known. Gallagher (*op. cit.*:493) concluded that it is doubtful that land crabs cause much harm to birds on Christmas Island.

Kirby (*op. cit.*:196) stated that around November several species of migratory ducks ordinarily arrive on Fanning Island, but these were not observed directly by him. Migratory ducks were relatively abundant on Fanning Island during October through December and March through May in the several years prior to 1959 (Keith MacCredden, personal communication). Tong Ting Hai (personal communication) recalls observing numerous ducks, presumably exhausted from migration, falling on the grounds of the populated Fanning Island Cable and Wireless station, unable to resume flight. Since 1959 only a few ducks have been observed. Certain ducks tend to congregate on the freshwater lakes about 0.5 mile east of Napari (Tong Ting Hai, personal communication). On 24 July 1963 I surveyed a series of lakes between Napari and Napanaiaroa, comprising a total length of about one mile, and found no ducks.

Kirby (*op. cit.*:196) remarked that Bristle-thighed Curlews were mercilessly hunted with shotguns on the flats of Fanning Island. Shorebirds are now common to abundant on the atoll but are wary of humans. Perhaps this is because they have been hunted during the past several years. During the day dragonflies, ants, and houseflies (around dwellings) are the dominant insects, butterflies and beetles seldom being seen. Hutchinson (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 96:1, 1950) gave a thorough account of guano deposits on oceanic islands, including Fanning Island, where guano was very rich and taken commercially from 1877 to 1879.—GERALD J. BAKUS, *Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, 4 May 1966.*

Winter Breeding of the Western Grebe.—Nesting records of the Western Grebe, *Aechmophorus occidentalis*, in southern California are rare. Grinnell and Miller (Pacific Coast Avifauna no. 27:39, 1944) report only two records here. One nesting occurred at the Salton Sea, Imperial County, and one at Mystic (= San Jacinto) Lake, Riverside County. Nokes (Condor 19:24, 1917) found the nest at Mystic Lake on 13 May 1916. This nest contained three eggs "far advanced in incubation."

Crouch (Audubon Field Notes 10:409, 1956) reports two additional nestings. One immature flightless Western Grebe was found dead at the Salton Sea on 13 June 1956. Nests were observed at Sweetwater Lake, San Diego County, on 5 May 1956. Nine nests were counted on 17 May, but all were apparently unsuccessful.

On the morning of 25 February 1966, with an ornithology class from San Diego State College, I saw a downy gray Western Grebe on the back of a swimming adult at the south end of Sweetwater Lake, San Diego County. The other pair member swam nearby, and when the youngster got off once to swim, the adult brought its bill near the immature bird but did not feed it. The small size of the immature bird indicated an age of two weeks or less. Gerald Collier and I saw the Water Glide and Nodding courtship of another pair of these grebes. About 20 other Western Grebes were on the lake.

Palmer (Handbook of North American Birds, p. 102, 1962) and others give egg records from May into July. Incubation lasts "about 23 days" according to Bent (Life Histories of North American Diving Birds, p. 5, 1919). The nesting of the pair I saw must then have started in late January, making this the first winter nesting of the Western Grebe yet reported, only the second nesting record for San Diego County, and one of the few nesting records in Southern California.—DARRELL T. LEE, *Department of Zoology, San Diego State College, San Diego, California, 10 March 1966.*

An Unusual Nesting of a Goshawk in Southern New Mexico.—Nesting records for the Goshawk (*Accipter gentilis*) in the southwestern United States are extremely rare. Historically, as much of an authority on nests and eggs as Bendire (Life Histories of North American Birds, pp. 196–199, 1892) thought that the breeding range extended south in the western United States only to about latitude 38° in California and, inland, possibly south to Colorado. More recently, Marshall (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 32, 69, 1957) mentions only one brood observed during his three-year study of breeding birds of southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico and adjacent México.

Phillips, Marshall, and Monson (The Birds of Arizona, p. 20, 1964) site only two nesting records for Arizona. Bailey (Birds of New Mexico 156–157, 1928) had no nesting records, and the only published record for New Mexico is one by Ligon (New Mexico Birds, pp. 61, 1961).

On 14 July 1965 we observed a Goshawk nest nine miles NNW of Silver City in the Pinos Altos Mountains at an elevation of 6350 feet. The nest was situated approximately 55 feet from the ground in a large ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). This is apparently the first record of a Goshawk's nesting in a ponderosa pine for the southwestern United States (See White, Lloyd, and Richards, Condor, 67:269, 1965).

Two juvenile birds, probably a male and female, judging from the appreciable difference in size and some difference in coloration, perched near the nest, while a single adult (female?) circled, shrieking, overhead during our stay near the nest. Neither of the young showed inclination to flush. A week later, on 21 July, when Johnson revisited the nest the young flushed but usually flew only 50 to 100 yards before alighting in another tree. No adult birds were seen at that time.—R. Roy Johnson, *Department of Biology, The University of Texas at El Paso—Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas,* and Bruce K. Harris, *Woonsocket, South Dakota, 8 March 1966.*

Possible Yellow-shafted Flicker in Southwestern Oregon.—On 22 March 1966, near Brookings, Curry County, Oregon, the authors found feathers of what is apparently *Colaptes auratus*. The area in northern Brookings is about 800 meters east of Highway U.S. 101 and not near a residential area, ruling out the possibility that the bird originated from a moving auto or was discarded by a resident. Skeletal remains and other hard parts were not present.

A nearly complete right wing (seven primaries present), two right tail feathers, numerous breast and back feathers, and one upper tail covert were collected and are deposited at Southern Oregon College (SOC 629). Shafts and ventral parts of rectrices and remiges were compared to the chromatic hexagon adopted from the Villalobs system in Palmer (Handbook of North American Birds, vol. 1, 1962) for possible *Colaptes* hybrid. The color is near that of Orange-Yellow (in Palmer), although more brightly yellow. Rectrix shafts are colored basally, the color extending distally to 31 mm from the tip (total length of rachis 93 mm).

Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, p. 369, 1940) list two specimens from northwestern Oregon. A sight record from Medford (Jackson County), Oregon observed during February 1962 is reported by Browning (Murrelet, in press). Giles (Condor, 60:193, 1958) observed a male on Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, Siskiyou County, California. Jewett *et al.* (Birds of Washington State, pp. 393–394, 1953), and Grinnell and Miller (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 27, p. 226, 1944) list numerous records for Washington and California, respectively.—M. Ralph Browning and William English, *Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon, 19 May 1966.*

Spring Migration of Dunlin in Interior Western Oregon.—Between winter 1961–62 and July 1965, I kept detailed field notes of the birds using a small marsh in the Willamette Valley about 12 miles south of Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon. This marsh, known locally as MacFadden's Swamp or Marsh, has been described previously (Evenden, Marshall, and McAllister, Condor, 52:159, 1950); since that report, however, the area has undergone numerous changes. One relevant change is that the marsh area now drains fairly rapidly in the spring and except for a small channel of moving water is almost completely dry during the summer. This has made the area more attractive to shorebirds during the spring migration. Although Evenden and co-workers reported flocks of no more than 200 birds, flocks of 2000 to 3000 shorebirds are now normal during the spring.

Holmes (Condor, 68:29, 1966) has commented on the lack of reports on migrating Dunlin (*Erolia* [= *Calidris*] *alpina*) from the Pacific Northwest. This report offers data (fig. 1) on migrating Dunlin for four springs at McFadden's Swamp from 1962 through 1965. Most of these observations were made in an area of approximately 50 acres in which the shorebirds tended to concentrate. As the water level in the swamp dropped during the spring, small, bare islands appeared in this area while the rest of the swamp was still flooded. Approximately 80 per cent of the observations were made from a roadway along the south edge of the area where the birds were