

In many years of field experience the writer has not found the Red Crossbill in the Wasatch Mountains of Utah although there are scattered references to its occurrence there. Stanford (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., 15: 144, 1938) records a specimen from Logan Canyon, Cache County. Mr. R. G. Bee records in his journal having seen three crossbills in the south fork of Provo Canyon, June 30, 1940.—C. LYNN HAYWARD, *Department of Zoology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.*

Additional bird records for Grand Canyon National Park.—In 1937, there was published by the Grand Canyon Natural History Association a "Check-list of Birds of Grand Canyon National Park" (Grater, Natural History Bulletin, No. 8, 55 pp.). A study of this check-list indicates that 183 kinds of birds were then known from the area. For each kind, the seasonal status and, so far as known, the distribution within the park are given, and in cases of rare birds, record specimens are cited or details of the records are given. Although the subspecies for certain geographically variable types have not as yet been satisfactorily worked out, largely because of lack of specimens, nevertheless the list serves as a useful summary of all the data available up to the time of publication and so is a valuable working aid. Furthermore, since the avifauna of the Grand Canyon National Park typifies that of much of northern Arizona, it is to the interests of students of avian distribution that the list be kept up to date as new data accumulate. McKee (Condor, 41: 256, 1939) added four new species to the list. Arnold (Condor, 43: 292, 1941) added another. There are four additional records, thus bringing the list up to a total of 192 kinds.

BUFFLE-HEAD, *Charitonetta albeola.*—A male specimen was found dead on November 21, 1940, on the bank of the Colorado River at the foot of Bright Angel Trail. It was turned in at the National Park Service Headquarters and prepared as a study skin, now number B-467 in the Grand Canyon National Park collection of birds.

BLACK VULTURE, *Coragyps atratus atratus.*—On August 4, 1940, a Black Vulture was observed at Grandview Point which is about midway along the East Rim or Desert View Drive and at an elevation of 7496 feet. The lone bird was first seen about 4:00 p. m. at rest on an exposed promontory some 25 yards beyond and a bit below the rim proper. The black, seemingly featherless head and the contour of bill were distinctive. For several minutes the bird remained at its resting place and then, apparently disturbed by a crowd of people, took off with a wing beat that seemed a bit rapid for a vulture. In flight, the individual seemed smaller than its relative, the Turkey Vulture, which is common along the canyon rim. The ends of the primaries of the bird were not widely separated and the bird lacked the gray appearance beneath that one sees in the Turkey Vulture.

Incidentally, another person reported to the Park Naturalist that he had observed a Black Vulture at the same place and on the same afternoon. Very possibly this was the same bird; in any event the report served as corroborative evidence of the record noted here. Then at 10:15 a. m., September 10, 1930, a Black Vulture was again seen at Grandview Point, this time flying in company with Turkey Vultures. Thus the diagnostic features were again checked.

Taylor and Vorhies (Condor, 35: 205, 1933) summarized all records for the Black Vulture in Arizona up to April, 1933, and their observations suggest that in recent years the species has been appearing in increasing numbers in southern Arizona. The record of its occurrence nearest to the Grand Canyon region is from

the Tonto Basin. Black Vultures were seen there by Dr. A. K. Fisher in May, 1890 (see Cooke, *Auk*, 31: 403, 1914). The Tonto Basin lies in north-central Arizona, south of the Mogollon Plateau and roughly 120 miles south of the Grand Canyon. If the species is increasing in the state as Taylor and Vorhies surmise, the natural tendency would be for the birds to extend their range. Perhaps the individual observed at Grand Canyon represents a straggler on the outposts of the spreading population.

Taylor and Vorhies stated, too, that the bird's status is that of a regular winter visitant in the Lower Sonoran Zone of the state as far north as Tucson. The date of observation of the Grand Canyon individual suggests an interesting problem—whether the species may not ultimately become a summer resident at least, in some parts of the state.

SABINE'S GULL, *Xema sabini*.—On September 12, 1940, the writers noted a small gull flying along the edge of the canyon near the Yavapai Observation Station. After much hesitation the bird landed on the paved approach to the station where it remained for several minutes until frightened by an approaching car. It soon alighted again, however, and during the twenty minutes that it was under our observation, it was put to flight and came to rest several times. The bird was new to both of us, so notes were made concerning its appearance and a picture was taken of it. Later, the description of the bird, together with the picture, was sent to Miss Margaret W. Wythe at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, California. She has written that the bird was a Sabine's Gull. We are indebted to her for making the identification. This species has been known before to occur inland in this section of the country, for there is a late September record for the Great Salt Lake region based on a specimen taken near Ogden by Allen (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 3: 173, 1872).

WATER-THRUSH, *Seiurus noveboracensis* [*S. n. limnaeus* McCabe and Miller].—A record not previously reported pertains to the finding of a Water-Thrush in the canyon. The specimen, a female, was found dead in the orchard at Phantom Ranch, 2500 feet elevation, by Mr. McKee on August 31, 1937. It was prepared as a study skin and is now No. B-258 in the Grand Canyon National Park collection of birds. On the day prior to the find, some people at the ranch asked Mr. McKee about the identity of a dark warbler-like bird, several of which had been seen along Bright Angel Creek. Later, seeing the 'pick-up,' they said it represented the birds they had seen. This suggests that a group of migrants was passing through at the time. Data that have accumulated from bird banding in the park indicate that many of the smaller birds in their trans-canyon migration movements gradually work their way down to the floor of the main canyon via side canyons, whereupon they likewise gradually work their way up the other side. This procedure, rather than a direct flight across the canyon, is indicated. Some types, of course, especially the larger birds, undoubtedly take the more direct route.

For the subspecific identification of the Water-Thrush, we are indebted to Dr. Alden H. Miller at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. Dr. Miller has written us that both in the very short wing length and in the dark tone of the back, this bird agrees closely with the race *limnaeus* which McCabe and he described (*Condor*, 35: 196, 1933).—WILLIAM H. BEHLE, *Department of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah*, and EDWIN D. MCKEE, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Arizona*.