

eating morning glory seeds; later it foraged in arbor vitae and fed on fruits of the myrtus. The nearest records of the species are for southeastern Arizona (see Phillips, Marshall, and Monson, *The Birds of Arizona*, 1964, for a discussion of these records).—PAULINE LONG and FLORENCE E. POYSER, *Boulder City, Nevada, December 8, 1964.*

Notes on the Owls of the Tres Mariás Islands, Nayarit, México.—Until now no actual specimens of owls have been recorded from the Tres Mariás Islands, Nayarit, México. Grayson (*Proc. Boston Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 14, 1872:270) listed two owls from the Tres Mariás Islands: the Barn Owl, *Tyto alba* ("heard at night") and the Burrowing Owl, *Speotyto cunicularia*. Nelson (*N. Amer. Fauna*, 14, 1899:39) added a sight record of *Micrathene*. Stager (*Auk*, 74, 1957:428–429) dropped *Speotyto* and *Micrathene* from his check-list for lack of verified records. Stager did retain, however, Grayson's (*op. cit.*) sight record of *Tyto alba* from Maria Madre Island. Grant and Cowan (*Condor*, 66, 1964:225) included this record in their updated check-list. None of these records was supported by specimens.

While collecting in the Tres Mariás Islands during March and April of 1964, a single specimen of the Elf Owl (*Micrathene whitneyi*) was caught in a "mist net" stretched across a small dry stream course on Maria Magdalena Island. This example (LACM no. 45484), a male with slightly enlarged testes, was caught at about 3:00 a.m. on March 24, 1964. There was little fat present on the specimen. The stomach contained only very small fragments of beetles. It is of interest that this specimen was caught in the bottom "shelf" of the net, about two feet off the ground.

Upon comparing this specimen with available material of *Micrathene whitneyi whitneyi* from the mainland of México, *M. w. sanfordi* from Baja California, and *M. w. graysoni* from Socorro Island, it was found to be most similar to specimens of *M. w. whitneyi* from the Mexican mainland. The only obvious difference is that the specimen from the Tres Mariás Islands differs from the three subspecies in having nearly uniform colored retrices. Most of these feathers have only one or two very indistinct pale buff or whitish spots on the inner webs near the base of each feather. The specimen measures: wing, 110.7 mm.; tail, 51.6 mm.; culmen (from cere), 8.9 mm. These measurements fall within the range of *M. w. whitneyi*.

Many of the giant cacti, with woodpecker holes in them, were examined for additional Elf Owls, but none was found.

During the process of setting up the above mentioned net, a small owl (*Otus* sp. ?) with ear tufts, landed in a dead tree about 30 feet away. The bird was well silhouetted against the evening sky (7:30 p.m.) and the ear tufts were clearly seen. It was not possible to collect this bird.

On Maria Cleofa Island, another owl was seen. It was flushed from a rocky cliff along the shoreline at about 11:30 a.m. on March 27, 1964. The bird was dark in color and had small white spots on the wings and back and I have no doubt that it was a member of the genus *Speotyto*. It flew directly into a heavy growth of brush and vines, where it disappeared.

During the two nights spent ashore on the islands, one each on Maria Magdalena and on Maria Cleofa, no members of the genus *Tyto* were seen or heard.—JAMES R. NORTHERN, *Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California, December 14, 1964.*

Oregon Juncos Collected in Massachusetts.—On February 17, 1963, an Oregon Junco (*Junco oreganus*) appeared at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Romaine in Middleboro, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, and was seen daily until March 26, 1963, when it was collected. The specimen, which was a male, had a completely ossified skull, a wing length (chord) of 80 mm., and weighed 19.9 gm. On October 16, 1964, I collected another Oregon Junco in Sudbury, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. This specimen was an adult female, with a completely ossified skull, a wing length (chord) of 73 mm., and weighed 18.0 gm. Both specimens, now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, were identified as *Junco oreganus montanus* by Alden H. Miller who stated (*in litt.*) that they were typically *montanus* and that he could see no signs of a hybrid background in either specimen. These are the third (MCZ no. 285857) and fourth (MCZ no. 285858) specimens of *Junco oreganus* for Massachusetts; the previous two specimens being also referable to *montanus* (Griscom and Snyder, *The Birds of Massachusetts*, 1955:240–241).