

Olathe Quail in Utah.—The Olathe Quail (*Lophortyx gambelii sana* Mearns), a pale washed-out subspecies of Gambel's Quail, has been considered to be confined to western Colorado in the drainage areas of the Uncompahgre and Gunnison rivers and the portion of the Rio Grande Valley lying in Colorado. During the summer of 1953, a Peabody Museum Expedition made a natural history survey in portions of Nebraska, Colorado and Utah. Two specimens of Gambel's Quail were collected, which, on comparison with three specimens of *sana* kindly loaned to me by the United States National Museum, prove to belong to that subspecies. A female with ovaries "granular" was collected August 17 two miles southwest of Fruita on the south bank of the Colorado River some fifteen miles east of the Colorado-Utah line. A male in breeding condition was collected July 22 near the McElmo River south of the Hovenweep National Monument in southeastern Utah, an extension of range into Utah for this form.

Both birds were collected in barren grassland on the edge of badlands, on higher ground above the river bottoms.—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, November 25, 1953.*

North American birds on the Brazilian coast.—While visiting the Cabo Frio region (State of Rio de Janeiro) of Brazil from March 16 to 19 and August 3 to 5, 1953, I made some observations on wintering or migrating species of Northern Hemisphere birds. Although I collected no specimens, the records here presented may be of some interest, particularly in the case of the Arctic-nesting shore birds.

Cabo Frio is about 100 kilometers east of the city of Rio de Janeiro at approximately 23° S. latitude. The Cape is a bold headland which projects eastward into the Atlantic and in the vicinity are many long curved beaches, characteristic of this coast line, while behind the beaches are brackish and salt lakes and ponds, some tidal, some not. There are also many salt beds in the region where salt is obtained by the evaporation process.

Along the shore, or on these various lakes and ponds with their accompanying mud flats, the following species were seen:

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*).—An Osprey was observed on March 16 in the immediate vicinity of the Cape, where I saw it catch a fish in the open ocean and fly with it some distance across a bay where the bird disappeared behind a rocky headland. The Osprey reappeared quickly without the fish. The same bird, or another, was observed the next day in the vicinity circling at a great height with Frigate Birds (*Fregata magnificens*) and gulls. I saw an Osprey on a beach near the city of Rio de Janeiro on May 28, 1952, which is a very late date for a migrant.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*).—Several of these plovers were with other shore birds on two different tidal mud flats and on the grassy shore of one of the large lagoons in March. Probably a total of a dozen were seen.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).—Two seen August 3, on salt pans, in winter plumage. According to Pinto ("Catalogo das Aves do Brasil," 1938) this region is about the southern limit for wintering turnstones.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).—Two were with a mixed group of shorebirds on a tidal flat in March. One was in summer plumage and one in winter plumage.

Greater Yellow-legs (*Tringa melanoleuca*).—Five birds, apparently of this species, were seen on August 3 on salt pans near Araruama. Three were seen on August 4 on a mud-flat of a small river also near Araruama. (Junea W. Kelly, of California, saw three Greater Yellow-legs on the salt pans June 1-3, 1953, so that evidently some of the birds are non-breeders and loaf away the northern summer here. She did not see any other species of shore-birds at that time.)