



remarkable concentration of shorebirds at Bear River Marshes on the north end of Great Salt Lake. We have reports from the three great duck nurseries of the Great Basin; namely, Bear River, Malheur and Klamath. Production was prodigious.

I am tremendously indebted to the three government biologists who made most of this report possible: Leroy Giles of the Klamath Basin (Tule Lake); David Marshall of Malheur in eastern Oregon; and William Reid of Bear River Marshes.

Grebes.—Leroy Giles in the Klamath Basin in south central Oregon reports the appearance of adult Horned Grebes in July on Upper Klamath Lake (2 on July 2, 10 on July 12) which is new for Oregon. The Red-necked Grebe nested on Upper Klamath—3 nests were found and 8 broods.

Suins.—The Trumpeter (mentioned in the previous report) that nested beside the highway in the National Elk Refuge just north of the town of Jackson lost her cygnet the first day (Greenwalt). However, the pair on the pond behind Jackson Lake Lodge raised 5 cygnets (Russell).

Ducks and Geese.—The breeding season was good. At Bear River a new high for Redhead production occurred. The count was 140,750 on July 8 (this is their most common breeding species) but this figure included migrants as well. The high at Bear River for Pintail was 293,000 on Aug. 12 and 129,000 for Green-winged Teal on the same date. Many of these birds are migrants since there is an early influx of migrants as soon as the breeding season is over.

Klamath Basin consists of Tule Lake, Lower Klamath, Upper Klamath and Clear Lake Refuges. In the Basin the duck production is going up on Lower Klamath and declining at Tule Lake. This probably lies in the fact that Lower Klamath was developed for waterfowl and offers the most attractive habitat (Giles). Tule Lake has gradually been reduced in size and now contains two more or less open sumps that are principally resting areas. And as years go by more and more nesting will be on Lower Klamath. The highlight of the Klamath season was the discovery of Am. Widgeon nesting (2 nests and 1 brood), which is the first actual record of their breeding. Production records at Klamath were: Canada Goose, 2900, third year of production increase; Mallard, 14,810, unchanged; Gadwall, 14,250, 19 per cent increase; Pintail, 4450, highest production on record; Cinnamon Teal, 3715, a

GREAT BASIN, CENTRAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.—Water, water everywhere and everybody is very happy. Even the Great Basin had water and breeding conditions were excellent. The only sour note came from the boom town of Durango in southwestern Colorado where they had much too much; the Animas River went on a rampage and birding was poor (Reames). Perhaps the most significant report in this quarter is the

decline; Shoveller, 2086, unchanged; Redhead, 18,367, a decline; Canvas-back, 66, unchanged; Lesser Scaup, 3255, highest production on record; Ruddy, 6420, down; Am. Coot, 31,200 (breeding pairs were up but production was less).

From Malheur (Marshall) we have a breeding population estimate, which is different from total production in Klamath and the peak concentrations which were mostly migrants at Bear River. Total concentrations at Malheur were 93,000 Am. Coot; 80,000 ducks; and 3800 geese on July 17. Breeding populations: Canada Goose, 5000; Mallard, 12,000; Gadwall, 7000; Pintail, 1500; Green-winged Teal, 800; Blue-winged Teal, 1600 (very high); Cinnamon Teal, 11,000; Am. Widgeon, 1800, in contrast to Bear River where none breed and Klamath where they found the first broods; Shoveller, 3500; Redhead, 10,000; Canvas-back, 600; Lesser Scaup, 20; Ruddy, 1300; merganser, 10; Am. Coot, 30,000. A Wood Duck was present at Malheur.

Growing Monte Vista Refuge in southern Colorado reports a 30 per cent increase in duck nesting and the addition of two more breeding species—the Shoveller and Redhead (Bryant). New development there has been in marshes rather than using low meadow land.

Hawks.—A Goshawk's nest was found near the Arizona Creek Ranger Station in Teton National Park (House). In general, the hawks seem to be becoming steadily scarcer in the West.

Cranes.—The only large breeding concentration of Sandhills was reported from Malheur (Marshall) where there were 1250. There are scattered pairs all over the Yellowstone-Grand Teton area.

Shorebirds.—The fabulous concentrations of shorebirds at Bear River Marshes should be mentioned. They are the highest known in this Region. They follow: Willet, 2460; Greater Yellow-legs, 2200; Lesser Yellow-legs, 8000; Baird's Sandpiper, 20,000; dowitcher, 9245; Western Sandpiper, 12,200; Marbled Godwit, 14,100; Am. Avocet, 12,935; Black-necked Stilt, 6000; Wilson's Phalarope, 45,150; Northern Phalarope, 18,000. Most of these high concentrations were recorded from the last week of July to Aug. 12. Bear River had 275 Long-billed Curlews on June 24, while Malheur had a breeding population of 500. These concentrations are in sharp contrast to the scattered pairs that can be found breeding in favorable spots all over the Wyoming Plateau.

Lockerbie reported the largest concentration of Wilson's Phalarope he ever saw at Farmington Bay on the Great Salt Lake near Salt Lake City on July 24. Since Mr. Lockerbie has more experience in this Region than the rest of us, it must have been something special ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile long and several hundred feet across). He did not estimate the numbers.

Owls.—Condon reported 3 locations of reports of the Great Gray Owl this season from Yellowstone Park. This editor, on a back-packing trip, finally caught up with this bird on the Beckler River in a remote area of the southwestern part of the Park on Aug. 17.

Poor-wills.—Mrs. Lamberton had one near Raw-

lins in central southern Wyoming on Aug. 7 and found a young bird on Aug. 14 at a different spot. There is one on the north face of Casper Mountain (OKS) and one at Devils Tower in northeastern Wyoming.

Hummers.—A Calliope Hummingbird got into a car at the Jackson Hole Biological Research Station in Teton National Park (House). These birds probably occur regularly in this region but are rarely identified. Mrs. Crews on the mesa at Hotchkiss in western Colorado reported few hummers this summer. They consumed only one-half pint of syrup a day. We presume this was because of the wet season and the abundance of other food.

Woodpeckers.—The Arctic Woodpecker was seen at Devils Tower in the Black Hills on June 23 (Wyoming Aud. Soc.). Elsewhere over this state the Three-toed occurs except on the Yellowstone Plateau where there was a nest of the Arctic near Old Faithful (Condon).

Warblers.—There were few reports of unusual interest. In general, owing to the season, all nesting was late. Mrs. Lamberton had a Tennessee Warbler in Rawlins. Aug. 11.

Juncos.—Gleb Kasin reported on July 14 finding another nest in which the female was Pink-sided and the mate Gray-headed. This was on Majestic Peak in the Wasatch not far from Salt Lake City.
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