

Some Notes from Arkansas.—*Gavia immer immer*. COMMON LOON.—I collected one in Lee County, on the St. Francis River, Sept. 9, 1932. It was swimming within a hundred yards of my house-boat and allowed me to approach within shooting distance in a skiff. The bird was alone.

Gavia stellata. RED-THROATED LOON.—Seen by Pindar in Poinsett County in 1888-89. I saw a fisherman shoot one in Phillips County near the mouth of the St. Francis River, November 5, 1933. It was in the water near some Cormorants. The skin was preserved.

Sterna hirundo hirundo. COMMON TERN.—Apparently not reported from Arkansas. A single specimen was seen and collected in Lee County on the St. Francis River, October 3, 1933.

Hydroprogne caspia imperator. CASPIAN TERN.—Apparently not reported from this state. While standing on the deck of the house-boat on the St. Francis River in Lee County, two Caspian Terns were seen nearing and were being chased by Swallows (Rough-winged?). One of the Terns seized a Swallow in its beak and flew with it for some distance. I bagged both the Terns, a male and a female.

Pisobia melanotos. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—Reported from Poinsett County in 1888-89 and from Arkansas City, May 15, 1910. I killed a female on Lake Hamilton in Garland County, May 12, 1935. It was in a mixed flock containing White-rumped and Least Sandpipers.

Pisobia fuscicollis. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—No previous report from this state known to me. I took a male on Lake Hamilton in Garland County, May 12, 1935. This specimen and a Semipalmated were killed by a single discharge.

Ereunetes pusillus. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—Reported from Texarkana, December, 1924. I collected a specimen on a sand-bar in the St. Francis River in Lee County, September 15, 1932. When I recorded them as "numerous." I killed a male on Lake Hamilton in Garland County, May 12, 1935, and a third, a female, the following day only a short distance away. On the 12th, these birds were mixed in a flock of Least Sandpipers, and on the 13th were feeding with Least and other Sandpipers unidentified.

Vireo philadelphicus. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—One specimen, a spring migrant, was reported from Winslow. I collected one on Larkin's Lake in Lee County, September 23, 1932.

Sitta canadensis. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Reported from Poinsett County, 1888-89 and from Helena in 1895. I saw one hopping over the trunk of a large oak in my back yard in Hot Springs, March 31, 1934. I am not over-confident in my sight records, especially of rarities, but the tree was so close to my window that with 8x binoculars it was as though it were a bird in the hand.

Dendroica fusca. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—Reported from Chicot, October 4, 1920. I shot a male specimen on Bull Bayou, Garland County, May 7, 1935.

Dendroica striata. BLACK-POLL WARBLER.—Reported from Helena, Turrell, Rich Mountain and Fayetteville. I collected a female in Garland County, May 11, 1935.—WM. H. DEADERICK, 36 Circle Drive, Hot Springs, Ark.

New Bird Records from Texas.—The following field notes relate to two birds that are new to the state of Texas, and to the finding of the first Texas nest of a third species. They are apparently of sufficient interest at the present time to be worthy of publication:

Micropallas whitneyi whitneyi. ELF OWL.—A female of this species was captured alive at her nest in the Lower Juniper Canyon of the Chisos Mountains, Texas, May 21, 1934. On the same day she laid an egg in the cage in which she was confined.

This seems to be the first record of the Elf Owl in the Big Bend region, although the species has, of course, been reported from the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas. Doctor Harry C. Oberholser has determined this specimen to belong to the typical Arizona form of the species, which, so far as we are aware, is new to the state of Texas.

Cynanthus latirostris. BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD.—A nest of this species containing two eggs was found on May 17, 1934, at Talley's (Johnson's) Ranch, on the Rio Grande, southwest of Mariscal Mountain, Brewster County, Texas. The nest was on the very bank of the Rio Grande, on a drooping twig in a triple fork of a small willow tree some ten or twelve feet above the ground on a steep bank of the river and almost overhung the water. The nest was composed almost entirely of the down of willows ornamented on the outside with yellow blooms and tiny mesquite leaves and bound with spider or insect webs. The materials of the nest lashed it firmly to the twigs on which it rested in an upright fork. This nest is a beautiful structure and agrees entirely with a nest of this species in the United States National Museum. The female was under observation for a considerable period at close range, and her mostly red bill and conspicuous white streak on the side of her head, combined with the other coloration, made the identification positive. The red-billed, green-plumaged male was seen not very far away, although he did not actually visit the nest. While neither the male nor the female of this nest was collected, they were both seen so many times at such close range and their diagnostic characters so well observed, that these features, taken together with the characteristic nest, leave no doubt of correct identification.

Calamospiza melanocorys. LARK BUNTING.—While this species is known to summer in Texas, there is, so far as we are aware, no record of the actual finding of the nest within the state. Therefore, it was with a very great deal of pleasure that we discovered two nests of this bird some two miles west of El Dorado, in Schleicher County, Texas, May 24, 1931, thus extending the breeding range of the species for a long distance southward from the Texas Panhandle. One of the nests contained six eggs and the other five. Each female was flushed from the nest and was soon joined by the male, so that it was possible easily and fully to make identification. Each of the nests was on the ground in a shallow hollow, its rim about an inch and one-half above the ground. Each was placed in the center of an open clump of acacia a few inches high growing in a level meadow that was dotted with similar bushes.—ROY W. QUILLIN, *San Antonio, Texas*.

Some Notes from the Panama Canal Zone—Summer 1934.—Noting a serious gap in the recorded ornithological observations in the Panama Canal Zone region, during the months of July and August, the writers spent this part of the summer of 1934 in an intensive study of the bird-life of the varied ecological areas that comprise this interesting field.

During our stay we used the popular and commendable 'Field-guide' by Bertha B. Sturgis which we found to be a valuable complement to the necessary volumes of Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America.' We observed 264 species, among which were several not included in Sturgis. These are listed below, as well as migration dates, notations on nesting, and data on distribution in summer for comparison with the dry season observations which predominate in the Sturgis 'Guide.'

(1) Additions to the Sturgis list. With two exceptions no previous records have been found.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER.

Crocethia alba. SANDERLING.