

A SPECIMEN OF JOUANIN'S PETREL FROM LISIANSKI ISLAND, NORTH-WESTERN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

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On 4 September 1967 on Lisianski Island (26° 02' N, 174° 00' W) in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, I saw and collected by hand a small dark petrel sitting on the ground near several Bonin Petrels (*Pterodroma hypoleuca*) in an open sandy area at the edge of the northwest beach. The bird was frozen and subsequently prepared as a study skin and partial skeleton including full skull (USNM 543185).

Later I tentatively identified the bird as a Jouanin's Petrel (*Bulweria fallax*) on the basis of its large bill. The specimen was subsequently examined by G. E. Watson, W. R. P. Bourne, and C. Jouanin, all of whom corroborated my identification. Jouanin, who described this species in 1955 (Oiseau 25:160), wrote (pers. corr., 7 May 1968), "il s'agit d'un examplaire typique de *Bulweria fallax*."

Measurements of the Lisianski specimen, a male

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with the left testis measuring 5 × 3 mm, were taken from the frozen carcass prior to preparation. These were: culmen, 28.3 mm; wing (chord), 243 mm; tail, 120 mm; and tarsus, 30 mm. These measurements are similar to those of a male collected by Bailey (Ibis 108:239, 1966) (28.5–238–118–31) and the type, also a male, as given by Jouanin (28–232–124–32). The short wing of the type is the result of primary molt. The measurements of the type of *Bulweria macgillivrayi* given by Jouanin (op. cit.) (25–206–85–34.5) show that it has a smaller bill but longer tarsus than *B. fallax* but the differences in wing or tail are probably not significant since growth of the flight feathers had not been completed.

Jouanin's Petrel was known previously from the northwestern Indian Ocean where it has been recorded from the Gulf of Aden, the coast of southeast Arabia, possibly the southern Red Sea, and throughout the Arabian Sea, south to the coast of Kenya and possibly east to India (Bailey, op. cit., p. 238–239). Its breeding area has not yet been found but Bailey (op. cit., p. 240) has suggested that it may breed within the area on the Kuria Maria Islands.

This first record of Jouanin's Petrel from the Pacific Ocean constitutes another instance of long distance vagrancy in petrels (Bourne, Ibis 109:141–167, 1967).

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PRAIRIE FALCONS AND RED-TAILED HAWKS REARING YOUNG IN INACTIVE GOLDEN EAGLE NESTS

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I saw three pairs of Prairie Falcons (*Falco mexicanus*) and one pair of Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo borealis*) rearing young in inactive Golden Eagle nests between the headwaters of J. C. Strike Reservoir and Walter's Ferry on the Snake River in southwestern Idaho. These observations were made during a Golden Eagle study from 1966 to 1968 (G. L. Hickman, The ecology and breeding biology of the Golden Eagle in southwestern Idaho and southeastern Oregon. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Special Scientific Report—Wildlife. Washington, D. C. In press).

Subject nests had been used by Golden Eagles during one year of the study, or received eagle nesting activity during previous years, as related by local residents. All four nests were located on rock cliffs and were of average size (53 Golden Eagle nests in Idaho and Oregon averaged 1.8 m long, 1.2 m wide and 1.0 m high). None of the three Golden

Eagle nests used by the Prairie Falcons were in cavities, crevices, or protected by overhanging rocks or ledges. Two of the eagle nests used by the Prairie Falcons were exposed to the north while the other had a western exposure. A similar pattern was noted by Tyler in California (Condor 25:90, 1923).

Bent (Life histories of North American birds of prey, Part 2. U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 170, 1938. Reprinted by Dover, New York, 1961, p. 18) observed several Western Red-tailed Hawks nesting in inactive Golden Eagle nests. For the Prairie Falcon, however, this was a deviation from typical nest site selection in that Prairie Falcons normally nest in rock cavities, crevices, or on ledges. Occasionally they may use old raven nests or even cavities in dirt banks when no rock cliffs are present.

A plausible explanation for this aberrant Prairie Falcon nest selection behavior may be shortage of available nest sites in population time and space. However, there would seem to be no shortage of rock cliffs, pinnacles, or canyon walls in southwestern Idaho, although I saw Prairie Falcons in abundant numbers everywhere suitable habitat occurred. I observed Prairie Falcon densities approximating one breeding pair per 1.5–2 linear miles of canyon wall along a 44-mile stretch of the Snake River in southwestern Idaho. I did not determine the effects of intraspecific tolerance in relation to nest site selection and associated hunting territories, or effects of prey densities.

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