

The first nest was built upon three dried pods attached to the lechuguilla stalk. Upon these pods the bird had placed the base foundation and built up the nest proper with external measurements of 53 mm (height) and 40 mm (diameter). The interior height was 23 mm and the thickness of the rim about 5 mm. The structure was composed primarily of plant fibers and down with a few dried grass seeds and several small twigs. Much plant down, intermixed with a few feathers, lined the nest, while the outside was beautifully decorated with small leaves. The entire nest was bound together compactly with spider webs, and it was difficult to see even at a short distance because of the leafy camouflage.

The second nest was constructed similarly on two dried pods attached to the stalk of a lechuguilla, and comprised mainly of dried grass seeds and pieces of leaves with a little plant down and one Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) feather in the lining. There were no leaves attached to the exterior spider webs, perhaps because the nest was still unfinished. The external measurements were 30 mm (height) \times 42 mm (diameter), and the internal depth was about 15 mm. This nest also was very compact and sturdy in construction. In neither nest was lichen found in the nesting material contrary to the statement in Bent (*U.S. Natl. Mus., Bull.* 176: 430, 1940).

It is interesting that both nests were in lechuguilla on the sides of the canyons; nests in the bottoms of the canyons might have been subject to flooding by the torrents, often of great force, resulting from the sometimes violent rainstorms of the southwestern desert areas.

The eggs were typical of hummingbirds, elliptical in shape, and dull white in color. The two eggs measured 12.9×8.3 and 13.1×8.5 mm, respectively.

The late nesting (August) date probably can be accounted for by the lack of spring flora and the comparative lateness of the summer rains, which may have delayed the nesting until the prerequisite flowers were available. Although there were scattered herbaceous plants bearing flowers, the principal source of food was cacti in bloom.

Other birds observed in the immediate areas were: Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), Crissal Thrasher (*Toxostoma dorsale*), Gray Vireo (*Vireo vicinior*), Brown Towhee (*Pipilo fuscus*), Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*), and Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*).

To our knowledge these nests represent the first authentic records of the Lucifer Hummingbird nesting within the boundaries of the United States. Both nests, the set of eggs, and the female and male specimens are now in the possession of the senior author.—WARREN M. PULICH, SR., *Department of Biology, University of Dallas, Dallas, Texas*, and WARREN M. PULICH, JR., *Irving, Texas*.

Records of the Brown Creeper for interior Alaska.—Because of the paucity of records for the Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*) for interior Alaska (See I. N. Gabrielson and F. C. Lincoln, *Birds of Alaska*. Washington, D. C., Wildlife Management Institute. 1959. Pp. 636–639.) the following seem noteworthy. In the period between 28 September and 14 November 1961 I observed Brown Creepers in the vicinity of Fairbanks, Alaska, on 16 dates. All observations were of a single bird except for 28 September and 2 October when two birds were recorded, one being secured on each date. An additional specimen was taken on 30 September. All three specimens, judged to be immature by their incompletely ossified skulls, were deposited in the Biological Collections, University of Alaska, College, Alaska.—WILLET T. VAN VELZEN, 432 W. Allegan Street, Otsego, Michigan.