

A late record for Northern Phalarope in West Virginia.—On November 23, 1958, Gordon Knight, John L. Smith and I were searching for waterfowl on Lake Lynn of the Cheat River, Monongalia County, West Virginia, when our attention was drawn to a small bird swimming about 50 feet offshore. The bird was studied carefully for about 15 minutes with both 7× binoculars and a 30× telescope, and proved to be a Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*). Mr. Knight and Mr. Smith were not previously acquainted with this species in life and were unfamiliar with the characters separating the three phalarope species. Accordingly, I questioned them carefully as to what they were seeing. It was agreed that the bird had the striped upper back and the thin, black bill of this species. The bird appeared to be in good condition and was feeding in the typical phalarope manner. It is of interest to note that there had been no pronounced atmospheric disturbance to bring this unusual bird to our region. It was not possible to collect the bird at the time, and when I returned on November 26 to attempt to collect it, I was unable to locate it.

There are very few previous records for this species from West Virginia. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a record from Parkersburg, Wood County, on September 26, 1888 (C. S. Robbins *in litt.*). G. Eifrig collected one on the Potomac River in Mineral County on May 23, 1901 (1902. *Auk*, 29:76). Bibbee (1934. *W. Va. Agric. Exp. Sta. Bull.* no. 258) lists two collected at Parkersburg in "the late fall" of 1922. I have found no further records and thus it appears that this is the first record for the state in the past 36 years, and is the first record for this part of the state.

Mr. Chandler Robbins has kindly furnished me with information pertaining to late dates for this species from the Fish and Wildlife Service files. The only other inland record approaching this one in lateness is apparently one from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on November 5, 1949. Along the Atlantic Coast there are about seven records for November, three for December, and two for February. I am unable to locate any Ohio, Pennsylvania, or Maryland dates that approach this one in lateness.—GEORGE A. HALL, *West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, March 2, 1959.*

Observations at a Goshawk Nest in Northwestern Montana.—My banding station, at Sun Camp Ranger Cabin, was on the shores of St. Mary Lake, which is part of the Hudson Bay drainage system on the east side of the Continental Divide. The lake is surrounded by peaks of the Lewis Range of the Rocky Mountains in Glacier National Park, Glacier County, Montana. The latitude of 4839 is used on banding records for this Sun Point Area. The old log ranger cabin is in the forest of the Spruce-fir Zone, the Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir association of Daubenmire (1943:334-337), at 4500 feet elevation, and can be reached only by trail or boat.

In mid-July, 1956, I saw a Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) darting through the tree-tops near our cabin. At intervals the call-note of *kak kak kak* was repeated. I soon discovered the cause of these staccato cries. The hawk's nest was well hidden about 60 feet up in a fork of an Engelmann spruce located only 50 feet back of our cabin along the bank of Baring Creek. The stream emerges from a canyon, drops down as Baring Falls nearby, and flows into St. Mary Lake.

Bailey (1918:147) reports sighting one Goshawk in the Many Glacier Area, and one was seen by H. C. Bryant in upper St. Mary Valley. Both areas are on the east slope of the Continental Divide and have the same type of forest habitat as St. Mary Lake. Dumas (1950:234) found the Western Goshawk in the Mixed Forest of the Montane Forest Area in S.E. Washington. Snyder (1950:23), in a study in the Rocky Mountains east of the Continental Divide in Boulder County, Colorado, found the Goshawk to be a permanent resi-