

Would a juvenile Boreal Owl from Canada have been approaching the extreme southern limit of its known winter movement in midsummer and fully two months in advance of the earliest known autumnal date for a Boreal Owl in that region? How likely is it that two juveniles would make this "migration" together, or, if separately, meet in this area some 1600 miles south of the Canadian breeding range? The attributes of this record, including the locality, the time of year, the age of the specimen, and the occurrence of two individuals of this age together, are plausibly explained on the basis that these birds originated in the southern locality where they were encountered. Moreover, the presence of these juvenile birds in Colorado in mid-August raises doubts as to the migrant status of the earlier specimens of Boreal Owl from the mountains of Colorado; it is entirely possible that all of these birds were resident owls.

A local breeding population of the Boreal Owl probably occurs in Colorado as a relict of a more widespread midlatitudinal Pleistocene population of Boreal Owls. Fossil bones matching *A. f. richardsoni* have been found in a Pleistocene (or Recent) cave deposit in southern New Mexico (Howard, Condor, 33:216, 1931). The degree of isolation of the Colorado unit is not known and may depend on the possible occurrence of other such units in mountainous areas north of Colorado. As Voous (Atlas of European Birds, 1960:178) has recently illustrated, the Boreal Owl is distributed across Asia in a northern belt but with several small, isolated breeding places in mountains south of the continuous range. The occurrence in the New World of a similar isolated breeding unit south of the continent-wide breeding range is not surprising. Indications that the Boreal Owl is a relatively nonmigratory and, in fact, quite sedentary species are given by Voous (*ibid.*:158) for the Asian forms and by Bent (*ibid.*) for the North American race.

The foregoing observations were made during an investigation of animals associated with woodpeckers in the spruce-fir forests of Colorado supported by the National Science Foundation (Grant GB-753) and the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service through its Cooperative Aid program.—PAUL H. BALDWIN and JAMES R. KOPLIN, *Department of Zoology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado.* (Present address of Koplin: *Department of Biological Sciences, State University of New York at Albany, Albany, New York.*) 24 September 1965.

Curlew Sandpiper in Ontario.—On 11 September 1965 a Curlew Sandpiper (*Erolia ferruginea*) was found by Daniel Salisbury and Adrian Dorst and party at Grant Point, Ontario, a rocky point on the north shore of Lake Erie 3.5 miles southwest of Port Maitland (about 43 miles west of Buffalo, N.Y.). The bird was associating chiefly with a Pectoral Sandpiper (*Erolia melanotos*). It was collected by Dorst and proved to be a male (testes, 2.5 and 2.3 mm) in slightly worn fall plumage with measurements in millimeters as follows: wing (chord), 125; tail, 51; exposed culmen, 32.7; tarsus, 27.8. The collection of this bird came at the end of a three-week period, during which we heard of several Curlew Sandpiper sightings.

This is the second specimen of this principally Old World species taken in Ontario, the first being an adult, apparently a female, in spring plumage, secured at Toronto about 1886 (McIlwraith, *The Birds of Ontario, Jour. and Proc. Hamilton Assn.*, 1 [part 3]:2, 1886). To date there have been three sight records of single individuals in the province: 11–13 October 1954, Dundas (G. W. North); 2 October 1959, Hamilton (A. J. V. Mason); 21–23 October 1961, Whitby (T. Hassall, G. Norris). The 1961 bird was photographed, and the picture is in the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto as is the 1886 specimen. Mr. Dorst donated the 1965 specimen to the Buffalo Museum of Science, where it bears BSNS No. 5072. James L. Baillie of the Royal Ontario Museum kindly supplied us with the previous Ontario records.

The Curlew Sandpiper was recorded several times on Long Island in the late 19th century and more frequently in this century, particularly on the Jones Beach strip from 1937 to 1941. In the Jamaica Bay area it has been reported with great regularity since 1947 (Bull, *Birds of the New York Area*, 1964:206–207), and in New Jersey it has been found for at least 10 consecutive years to 1964 (Scott and Cutler, *Aud. Field Notes*, 18:441, 1964). Fifty per cent of

about 45 published records of the Curlew Sandpiper for the United States and Canada have come from Long Island and New Jersey. About half of the 45 records were in May and July, and six, the next highest number, were in October. With the exceptions of Washington Boro, in southeastern Pennsylvania, and Hunting Creek Inlet, Alexandria, Virginia (Aud. Field Notes, 10: 13, 1956; 11:14, 1957), the only inland reports appear to have been the five from Ontario.—ROBERT F. ANDRLE and HAROLD H. AXTELL, *Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, New York, 22 October 1965.*

First Specimens of *Buteo albicaudatus* and *Chordeiles minor* in Uruguay.—Previously, the occurrence of *Buteo albicaudatus* in Uruguay has been inferred from geographical extrapolation, but there have been no verified records (Cuello and Gerzenstein, Com. Zool. Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo 6 (93):53, 1962). On 12 March 1965, in Camino de los Indios, 20 km northeast of Castillos, Dpto. de Rocha, Mr. A. Ximénez collected the first example of this species taken in Uruguay (Museo de Historia Natural de Montevideo No. 2009). It is a male, evidently in its adult phase (Barattini and Escalante, Cat. Aves Uruguay, I., Falc., 1958). It has the following measurements: wing, 420 mm; tail, 165 mm; tarsus, 85 mm; culmen, 28 mm. The black color of the throat referred to by many authors (Steullet and Deautier, *Obra Cin. Mus. La Plata*, p. 429, 1935–1946; Pinto, *Orn. Brasiliense*, p. 69, 1964) is not present in our specimen.

The family Caprimulgidae has been represented in Uruguay by four species. To these we now add *Chordeiles minor*, a migratory species that winters in adjacent regions of South America, but whose occurrence in Uruguay had not been verified. Cory's reference (Cat. Birds Amer. 2(1):119, 1918) including Uruguay in the geographical distribution of *Chordeiles virginianus chapmani* (= *C. minor chapmani*) was not based on specimens, but is probably derived from Ridgway's (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50(IV):574, 1917) description of the range extending ". . . as far southward as Uruguay (Concepción)." In turn, Ridgway based his description on that of Barrows (Auk, 1:24, 1884), who referred to Concepción del Uruguay, Province of Entre Rios, Argentina (Oberholser, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 86:78, 1914).

On 27 March 1965 Mr. E. Gómez-Haedo collected two specimens in Laguna del Diario, Dpto. de Maldonado: M.N.H.N. No. 2010: male, wing—182 mm; tail—105 mm; M.N.H.N. No. 2011: probable male, wing—181 mm; tail—105 mm. According to data given by Ridgway (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50(IV):574) and Oberholser (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 86:78f, 1914), our specimens could be referred to *chapmani*.—JUAN CUELLO, *Museo Nacional de Historia Natural Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay, 29 May 1965.*

An Unusually Long Incubation Period of the Mallard.—While collecting waterfowl nesting data on the Arcata Bottoms, near Arcata, Humboldt County, California, in the spring of 1965, a female Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) was observed incubating for a period of at least 47 days, from 4 May to 19 June. Sowls (Prairie Ducks, 1955:96) mentioned a Mallard which incubated eggs, killed by frost, for 49 days. It is quite possible that the actual incubation period for the present nest was 50 or more days, nearly twice that of the average 26–28 days quoted by most authorities. The nest contained six eggs when discovered on 1 May; therefore, it is assumed that the clutch of nine eggs was completed and incubation started on 4 May. The nest was periodically checked five times. On the first four visits, the last of which was 19 June, the female was present. On 26 June it was discovered that the nest had recently been destroyed by a predator; three eggs had been taken, five were infertile, and one contained a dead embryo, approximately three quarters developed. It is noted, for the purpose of comparison, that 24 other Mallard nests were found in the breeding seasons of 1964 and 1965 on the Arcata Bottoms; none was incubated more than 30 days.—RICHARD J. WHEELER, *Division of Natural Resources, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, 19 August 1965.*