

exceptions to this pattern. On the 100-acre Weld County tract described above, 3–4 pairs have nested regularly over the last 15 years (E. Sirios, pers. comm.). The other exception is the Baca County area. The high number of observations from this county (42 of 73 reported) is in part due to more work in that region, but there is no doubt that Baca County contains more nesting curlews than any other comparable Colorado area. Exact density data for Baca County are not available, but Zaccagnini found three nesting pairs on a 1-mi² tract. By comparison, Graul conducted intensive field work in northern Weld County from 1969–1974 and never found more than two pairs of curlews in any one year, although his study area included many square miles.

As concrete historical data on curlew distribution and densities in Colorado are lacking, it is difficult to evaluate any changes that may have occurred. It does tentatively appear that the species no longer nests in some historical areas and that overall breeding numbers have declined. At the same time, it is possible that curlews now nest in regions where they have not been reported previously, but additional data are needed for verification of this.

From the scattered locations where curlews were reported (Fig. 1), it is likely that isolated pairs nest throughout Colorado's eastern prairies, with the main population limited to Baca County.

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Hoopoe, a first record for North America.—On 2 September 1975 a male Hoopoe, *Upupa epops*, fed among drift logs and debris near Old Chevak, Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska (at 61°26'N, 165°27'W), and on 3 September, it was collected (UAM 3419, fat moderate with left testis 2 × 1 mm). The specimen was determined to be *U. e. saturata* by John Farrand, American Museum of Natural History. This adds a new species and family (Upupidae) to the avifauna of the Western Hemisphere.

The species is widely distributed in the temperate zones of Europe and Asia. This subspecies breeds in central and eastern Siberia from between the upper Ob and Yenisei Rivers eastward, and throughout China south to Kwantung, Yunnan and the Himalayas; wintering southward to southeastern Asia, with stragglers recorded in Sakhalin and the southern Kurile Islands (Vaurie 1959, *The birds of the Palearctic fauna, Nonpasseriformes*, London, H. F. & G. Witherby, Ltd., p. 680).—CHRISTIAN P. DAU AND JACK PANIYAK, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Post Office Box 346, Bethel, Alaska 99559.* Accepted 19 May 1976.