

4. *Melanitta deglandi*, White-winged Scoter—Of three Tennessee Valley records, one is that of a bird found in a hunter's bag on December 2, 1942, by Paul Bryan and John H. Steenis. Three additional records are for the Gulf Coast. For the six state records, extremes are November 2 (1954, Wheeler Refuge, Hulse) and April 13 (1957, 3 birds, Gulf Shores, Weston, Monroe, and Goodnight); most seen, 15, November 29, 1957 (Fort Morgan, Monroe and Stevenson).

5. *Oidemia nigra*, Common Scoter—Three immature or female specimens were seen in hunters' bags on Upper Mobile Bay in November and December, 1948 by Francis X. Leuth and Claude Oberhaus. Two additional sight records are for Mobile Co.: Coffee Island, 4 birds with Surf Scoters, April 13, 1957 (Imhof, Gailard, and Bosarge), and Cedar Point, a flock of 8, December 21, 1957 (Imhof).

6. *Ictinea mississippiensis*, Mississippi Kite—A locally uncommon summer resident, this species is known to have bred at Spring Hill College near Mobile in 1949 (Dorn), and was seen carrying food (grasshoppers) at Magnolia Springs, Baldwin Co., on July 22, 1952 (Summerour). It has occurred at nine other south Alabama localities in the last ten years: extremes—March 26 (1922, Booth, Antauga Co., Golsan) and August 19 (1936, Bellamy, Sumter Co., H. S. Peters and Giles), and also three times north of the Fall Line in spring. P. H. Gosse, about August 1, 1859, obtained a specimen but did not preserve it (P. H. Gosse, Letters from Alabama, 1859: 217–218).

7. *Buteo swainsoni*, Swainson's Hawk—A bird (44–612304) banded by B. W. Cartwright as a nestling at Roussay Lakes, Yorkton, Saskatchewan, July 6, 1946, was shot but not preserved on a farm near Selma about November 10, 1946. This is the only record for the state.

8. *Grus canadensis*, Sandhill Crane—No Alabama specimen is known, and Federal law forbids the taking of one (photographers, please note). "An adult and a young bird were captured near the mouth of Perdido Bay" in the summer of 1911, (Howell, *op. cit.*: 85). The species was last recorded in summer to my knowledge in 1936 (near mouth of Perdido Bay, H. S. Peters and others), however, it still winters annually, extremes at Elberta, Nov. 30, 1947 (Weston and others) and March 20, 1958 (F. C. Seibert), with at least 20 present in 1957–58 (R. W. Skinner and others). Local residents who know the birds well, and are the only people in Alabama who do not call herons "cranes," say that 25 were present early in 1955.

9. *Oporornis philadelphia*, Mourning Warbler—On October 7, 1954, David C. Hulse picked up a badly-smashed specimen on the road near Decatur. It was not preserved. Three other sight records are for the northern part of the state in late May (Imhof, Stevenson, and Willis).

10. *Loxia curvirostra*, Red Crossbill—In Autaugaville about 1883, several were shot for identification purposes out of a flock of 25 to 30 (Golsan and Holt, Auk, 31: 227). In Gadsden, a maximum of 17 have visited the mountain-top feeding station of Edith Clark daily from December, 1955 to July, 1956, and from August to December, 1957. In March, 1956, Mrs. Clark saw a pair carrying nesting material toward a roadless area. Except for a flock of 8–15 seen on several occasions in Montgomery in January, 1950 (Summerour), the few other sight records are for the northeastern counties.—THOMAS A. IMHOF, 307 38th Street, Fairfield, Alabama.

**Records of Eastern Birds from the Chiricahua Mountains of Arizona.**—During the latter half of 1956 at the Southwestern Research Station of the American Museum of Natural History, in Cave Creek Canyon, Chiricahua Mountains, south-

eastern Arizona, a number of eastern birds were recorded which, according to the A. O. U. Check-list (1957), are unknown from, or accidental in, the area. The birds presumably arrived in the vicinity of the Station under their own power, for no exceptional storms preceded or attended their coming. On the other hand, it can be shown that drought conditions prevailed at the time to the east of the Chiricahua Mountains and to the north. Perhaps south-migrating birds were diverted westward by a scarcity of water which had transformed accustomed flyways into forbidding passages. Mere vagrant behavior possibly brought about the occurrence of certain individual specimens.

There is a chance, nevertheless, that small numbers of at least several of the species migrate through southeastern Arizona more or less regularly. The site of the Southwestern Research Station would be expected to attract such birds. The Station is located on a valley floor at 5400 feet elevation where near-by precipitous south-facing slopes, with oak trees and grassy expanses, tower above it; the north-facing slopes are generally less steep and their dominant tall tree is Chihuahuah pine. Oak woods interspersed with juniper command the bottoms, except where tall riparian trees and grape tangles flourish along stream beds (for a full description see Marshall, Pacific Coast Avifauna no. 32, 1957; for a condensed account see Tanner and Hardy, Amer. Mus. Novit. no. 1866, 1958). At the Station itself are weed patches, an open field, small meadows, permanent springs, and an apple orchard; and Cave Creek circulates across the property beneath and between lush willow thickets, walnut trees, and taller cottonwoods and sycamores. The country surrounding the Chiricahua uplift, in contrast, is largely desert and open live oak woodland of a dry aspect.

A rich oasis for migrating birds is thus comprised. That so many avian species not before recorded from the region were found at this one locality during a single period is an appropriate, and perhaps not a wholly accidental, expression of that fact. In the same connection it should be noted that ornithological research became in 1956 a constant program of the newly-established Research Station, and that the Station's grounds received, accordingly, such careful day-to-day scrutiny as perhaps no comparable habitat of the pine-oak regions in the Southwest has before been accorded during the fall migratory period. As a result, three species were added to the Arizona avifauna in six weeks.

I am indebted to all those persons whose contributions to the present report, and whose names, are cited in the brief species accounts. To Mont Cazier, Director of the Station, and to Allan R. Phillips, I owe particular gratitude, since they many times generously complied with my requests for information. Except where otherwise stated, specimens are located in the synoptic collection at the Southwestern Research Station. All the specimens were secured at or near the Station proper; their identifications were made or confirmed by Allan R. Phillips and in several cases by Joe T. Marshall, Jr.

*Buteo platypterus*. Broad-winged Hawk. An immature female was collected from an oak tree by John Anderson on September 22. The species has not before been recorded west of Colorado.

*Sayornis phoebe*. Eastern Phoebe. Mont Cazier collected a specimen of this species (sex?) from a willow tree at the edge of a field on October 3. The combined effect of two past records (Kimball, Condor 23: 57, 1921) and the present one suggests that *S. phoebe* may be a rather regular fall migrant in the Chiricahua Mountains.

*Contopus virens*. Eastern Wood Pewee. James T. Bialac, on September 16, collected an immature female in a willow thicket. There is only one previous record

(not yet published) of the species from west of the Rocky Mountains. The present specimen is in the A. R. Phillips collection.

*Dumetella carolinensis*. Catbird. Peter Marshall collected an immature bird in a willow thicket on October 13. Although *D. carolinensis* is a breeding bird in central eastern Arizona (Springerville), this is the first southern Arizona record for the species. The Catbird is equally unknown on migration in most or all of New Mexico.

*Toxostoma rufum longicauda*. Brown Thrasher. Two immature males were taken, the first by John Anderson on October 17, the second by William George on December 30. Both birds were located in willow thickets between the Station laboratory and the main house. The species has been taken previously in Arizona but not in the Chiricahuas. The December 30 bird is in the A. R. Phillips collection.

*Dendroica c. caerulescens*. Black-throated Blue Warbler. A male in apparently adult plumage was collected in a willow grove by John Anderson on October 17. A female of the species, observed moments later in the same place, was not collected. The record is the first for the species from Arizona, but there are at least two specimens and one reliable sight record from central and western New Mexico, in addition to two accidentals taken in California.

*Icterus spurius*. Orchard Oriole. William George collected two juvenal-plumaged males in a weed patch near a willow thicket, the first on September 2, the second (now in the A. R. Phillips collection) on September 8. A third bird was sighted in the same weed patch on September 9. These are the first authenticated records for the species from Arizona. There are no other specimens reported from west of the Great Plains except one vagrant from north-western California.

*Passerina ciris*. Painted Bunting. On August 11, an immature (?) female flew into a bat net strung across the Station's swimming pool and was captured. The specimen is only the second recorded from Arizona during the past forty years and the first since 1933 (Campbell, Condor 36: 203, 1934).—WILLIAM GEORGE, *Department of Zoology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, 8 February, 1958*.

**House Martin (*Delichon urbica*) and Canary (*Serinus canaria*) in Bermuda.**—During the past nine years, I have spent a considerable time in Bermuda, observing and collecting birds. This, together with the work of others, has made possible many additions to the last check-list (Bradlee, Mowbray and Eaton, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 39: 279-382, 1931) and a revision is being prepared for publication in the near future. The following records of Old World species seem worthy of immediate publication, as they are of more than local interest.

House Martin (*Delichon urbica*). A single individual, male, (testes, 2 mm.) No. 562 in my collection, was collected out of a flock of nine Barn Swallows, *Hirundo rustica*, in Devonshire Parish, Bermuda, on August 9, 1957. The identity of this specimen was kindly confirmed for me by Dr. Charles Vaurie at the American Museum of Natural History, who ascribes it to the nominate European race. Unfortunately specimens of the Barn Swallows, with which it was observed to keep close company for a full hour and a half prior to being collected, were not obtained, so that it is impossible to say whether these were the European subspecies, *H. r. rustica*, or the American subspecies, *H. r. erythrogaster*, which is a regular and common transient in Bermuda on both spring and fall migrations. The Martin and Barn Swallows were first seen perching on telegraph wires over the main road at noon on August 9. Shortly after, the group took flight and fed actively on flying insects over an adjoining garbage dump and playing field. Wing shots at the Martin were unsuccessful and on two occasions the group circled