yields an average nest density of 0.67 per square meter, or more than one nest in every two-square-meter plot. This agrees with my field observations, although in a few very small areas there were as many as four nests in a square meter. In other areas there were several meters between nests.

Phelps (Bol. Acad. Cien. Fis. Mat. Nat., 50:1–54, 1953) provides photographs (figs. 7, 8) that show essential agreement with my estimates of nest density.

It is difficult to base estimates on photographs, but Zuloaga's figure 3 seems also to agree with my maximum density, and was presumably taken of an area he felt would indicate the huge number of terns present. My estimates of numbers of nests are perhaps conservative. I cannot, however, make any allowances sufficient to reconcile my estimates with Zuloaga's, which I find patently incredible.

Sooty Terns are reported by Ashmole (Ibis, 103b:297–364, 1963) as breeding in March in the Southern Hemisphere, on Ascension Island. Noddy Terns are also recorded, by Dorward and Ashmole (Ibis, 103b:447–457, 1963), as nesting there at this season, and as nesting at approximately the equator in the Galápagos by Lévêque (Alauda, 32:5–44 and 81–96, 1964). Robertson (Bull. Florida State Mus., 8:1–94, 1964) does not record any breeding activity during the winter months in the Dry Tortugas. Bridled Terns have not been previously recorded as breeding on Aves Island.

In addition to terns, Aves Island is inhabited by spiders (of three families), beetles (of two families), crickets, centipedes, ants, amphipods, and ticks of the genus *Ornithodoros*. The ticks are especially abundant, and probably take a considerable amount of blood from terns, although they are free-living and do not actually imbed themselves in the birds.

Without the uncanny ability of Captain McLawrence to navigate despite a false horizon, I would never have seen Aves Island. K. E. Hyland was kind enough to identify the ticks. The trip was supported by the New York Zoological Society.—JAMES D. LAZELL, JR., *Department of Zoology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island, 20 May 1966.*

Nest-Robbing Behavior of the Sparrow Hawk.—Sparrow Hawks (*Falco sparverius*) have frequently been observed under the pressure of tremendous harassment from certain passerines. Young Sparrow Hawks have actually been knocked from their perches by irate robins, and swallows at times attack with such intensity that the hawks are forced to seek cover. These activities seem much more intense than the usual responses of passerines to birds of prey, and suggest the existence of species-specific defense reactions.

Bonnot (Condor: 23:136, 1921) observed a Sparrow Hawk taking an adult Cliff Swallow from its nest. White and Behle (Univ. of Utah Anthropol. Papers, 48:193, 1960) reported that a young Violet-green Swallow was taken from its nest, despite much harassment by many adults. Drinkwater (Auk 70:215, 1953) saw a female Sparrow Hawk reaching into a bird house to capture young bluebirds. William Yancey, of Boise, Idaho, related to the author an incident in which a Sparrow Hawk flew directly into a House Sparrow's nest, dislodging the occupants, one of which was caught by the hawk. On 12 June 1965 at Provo, Utah, a Sparrow Hawk was observed tearing the top from a House Sparrow's nest while under harassment by a pair of robins. This particular hawk searched several trees in what appeared to be a rather systematic manner. On another occasion, a Sparrow Hawk was seen with a fledgling robin that must have been removed from a nest. Here again, the raptor was being harassed by robins. Other observations have been made where Sparrow Hawks were seen inspecting House Sparrow nests while the adults flitted helplessly nearby.

Judging from the above observations it seems likely that the unusually intense harassment of the Sparrow Hawk by certain passerines has resulted from its nest-robbing behavior, which is probably more common than generally noted.—GERALD L. RICHARDS, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, 2 March 1966.*

The Baird's Sparrow and Burrowing Owl in Missouri.—The A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds (1957:592) does not list Missouri as part of the migratory range of Baird's Sparrow (*Ammodramus bairdii*). Central Texas, central Oklahoma, and western Kansas are given

as easternmost localities for transient Baird's Sparrows. However, specimen and sight records do exist for Missouri.

Widmann (A Preliminary Catalog of the Birds of Missouri, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 17:177, 1907) lists three specimens collected by S. S. Wilson in St. Joseph, Buchanan County, on 24 March and 25 May 1895, and 21 March 1896. On 23 September 1961 I collected a juvenile male Baird's Sparrow at Tucker Prairie, 17.5 miles east of Columbia, Callaway County. The bird was very fat and was preserved as a study skin.

Sight records are as follows: St. Charles County, 18 October 1894 (Auk, 12:219, 1895); St. Louis County, 17 March 1895 (Widmann, *op. cit.*: 177); Clinton County, 7 May 1959 (E. Cole) and 6 October 1960 (F. Bart); St. Charles County, 17 April 1954 (R. A. Anderson) and 29 October 1961 (J. Comfort, Bluebird, 28:21, 1961); Buchanan County, 1 May 1956 (F. Lawhon). On 27 September 1963, at Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas, one mile from the Missouri line, the writer observed a juvenile. Certainly Missouri records for transient Baird's Sparrow would be expected since this species breeds in adjacent states to the north and northwest (A.O.U. Check-list, 1957:592).

Only one specimen of the Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*) has been recorded for Missouri. Harris (Birds of the Kansas City Region, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 23:269–270, 1919) reports a bird killed by Charles Dankers on 19 April 1902, Corning, Holt County, Missouri. One sight record exists for an area south of Sikeston, New Madrid County, Missouri. A single bird was observed there by William L. Pollock from the fall of 1960 to February, 1962, and good photographs were secured by Walter Liddell (Bluebird, 29:14, 1962).

On 21 April 1965 the writer collected a Burrowing Owl from a grassy dike along the Missouri River 1.5 miles west of the Fairfax Bridge, Platte County, Missouri. Apparently the bird was migrating, as it was not observed on previous trips to the same area.

It is surprising that more records do not exist for Missouri since Johnston (Directory to the Bird-life of Kansas, Univ. of Kansas, Misc. Publ. No. 23:31, 1960) lists the Burrowing Owl as an uncommon transient in eastern Kansas, and the A.O.U. Check-list (1957:283–284) mentions Minnesota and northwestern Iowa as breeding localities.—David A. Easterla, *Department of Biology, Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri, 26 April 1966.*

Anna's Hummingbird in Southwestern Oregon.—Although Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, 1940) do not list Anna's Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) for Oregon, recent sight records from southwestern Oregon (Browning, Murrelet, in press) indicate increased occurrence in that area.

On 20 March 1966 the authors discovered a male Anna's Hummingbird one mile north of the mouth of the Chetco River, Brookings (Curry County) Oregon. The bird was feeding on willow catkins. We returned to the area on 21 March and after one hour of searching located the male near our original sighting. The bird was feeding exclusively on *Rubus spectabilis*, defending an area of about 55 square meters, and driving away both sexes of Rufous Hummingbirds (*Selasphorus rufus*). The bird was collected on 21 March and is now specimen No. 628 at Southern Oregon College.—M. Ralph Browning and William English, *Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon, 11 April 1966.*

Brown-headed Cowbird Collected Far at Sea.—During an oceanographic cruise on 11 August 1965 I collected a small passerine as it flew about and tried to land on the research vessel "Brown Bear" when she was stopped at lat 45° 21′ N, long 131° 29′ W, a position about 350 miles off northern Oregon. The specimen was frozen intact on the ship and subsequently preserved as a study skin (UW No. 21263, Burke Memorial Washington State Museum). It proved to be an immature male (weight 30.0 g) and was later identified as a Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater artemisiae*) by Ned K. Johnson. The A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds, fifth edition (1957), lists this race as casual in northern and coastal British Columbia, and west of the Cascades in Washington, Oregon, and California. I am unaware of any previous records of this species at sea.

I thank Frank Richardson for help and advice and Johnson for identifying the skin.—Gerald A. Sanger, *Department of Oceanography, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, 18 April 1966.*