

American Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*); Eureka, California; September 10, 1922; male; "in field near Mad River Slough"; coll. Franklin J. Smith. The breast of this specimen is checkered with white and black feathers in about equal proportion.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, May 28, 1927.*

The Allen Hummingbirds in Golden Gate Park.—In the May, 1925, CONDOR (XXVII, p. 98) Dr. H. C. Bryant has given observations on the nesting of the Allen Hummingbird near the Chain of Lakes in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. As further evidence of these birds selecting this as a nesting territory, I give the observations of March 26, 1927, in this same region.

We discovered fourteen nests of the Allen Hummingbird (*Selasphorus alleni*). Most of these were in a small area of pine and cypress trees just west of the Forty-third Street entrance to the Park. Of the fourteen nests, two were in the crotches of small branches, and twelve were saddled on branches. The lowest nest was four feet from the ground. It was unfinished and contained one egg. Another nest, containing two eggs, was seven feet from the ground. The others ranged in height up to twenty feet. About half of the nests showed only gray lichens on the outside. The others were mixed with green. On four of the nests we found the female sitting. One of these birds had some building material in her bill. The male birds were found some distance from the nesting site and in a more open space.

No bird demonstration is more interesting and fascinating than the pendulum swing of the male Allen Hummingbird. He swings through an arc of ninety degrees or more, several times, then making a loop at one end of the arc, he suddenly drops down as straight and as swift as an arrow. In a moment he repeats the swing, then suddenly flies straight upward and alights on a branch, sixty or seventy feet above the ground.—MRS. H. J. TAYLOR, *Berkeley, California, April 19, 1927.*

Lark Bunting in Orange County, California.—On April 10, 1927, my wife and I saw a male Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) on Magnolia Avenue about one mile east of Stanton, Orange County, California. It flew up ahead of us as we drove along the road and, perching in a wild radish plant in a barley field, allowed us to approach within fifty feet, where we observed it for several minutes before it flew away across the field. This is the only individual of this species I have seen in nearly twenty years of watching birds in this region.—JOHN MCB. ROBERTSON, *Buena Park, California, June 3, 1927.*

New Additions to the Yellowstone Park List of Birds.—Black-bellied Plover (*Squat-
arola squatarola*): The morning of September 24, 1926, was very cold, with the thermometer down to zero, the first really cold weather of the autumn. As I drove by, I noted a single bird of this species on a mud shore where Alum Creek discharges into the Yellowstone River, 7800 feet above sea level and just above the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. This bird was comparatively tame. The next day was almost as cold, but in the morning I found two of these plovers at the same location as the day before. On September 26, the cold had moderated considerably, but one of these plovers was seen again at the same location as before. This time it was feeding in company with a Killdeer on small insects picked up from the surface of the exposed muddy shore. I did not see either of these two plovers again. Needless to say both were in dull winter plumage.

This bird has never been recorded before in the Yellowstone National Park. Knight says very rare in Wyoming; only one record and that at Cheyenne in the extreme eastern part of the state on the plains (The Birds of Wyoming, University of Wyoming, Bulletin No. 55, 1902, p. 52). Saunders says his only records for Montana are at Priest Butte Lakes, 1911, and Flathead Lake where it is taken every fall by hunters (A Distributional List of the Birds of Montana, Pacific Coast Avifauna no. 14, 1921, p. 53).

Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*): On the afternoon of August 30, 1926, a single individual was seen catching grasshoppers in the Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone National Park. This species is recorded by both Knight and Saunders as being common on the plains although not ordinarily seen in the mountains. The history of this bird in the Park has been peculiar. It was originally reported by Dr. George Bird Grinnell as having been seen by C. Hart Merriam in 1872. After that, no more individuals were seen until this one in 1926 and the species was dropped from the list.