species in the Blitzen Valley in the spring of 1959.

*Crocethia alba*. Sanderling. On May 15, 1959, Paul DuMont reported having seen four of this species at Harney Lake. A visit to the same area by him and Marshall the following day resulted in their finding the birds again. One of the four was collected. Another was observed but not collected at Malheur Lake on September 6, 1959, by DuMont and Marshall. To the best of our knowledge these constitute the first inland records for this species in Oregon.

*Perisoreus canadensis*. Gray Jay. A male was taken on September 15, 1960, by Kridler. It is a common permanent resident of the higher timbered areas of the Blue Mountains approximately 50 miles to the north; however, it is very unusual to encounter one out in the middle of the vast sagebrush flats. This specimen constitutes the first for the refuge and for the southeastern part of the state.

*Vireo olivaceus*. Red-eyed Vireo. An adult male was taken by Kridler on August 31, 1960. Less than two weeks later, September 11, another was also captured by him. Gabrielson and Jewett (*op. cit.*:493-494) list this species as breeding along the northern border of the state and they considered it as becoming increasingly more common. The two captured here constitute, in so far as we know, the first published records for this species in southern Oregon.

*Mniotilta varia*. Black-and-white Warbler. A female of this species was taken by Kridler on September 17, 1960. Although recorded in Washington, California and Nevada, as far as we can determine, this is the first record of its occurrence in Oregon.

*Dendroica caerulescens*. Black-throated Blue Warbler. An adult male in full plumage was taken by Kridler on September 27, 1960. The specimen is now at refuge headquarters. It is the second record for the state. The first state record was also a male collected here by Marshall on October 9, 1957 (*op. cit.*:55). What makes the Oregon records interesting is that both birds were adult males which were collected in the same group of trees at the same season of the year.

*Setophaga ruticilla*. American Redstart. A female of this species was taken on September 8, 1960, by Kridler. There have been several unpublished sight records for this species in southeastern Oregon. Gabrielson and Jewett (*op. cit.*:517) stated that this species probably was a breeding bird of rare occurrence in northeastern Oregon, but they had no definite information regarding such breeding.

*Icterus galbula*. Baltimore Oriole. On June 1, 1960, Marshall was attracted to an unfamiliar song emerging from a cottonwood grove. The bird proved to be a male of this species. In so far as we can determine it constitutes the first record for the state.

*Junco hyemalis*. Slate-colored Junco. An adult female was taken on October 19, 1960, by Kridler. This specimen is the first record for Harney County and fills the gap in the block of counties comprising eastern Oregon from which there are records.

*Zonotrichia querula*. Harris Sparrow. On October 22, 1960, an immature bird was captured and banded by Kridler, and both he and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Adamson of Oakland, California, were able to observe closely another unbanded individual at headquarters on October 30, 1960. Three immature birds were netted, all at one time, by Kridler on November 6, 1960. Two were banded and released, but the third was saved as a specimen. The only other record for eastern Oregon is the immature bird seen and photographed here at headquarters by Mr. John Cowles on October 30 and 31, 1955 (Marshall, *op. cit.*:55-56).

*Zonotrichia albicollis*. White-throated Sparrow. On September 8, 1960, an immature of this species was taken by Kridler. Another immature was netted on September 19, but was banded and released. It was recaptured and released again on October 14. The specimen is the first recorded in southeastern Oregon. The only other records for this part of the state are a bird photographed at refuge headquarters by Mr. John Cowles on October 30 and 31, 1957 (Marshall, *op. cit.*:55-56) and a sight record of one by Marshall and others at refuge headquarters on April 25, 1960.—EUGENE KRIDLER and DAVID B. MARSHALL, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Burns and Portland, Oregon, September 14, 1961.*

**Additional Record of the Chestnut-backed Chickadee in the Calaveras Big Trees State Park, California.**—The occurrence of a flock of five Chestnut-backed Chickadees (*Parus rufescens*) along the Big Trees Trail in the Calaveras Big Trees State Park, Calaveras County, California, on June 17, 1951, as reported by Curls (*Condor*, 54, 1952:115), was in a region far from its normal range. On June 25, 1961, along this same trail, I was surprised, therefore, to observe a Chestnut-backed Chickadee feeding one of its young. Their identity was unmistakable when observed at a distance of less than ten feet. The presence of a young bird would seem to indicate that this species was nesting within the park.—MILTON MOORE, *Sacramento, California, July 20, 1961.*

**Occurrence of Great Gray Owls in Mono County, California.**—Because of the paucity of published field notes on the distribution and habits of the Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) in California, the following observations may be of interest. They were made in the course of a two-week collecting trip, August 13 to 28, 1960, to the east slope of the Sierra Nevada. Our camp site was at Sardine Meadow, 8760 feet, Mono County. The dominant vegetation included lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), red fir (*Abies magnifica*), mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), white-barked pine (*Pinus albicaulis*), Sierra juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*), and sagebrush (*Artemisia* sp.), typical of the subalpine forest ecologic formation (Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 50, 1951:566). At least two Great Gray Owls were seen during our stay. The following is an account of the observations of R. I. Bowman, T. A. Mandas, E. A. Parchim, and the writer.

On August 14, an owl was heard calling near camp in the pre-dawn hours. Two days later, at dusk, an owl was heard calling from a low ridge north of camp. We searched for the bird but it could not be located. The calls consisted of several low-pitched *whoos*, repeated at varying intervals. Both calls were identical with those of birds later observed.

At dusk on August 19, an extremely large owl was seen flying at a distance along the same ridge. The owl was very wary and made no sound.