

The records for this bird in New Hampshire and Vermont are very few. I know of the following records: two males collected June 1, 1883 at Middlebury, Vermont; an adult and young observed at Brattleboro, Vermont (undated but prior to 1909) according to G. M. Allen (*Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 7,1909:140); one at Rollinsford, New Hampshire (undated but prior to 1909) G. M. Allen (*loc. cit.*); one second-year male collected by C. F. Goodhue May 14, 1922, in New Hampshire (exact locality not given); and one male identified at the Isles of Shoals on June 17, 1936, by C. F. Jackson.—RICHARD LEE WEAVER, *Hanover, New Hampshire.*

Harris Sparrow at Malheur Refuge, Oregon.—While observing small passerine birds in the vicinity of the headquarters of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Burns, Oregon, on October 26, 1941, I noted two Harris Sparrows (*Zonotrichia querula*) feeding in the greasewood and sagebrush growth just north of the lookout tower. When disturbed, the birds perched on top of a greasewood bush for several minutes. John C. Scharff and Paul T. Kreager also saw these birds. We all observed them in a good light at about 20 yards with seven-power binoculars. Gabrielson and Jewett ("Birds of Oregon," 1940:575-76) list Harris Sparrow as a rare winter straggler and cite only two records in Oregon: at Medford, February 1 and 2, 1912; and at Hillsboro in January and February 1932.—CLARENCE A. SOOTER, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Burns, Oregon.*

Winter Records of the Slate-colored Junco and Harris Sparrow in Utah.—Heretofore considered accidental, but probably constituting regular winter visitors to Utah are the Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) and the Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*). Their status as accidental has been based largely on the scarcity of records of the two species, but it appears more likely that few specimens have been collected in the state because of little winter field work having been done. Furthermore, there is the possibility of the two species having been often over-looked since they occur among flocks of other birds.

The Harris Sparrow has been recorded from Utah but twice in the literature. J. S. Stanford (*Proc. Utah Acad. Sci.*, 15, 1938:145) was the first to record the species in the state when he listed a specimen taken April 17, 1937 at Wellsville, Cache County, Utah. A. M. Woodbury (*Condor*, 41, 1939:162) mentions a specimen taken by E. R. Wilson February 9, 1937, at Centerville, Davis County, Utah. Observations by Wilson as reported by Woodbury indicate that Harris Sparrows were common around Centerville from January 1 to March 15, 1937. They were noted there again during the winter of 1937-38 but not in 1938-39. Both of these localities are in central northern Utah.

One of us, Behle, collected a female in the extreme southern part of the state on December 16, 1939, at Santa Clara, 2,800 feet, Washington County, Utah. The bird was taken from a dense river bottom thicket along Santa Clara Creek and was in a small flock of Gambel Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii*). The specimen collected was the only one identified in the field, although the concentration of the Gambel Sparrows was so great that other Harris Sparrows might easily have been over-looked. The other of us, Higgins, collected a male in central Utah at Price, 5,500 feet, Carbon County, Utah, December 28, 1941. Three Harris Sparrows were seen at the time in a flock of Juncos of the *Junco oreganus* type. These records, scattered over the state and representing several years span, suggest that the Harris Sparrow is a regular winter visitor in small numbers rather than accidental as Woodbury (*op. cit.*) has stated.

To our knowledge, there are only five formal records of the Slate-colored Junco for Utah based on birds handled, not on field observations alone. Of the latter type of record there are a few others not cited here. H. W. Henshaw (Report Geol. and Geol. Expl. and Surv. West 100th Mer. by George M. Wheeler, 5, 1875:266) first reported a specimen taken at Iron Springs, Iron County, Utah, on October 4,

1872. C. L. Hayward (*Wilson Bull.*, 47, 1935:281) refers to a specimen taken by him November 12, 1932, at Provo, Utah County, Utah. Presnall (*Proc. Utah Acad. Sci.*, 12, 1935:209) mentions banding several winter-taken Slate-colored Juncos in Zion National Park. Stanford (*Ibid.*, 15, 1938:145) cites a female collected October 9, 1937, at North Ogden, in Summit County, Utah. Behle (*Wilson Bull.*, 53, 1941:184) recorded a specimen that was collected 5 miles northeast of La Sal post office, 8,000 feet, San Juan County, Utah, April 7, 1938. Incidentally, the allied race, *J. h. cismontanus* was collected at the same general locality about the same time, so there is some doubt as to the sub-species of certain of the other records mentioned.

As to the new data, Behle, together with John Vasquez, collected a male at Santa Clara, 2,800 feet, Washington County, Utah, December 17, 1939. It was in a flock of Oregon Juncos, samples of which proved to be *J. o. montanus*. Higgins collected a male 3 miles east of Price, 5,500 feet, Carbon County, Utah, December 28, 1940. It, too, was in a small flock of Oregon Juncos. In addition, there is a specimen in the University of Utah collection, the data of which have not been published. It is a male collected by A. M. Woodbury at the junction of Smith-Morehouse Creek and the Weber River, Summit County, Utah, October 10, 1931.

These several records together with the fact that the bird has been reported for several years on the Audubon Society Christmas census for Salt Lake City indicate that this bird likewise is an uncommon winter visitant in Utah.—WILLIAM H. BEHLE and HAROLD HIGGINS, *Department of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.*