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 Marías Islands, Nayarit, México.—Until now no actual specimens of owls have been recorded from the Tres Marías Islands, Nayarit, México. Grayson (Proc. Boston Nat. Hist. Soc., 14, 1872:270) listed two owls from the Tres Marías 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 Marías 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 Marías 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).

The occurrence of Oregon Juncos in northeastern United States in the fall and winter is a relatively recent phenomenon, for despite the fact that the first specimen for the area was taken in Massachusetts in 1874, all subsequent records have been made since 1930. Since that time Oregon Juncos have been seen with increasing frequency and are now seen every winter in Massachusetts and nearly every winter in the New York City area (Bull, Birds of the New York Area, 1964:456–457). This increase could reflect a recent disposition for some of the *oreganus* population to winter on the northeastern coast of the continent. Alternatively, it could be due to the increase in "feeding stations," which (1) could have attracted and brought into public view members of a previously unnoticed regular, wintering population, or (2) could have enhanced the survival of sporadic vagrants, which then returned in subsequent years to winter, thereby causing a gradual but steady increase in the population.—JAMES BAIRD, *Massachusetts Audubon Society, Lincoln, Massachusetts, January 15, 1965.*

Long Nest Attentiveness for a Cardinal.—While collecting nesting data in Toledo, Ohio, in the summer of 1964, a female Cardinal (*Richmondena cardinalis*) was observed incubating for a period of 27 days, from May 25 to June 20. The two eggs being incubated were present when the nest was discovered and, therefore, it is not known how long the female actually incubated them. Laskey (Wilson Bull., 56, 1944:27–44) has reported an incubation period of only 12 to 13 days for the Cardinal.

The nest in Toledo was in a panicled dogwood, 64 inches from the ground, and was partly concealed by wild grapevines. The two eggs weighed 4.0 and 4.6 gm. when discovered and measured 17 × 23 mm. and 19 × 26 mm., respectively. The female was flushed from the nest each day for 27 days to check the eggs. Both adult Cardinals scolded on several occasions while observations were being made. When the nest was finally deserted, the eggs were opened and appeared to be infertile.—LARRY C. HOLCOMB, *Department of Biology, The University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, November 25, 1964.* (Present address: *Department of Biology, Midland Lutheran College, Fremont, Nebraska.*)

Loggerhead Shrike Kills Mourning Dove.—On June 21, 1964, in a desert area west of the Chiricahua Mountains in southeastern Arizona, a nest of a Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), with two eggs, was located at the end of a mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*) branch where it was in full view. An adult Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) was feeding a fledgling about 80 feet away. My presence at the nest frightened the incubating dove, and it proceeded vigorously to feign injury. Both wings were extended as the bird traveled in small circles, moving away from me. Occasionally the dove fell forward or flipped into the air. Considerable dust was raised by these activities. The adult shrike moved almost immediately onto a mesquite branch overlooking the feigning dove and intently observed its activities for approximately 30 seconds. It then flew down and struck the dove on the dorsal surface of the neck. The dove stopped feigning and tried to fly but was unable to do so. The shrike flew directly overhead, calling loudly, and then struck the dove again. The second blow killed the dove. The shrike landed on the dead body but flew off as I approached. Upon examination, the dove's neck was seen to be broken, but no injury to the skull was evident.

Two interesting facts are brought to light by this incident. First, the effectiveness of injury feigning in luring enemies away from the nest is well known, but in this situation it proved to be fatal. The injury feigning was an effective stimulus in arousing killing behavior in the hitherto quiet shrike. Second, the shrike is not normally considered a predator on birds the size of the Mourning Dove (Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 38, 1931:11–242) nor is it known to feed on the Mourning Dove (Judd, U. S. Dept. Agr. Biol. Surv. Bull. No. 9, 1898:15–26). The close proximity of the two species before the incident and the exposed nest suggest that the Loggerhead Shrike does not normally harass the Mourning Dove. However, an injured dove may be subject to attack.

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