

on the following morning I found the nest on the ground, with no trace of either the young bird or of the parents. It would be interesting to know what had become of them. The nest was placed on a very small horizontal limb seven feet high.

HARRIS'S SPARROW: On October 19, at Polytechnic, I found a fairly large flock of sparrows feeding in a large weed patch. A careful search revealed at least two or three Harris's Sparrows in the group. Mention is made of this inasmuch as Saunders (1921) found them to be a "rare fall migrant" and "very rare in spring."

GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE: On August 20, there were observed several Green-tailed Towhees with a group of Arctic Towhees. Observation made in a thicket of small shrubs and trees in Stillwater County.

LARK BUNTINGS: On a trip through the wheat country near Broadview on August 4, there were encountered hordes of grasshoppers. The country roads were literally covered with these insects. Thousands of Lark Buntings and Desert Horned Larks were found in this territory, evidently attracted by the grasshoppers.

CAÑON WREN: This bird is not listed by Saunders (1921). I found two birds of this species at the Rim Rocks, three miles west of Billings, on April 7. Their beautiful song attracted my attention at once. One seen in the same place on April 14; two or three on April 19; and on December 1 I found one. The December bird was found one half mile from the place where the April birds were found.

WESTERN BLUEBIRD: My records contain only one mention of this bird. On June 30, near Absarokee, Stillwater County, from the car I saw a group of ten or twelve. I am quite positive they were Western Bluebirds. They were considered rather rare when Saunders was writing in 1921.—**CECIL M. WELCH**, *Polytechnic Institute, Polytechnic, Montana*.

Additions to the List of the Birds of Zion National Park.—Since the publication of C. C. Presnall's list of 'The Birds of Zion National Park' (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters, 1935, pp. 197-210) several additions to the list have been made. Two of these have been submitted for publication as separate notes and the four remaining are presented here.

Glauucidium gnoma pinnicola. **ROCKY MOUNTAIN PYGMY OWL.**—The writer saw one of these little Owls sitting in a dead pine tree about two hundred yards from the east portal of the Mt. Carmel tunnel on January 13, 1936. It was at high noon, and the sun was shining brightly, but the little fellow sat there, wide awake, head turning constantly from side to side. I watched it for several minutes with 8x binoculars. A half hour later, when I again passed that way, the bird was gone. This was at an altitude of about 5,200 ft.

Another Pygmy Owl was seen by the writer just outside of the south boundary of the park, in the lower end of Zion Canyon. Again it was in daylight, on a bright warm day, and the Owl was perched in an exposed position near the highway, in a small cottonwood tree. When approached, it flew up the canyon toward the park and perched in a larger cottonwood. This is at an altitude of about 4,000 feet.

Sitta canadensis. **RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.**—During the invasion of large numbers of Red-breasted Nuthatches in southern Utah (Presnall, Condor, vol. XXXVIII, Jan.-Feb. 1936, pp. 44-45), several were seen on the east rim of Zion Canyon, at an elevation of 6,300 feet, September 18, 1935. It is very likely that they were common all over the plateaus which form the higher parts of the park.

Nannus hiemalis pacificus. **WESTERN WINTER WREN.**—On November 28, 1935, C. C. Presnall and the writer saw a Winter Wren in a tangle of brush and weeds about a spring near Springdale, but it was not until January 1, 1936, that Henry

Grantham, engaged in bird-banding, saw one actually within the park boundary. It was in a brushy place along the Virgin River in the lower end of Zion Canyon.

Amphispiza nevadensis nevadensis. NORTHERN SAGE SPARROW.—Presnall has seen the Sage Sparrow in the southwest part of the park at various times during the last two or three years, but did not include it in his list because it was not certainly identified. On October 17, 1935, the writer saw one in the "Petriified Forest" in the southwestern part of the park, but it was not until a specimen was taken near Hurricane, Utah, that it was certainly identified. It has been seen only in those areas which are considered Lower Sonoran.

These four records, with the two already reported, the Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) and the Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia coronata*), make a total of 146 species and subspecies recorded from the park to date.—W. S. LONG, *Zion National Park, Utah*.

A Note on the Collecting of W. W. Brown, Jr., in Chiriqui.—Work I have had in hand during several years past has necessitated the frequent use of Bangs's invaluable paper "On a second collection of birds made in Chiriqui, by W. W. Brown, Jr."¹ In the initial stage of my studies, the information regarding localities and elevations in this paper seemed to leave little to be desired, especially as the introduction included an account of Brown's itinerary.

As my work progressed, I recognized the presence of the Caribbean element among the species recorded from the "Caribbean slope of the Volcan de Chiriqui," but failed to see the significance of this fact. Then I acquired a personal acquaintance with the region in which Brown worked, and came to realize that such records as "*Bolborhynchus lineolatus* (Cassin). Two males, Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui, 2000 feet," "*Thamnistes anabatinus* Scl. and Salv. Two males, Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui, 2000 and 3000 feet," "*Rhamphocœnus semitorquatus* Lawr. Two males, Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui, 1000 and 2000 feet," "*Myrmelastes immaculatus* (Lafr.) One adult female, Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui, 2000 feet," and "*Xiphorhynchus grandis* Cherrie. One adult male, Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui, 700 feet" were erroneous either as to elevation or as to locality, in as much as other lesser mountain masses intervene between the Volcan de Chiriqui and the elevation of 3000 or 700 feet on the Caribbean slope.

An inquiry directed to Mr. Ludlow Griscom brought no new facts to light regarding the collection nor Brown's itinerary. I then addressed the collector himself, and from him obtained a very good account of his collecting experiences. One paragraph of his letter contained the solution of the problem. "Another expedition we made, we followed the trail from Boquete to Chiriqui Grande on the Caribbean Coast. It took us if I remember [correctly] five days to reach the Caribbean Coast. I collected along the trail to close to Chiriqui Grande or roughly speaking about 700 feet altitude. I did no collecting at Chiriqui Grande."

In the reading of this letter, it becomes obvious that several "Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui" species were taken on this trip to Chiriqui Grande on the Caribbean slope of the Cordillera de Talamanca (of which the Volcan de Chiriqui is a peak), and not on the volcano itself. It is difficult to be exact in this matter, but certainly all specimens taken on the Chiriqui Grande trip at elevations below 4000 feet, and probably some taken at higher elevations, should have been labeled as coming from the Caribbean slope of the Cordillera de Talamanca, Bocas del Toro, and not from the Volcan de Chiriqui.

¹ Proc. N. E. Zool. Cl., III, 1902, 15-70.