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First nesting record of the Great-tailed Grackle in Oregon.—We report here the first published record of the Great-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) breeding in Oregon. During the third week of May 1994, a pair of Great-tailed Grackles was observed at the headquarters of Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, ca 55 km SSE of Burns, Harney Co., Oregon. They remained in the area for several months through the summer. The male was the most visible, often seen calling and singing from the tops of a small stand of Russian olives (*Eleagnus angustifolia*) surrounding a spring-fed pond. On 7 July, the female was observed carrying food into a Russian olive tree. Both the male and female frequently were observed the following week, often picking dead insects from parked vehicles around the headquarters area. On 13 July, their nest was located by the authors in one of the Russian olive trees. The male was present and performed distraction displays. The nest was ca 3 m above the ground and 4.8 m from water. It consisted of an outer structure attached to the tree at three spots which supported a smaller bowl inside. The outer structure of the nest consisted of Hardstem bulrush (*Scirpus acutus*) and the inner bowl was made up of sedges (*Carex* spp.) and grasses. The nest measured 14 cm from the top of the outer structure to the bottom and 15 cm wide across the outer structure and inner bowl. On 15 July, one nestling was found in the nest and both male and female were present performing distractive displays. On 29 July, the nest bowl was empty and the nestling had fledged. The family group remained at the headquarters area through late October.

The Great-tailed Grackle was first recorded in Oregon on 16 May 1980, when an adult male was observed at Malheur Field Station, ca 50 km SSE of Burns, Harney County, Oregon (Littlefield 1983). Several more records for Harney County were added in 1980 and 1981, but no additional individuals were recorded in the area until one was seen at Malheur Field Station on 9 May 1985 (Littlefield 1990). Additional Great-tailed Grackles were seen in the area in the springs of 1986, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1993, and 1994 and in the fall of 1990. Outside of southeast Oregon, two were present in northeast Oregon at John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Grant Co., on 18 May 1980 (Littlefield 1983), and another reached northeast Oregon near La Grande, Union Co., on 5 June 1980 (Rogers 1980). An individual was recorded near Madras, Jefferson Co., on 23 May 1992 (Evanich 1992), for the westernmost state record and two were recorded at Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge, Morrow, Co., on 24 May 1993 (Summers 1993), for the northernmost record in the state.

All recorded individuals were adult males, and only two records of females previously have been noted. On 14 October 1989, a single female was observed at Fields, Harney Co. (Anderson 1990), and a second record for a female was obtained at Fields on 27 September 1993 (Summers 1994). No female Great-tailed Grackles had been detected in the spring before 1994 when a female was found with a male at Malheur National Wildlife Refuge headquarters. Furthermore, no nesting records for this species have been documented in Oregon in the past. During the past ten years it appears that nesting by Great-tailed Grackles increased in the area extending from southern Nevada northward to southeast Oregon (Holmes et al. 1985).

The first nesting record for Nevada was obtained in 1980. A single active nest was found at Beatty, Nye Co., in the southern portion of the state (Kingerly 1980). A second nesting record for Nevada came during the summer of 1983 in Carvers, Nye Co. (Holmes et al. 1985). Adult male and female grackles were again observed at the same location between 22 May and 15 July 1984, although it was not determined whether they nested there. Northern California obtained its first record of nesting Great-tailed Grackles in June 1980 when a pair attempted to nest in San Francisco (Laymon and Shuford 1980). In Utah, Great-tailed Grackles first appeared in 1979, and in 1985 five nesting sites were located in the southwest

segment of the state (Kingery and Lawson 1985). In 1986 a pair reached northwest Utah and began nesting at Tooele, Tooele Co. (Kingery 1986). No nesting records of Great-tailed Grackles have yet to be confirmed in Idaho, however males and females were observed exhibiting courtship behavior during the 1994 breeding season in the Twin Falls and Burley areas, Twin Falls and Cassia Cos., and nesting is thought to have occurred. (C. Trost, pers. comm.).

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Ground-nesting Long-eared Owls.—The Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) is widely distributed throughout the northern hemisphere (Cramp 1985). It generally occurs in temperate northern latitudes and nests primarily in old stick nests in trees or shrubs built by hawks, corvids, and squirrels (Cramp 1985). However, a few nests have been reported on the ground in Britain (Glue 1977; N = 10), Finland (v. Haartman et. al., in Mikkola 1983; N = 2), Netherlands (Wijnandts 1984; N = 1), and Canada (Bent 1938; N = 1, Campbell et al. 1990; N = 1). Herein, we report the first record of ground-nesting by this species in the United States and one from western Canada. We also provide detailed data on the U.S. nest, data on the Canadian nest, and previously unreported data on a nest reported in Campbell et al. (1990).

Since 1986, DWH has conducted a year-round study of Long-eared Owls in west-central