



Figure 1. Yellow-nosed Albatross off Long Island, New York, 29 May 1960. Photo by J. Daniel Buckley (Zeiss Contaflex, 45 mm. lens, mounted on 7 x 35 binoculars, high speed ectachrome). Enlargement, courtesy of Josh Wallman.

company of Great Black-backed Gulls (*Larus marinus*) and Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*), and was watched for about an hour by nearly 50 people aboard two boats on a pelagic trip of the Linnaean Society of New York. When first seen at a distance, the albatross bore a striking resemblance to the Black-backed Gulls, but was considerably larger. When approached within 30 meters the albatross and gulls flew up. On the wing the latter were dwarfed in size. Direct comparisons were made both in flight and at rest as close as 12 meters.

The following pertinent characters were noted: bill appeared long, deep, and black, including entire mandible, except that the culmicorn was bright orange-yellow, giving the effect of a stripe on the ridge of the bill; back, wings, and terminal half of tail deep slaty, as were anterior and posterior edges of wings below; center of wing linings, entire underparts, basal half of tail and rump pure white; head and neck white, suffused with light pearl-gray on occiput, nape, and cheeks; dark supra-orbital area, giving a partially masked appearance. An examination of skins at the American Museum of Natural History by the writer, together with still and motion pictures in color taken by several people, confirmed the identification. Dr. Robert C. Murphy has viewed the photographs and concurs. The accompanying black-and-white reproduction of the color photographs indicates that the bird could only be an adult *D. chlororhynchos*.—JOHN L. BULL, *American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, New York*.

Two Noteworthy Records for California.—On 31 December 1960 Mr. Charles Kent shot a bright-red adult male Hepatic Tanager, *Piranga flava hepatica*, at Poway, San Diego County, California. The Tanager was first observed on the

ground under a large pepper tree in his yard on 13 December and was not seen again until it appeared in an apricot near his residence in the late afternoon of the day it was collected. The bird was given to Dr. James Crouch of the San Diego State College by Mr. Brode, and Dr. Crouch then gave the specimen, in frozen condition, to the San Diego Society of Natural History. It was identified and prepared as a cabinet specimen by Laurence M. Huey and is now No. 30257 in the Museum's collection. This specimen represents the westernmost occurrence of this species, and is the first record for California.

On 15 October 1960, an adult male Black-throated Green Warbler, *Dendroica virens virens*, was found dead in the garden at No. 1016 Cypress Way, a few blocks north of Balboa Park. A young naturalist, M. J. Briggs, attempted to skin the bird, and it was left in a mutilated condition. The writer later found and identified the bird and, by repairing the damage, made it into a presentable cabinet specimen, which is now No. 30259 in the Museum's collection. This represents the third record for the species in California. The two former records were both from the Farallon Islands; one collected on 29 May and the other seen on 1 June 1911 (Dawson, *Condor*, 13: 168, 1911).—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California*.

Recent Additions to the Avifauna of Alberta.—A check-list of all the birds known to occur in Alberta at the time of publication was included in Salt, W. Ray, and A. L. Wilk (*The Birds of Alberta*, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of Alberta, pp. 511, 1958). Since that time several species not previously recorded have been found within the borders of the province. Two of these have been recorded by Boag (*Can. Field-Nat.*, 72: 173–174, 1958) and Wishart (*Auk* 76: 358, 1959). The following account of the observation or collection of specimens of five species not previously recorded in Alberta brings this check-list up to date.

Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli, Black-crowned Night Heron

This species has recently become established as a breeding bird in Alberta. First reports of its occurrence came from G. Freeman of Strathmore, who observed several Black-crowned Night Herons in the vicinity of Strathmore on several occasions during the summer of 1958. Since that time the species has been observed and specimens have been secured at several points as far north as Edmonton. No adult specimen has been taken. The species now appears regularly during the summer in the Strathmore and Tofield areas. Nests have been found at Beaverhills Lake near Tofield. The herons here choose nesting sites in rushes over water in preference to bushes that border the marsh. Mortality by drowning among the young is high.

Branta bernicla hrota, Brant

Branta nigricans, Black Brant

Three records of Brant in Alberta are substantiated by specimens or by photographs.

A Brant was shot from a small flock of about a dozen birds at Clairmont Lake near Grande Prairie by Mr. A. R. Peterson on 7 October 1957. The head and neck and a description of the bird were sent to the office of the Canadian Wildlife Service in Edmonton. The specimen was apparently not preserved. Mr. Tom