

choosing another location on the same cliff perhaps one hundred yards from the site of the first nest. Three young disappeared from this nest shortly after hatching.

Under a slanting rock on the tundra at the top of the cliff was the nest of a Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*) containing two young. Five days after the destruction of the rosy finch nest and eggs the young pipits were found dead. One was still in the nest, the other had been dragged over the edge. The bird in the nest had a single small wound in the back of the head, the other had a single bloody spot on the breast. This was presumed also to be the work of a nutcracker.—NORMAN R. FRENCH, *University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 7, 1954.*

**New Nesting Records from Boulder County, Colorado.**—The Bush-tit (*Psaltriparus minimus*) is a common resident in the cedars and piñon pines of southern Colorado, but it has been observed only infrequently in the north-central part of the state. Jollie (Condor, 47, 1945:81-82) first described the occurrence of wintering Bush-tits in yellow pine forests near Boulder. From February to June, 1954, the writer saw several birds of this species in a foothills habitat about one-half mile south of Boulder. On June 12, in the same location, two parent birds were observed while feeding their young in a yellow pine near the eastern limits of this forest, at an elevation of 5800 feet. The pendant nest was constructed seven feet out on a limb, about thirty feet from the ground in a forty-five foot pine. The pair actively foraged in a large wooded area west of the home tree. On June 20, the nest was empty, and on June 26, the family of two adults and five young was seen in the forest nearby. A second brood was raised in the same nest; the young were being fed there on July 25, and a noisy family group was observed in the pines west of the empty nest on August 2.

Regarding the Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*), Niedrach and Rockwell (Birds of Denver and Mountain Parks, 1939:129) state: "Very little information relative to the occurrence of this species in the Denver area is available." During the winter of 1953-54, small flocks of Golden-crowned Kinglets were found in a foothills habitat of yellow pine forests and bushy gullies (elevation 5700-6200 feet) extending two miles south of Boulder, Colorado. One to ten birds were seen on each of several field trips from December 25, 1953, to April 18, 1954. A pair of Golden-crowned Kinglets was observed while feeding young in a nest in Boulder Canyon, one-fourth mile east of Tungsten, at an elevation of 8025 feet, on June 27, 1954. The nest was about twenty feet from the ground, three feet out on a limb of a thirty-five-foot Engelmann spruce. Two other birds of this species were heard in a dense stand of large Engelmann and blue spruces several hundred yards east of this location and were believed to be nesting males.

Regarding the Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*), Niedrach and Rockwell (*op. cit.*:151), suggest that "this species may be a rare breeder" near Golden, Colorado. During June and July, 1954, a male Indigo Bunting was observed several times in a bushy ravine (elevation 5700 feet) just south of Boulder. The male sang repeatedly from a regular perch, and it was assumed to be nesting.—LOUISE HERING, *Boulder, Colorado, August 10, 1954.*

**Frigate Birds Crossing the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.**—In a note by Walter W. Dalquest (Condor, 53, 1951:256), it is suggested that Frigate Birds may fly regularly overland from one ocean to the other. This is quite possible since on August 12, 1954, at about noon I was at the Zoological Park in the outskirts of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, in northwestern Chiapas, and saw two adult Frigate Birds (*Fregata magnificens*), male and female, flying overhead. The grounds at our zoo are open fields and I had a clear view of the birds when they approached from the north. The birds were somewhat low and sailing at moderate speed, and after circling twice over the town, they took altitude and headed purposefully due southwest. The day was bright and there was a moderate wind from the northwest.—MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Instituto Zoológico, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, México, August 10, 1954.*

**Record of the Least Flycatcher in Central British Columbia.**—Munro and Cowan (A Review of the Bird Fauna of British Columbia, 1947:150) record the Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) in British Columbia only from the northeastern section, principally in the Peace River parklands. On June 2, 1934, I took a specimen of this species at Indianpoint Lake in the Cariboo District of the central interior of the province. It was a male with testes measuring 5 mm. and was singing continually, giving a raspy *che-bek* note. This note seemed different from the notes of the