

In a habitat dissimilar to the Emory oak situation, C. M. Palmer, Jr., of Tombstone, found a nest near Lewis Springs on April 27, 1955. The nest was in a mesquite and held three downy young. The vegetation was creosotebush and black brush association. He found another nest on March 23, 1957, in a desert hackberry in a dry wash, about eight miles north of Tombstone, but he gave no details of the contents of this nest (Letters, March, 1957).

The nesting season of the owls in 1956 was lengthy. The family of Nest no. 2 were out of the nest on May 2, while Nest no. 3 held a downy young on May 3. The young of Nest no. 4 were still in the nest on May 10; on the same date, the young of Nest no. 5 were on the wing.

In the vast plains and mountains of Arizona, the Long-eared Owl might easily be overlooked when we consider the fact that ornithologists are a rarity in the region. More intensive field work in the nesting season would probably reveal more nests. Two factors which seem to me to account for the concentration of owls in this small area were the availability of many nesting sites and the apparent abundance of small mammals.

I wish to thank Dr. Allan R. Phillips for his criticism of the manuscript and for the early records; C. M. Palmer, Jr. for his records; John R. Mikita for analyzing the pellets; and Mr. and Mrs. John P. Sala for their many kindnesses to me while I was at their ranch. Without their combined help, this study would not have been completed.—JOHN J. STOPHLET, 2612 Maplewood Avenue, Toledo 10, Ohio, January 13, 1958.

A Palm Warbler in Oklahoma.—On April 26, 1958, I collected a specimen of the Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*) in a wooded section of Bird Creek bottom land, three miles northeast of Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma. I found the bird preening in a small tree approximately five feet above the ground. It was alone and was not singing.

Nice (1931. *Publ. Univ. Okla. Biol. Surv.*, 3) lists the Palm Warbler as a rare transient in eastern Oklahoma, noting that no specimen had been taken in the state at that time. I have found no record of a specimen taken here since then.

In this male the testes were somewhat enlarged, 3 mm. in diameter. It was moderately fat with measurements as follows: wing length (chord), 66 mm.; tail length, 52 mm.; length of exposed culmen, 12 mm. The pre-nuptial molt of the head and throat region was in progress. Several bright yellow feathers on the throat were sheathed.

On the basis of plumage color, it appeared to belong to the western race (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*). This was verified by Dr. George M. Sutton at the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology where this specimen is now No. 3355.—JOHN S. TOMER, 4045 East 27th Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma, September 10, 1958.