

We separated, so as to cover as much country as possible, and spent January 31, 1932, searching the desert in Coachella Valley. The trip was not in vain for Fred Frazer found a typical nest in the center of a cholla cactus on the open desert. We joined him and after flushing the bird from the nest several times, and taking some photographs, I took the three slightly incubated eggs for my collection.—WILSON C. HANNA, Colton, California, December 26, 1932.

Some Fall Migration Notes from Northern Arizona Lakes.—In the forest of western yellow pines (*Pinus ponderosa*) south of Flagstaff, Arizona, are some thirty lakes within as many miles of that town. These lakes are principally found in depressed areas upon lava flows, but a few are crater lakes and one, Lake Mary, is artificially formed. They are scarcely known ornithologically. Mearns visited several of them in the late eighties and published his notes as a part of "Observations on the Avifauna of Portions of Arizona" (Auk, vii, 1890, pp. 45-55, 251-264). He referred to the region as the "Mogollon Mountains," but geologically it is a part of the San Francisco Mountains. In recent years few observations have been recorded from any of these lakes.

Several times during the fall of 1932, I visited Long Lake, about thirty miles from Flagstaff by road, and in so doing passed Lake Mary and Ashurst Lake, nine and twenty-five miles, respectively, from that town. One trip was made to Stoneman Lake still farther south. These lakes are all in the Transition Zone and are well above 6000 feet in elevation.

In view of the scarcity of records from the region and because of several records of note, a part of my observations are here given. Large numbers of ducks and geese seen will be treated separately at a later time. Numbers refer to specimens in the collection of the Museum of Northern Arizona.

Colymbus auritus. Horned Grebe. On October 16 a grebe (no. 3373, ad. ♂) was taken by me at Stoneman Lake and has been identified by Dr. A. Wetmore as of this species. No other grebes were seen; but only a short distance was patrolled as the shore was lined with hunters awaiting the opening of the duck season. Though the lake is small, it is estimated there were thousands of water fowl upon it and it is likely that more grebes were among them.

The Horned Grebe is placed in the "hypothetical list" of the birds of the state as having been recorded only by Coues who reported it from the Colorado River and Fort Grant, "statements which are not sufficiently explicit" (Swarth, Pacific Coast Avifauna, no. 10, 1914, p. 81). A review of the *Condor* has failed to reveal record of the occurrence of *C. auritus* in Arizona. It is thus gratifying to substantiate the record of Coues.

Colymbus nigricollis californicus. Eared Grebe. Though Mearns (*op. cit.*, p. 50) found this bird breeding in great numbers in the general region, only one published fall record is available, that of a grebe believed to be of this species and which was seen by me on Horse Lake just south of Flagstaff on November 14, 1930 (Miscellaneous Bird Notes from the San Francisco Mountains, Grand Canyon Nature Notes, vii, no. 2, p. 19). The ground was covered with snow, and ice rimmed the shore.

On August 14, 1932, I found this grebe to be common on Ashurst Lake. One specimen (no. 3277) was taken. Winter plumage had not been completed. Identification has been checked by Dr. Wetmore. Only one grebe was seen on Long Lake on October 30. On this date, Dr. F. M. Murphy of Flagstaff reported that grebes were common on Ashurst Lake. He had visited this lake at least once a week since October 16 and found little change in numbers during this period. No grebes were seen on Long Lake on November 6, but six were counted there on November 20.

Swarth (*op. cit.*, p. 9) refers only to the records of Mearns from this region. A review of the *Condor* since 1909 revealed only one record of the Eared Grebe from the state (Goldman, *Condor*, xxviii, 1926, p. 160). These few reports, however, should not be interpreted as giving the true status of the species.

Ardea herodias treganzai. Treganza Blue Heron. The Blue Heron is not common on the plateau. In a recent issue of the *Condor* (xxxiv, 1932, p. 217) I gave a summary of all records known from the region. No specific fall dates were available. During the last half of October and until the last week in November, I made several trips to these lakes but not one heron was seen. On November 6, however, Mr. J. D.

Walkup of Flagstaff reported one from Lake Mary. One week later, Mr. Dean M. Eldridge, owner of the Dean Eldridge Museum east of Flagstaff, took an immature male at the same place as reported by Walkup.

Fulica americana americana. American Coot. Coots were abundant on Stoneman Lake on October 16 and outnumbered by far all other water fowl. When the duck season opened at noon, ducks left the lake by the hundreds, but the thousands of coots remaining seemed little concerned with the bombardment from shore and formed a dense, dark mass well out in the lake. Hunters in boats rowed through the flocks, but the coots generally refused to fly. On the same date, Dr. Murphy reports they were relatively as abundant on Ashurst Lake. A visit to this and Long Lake on the 30th showed no noticeable decrease in their numbers. On Long Lake the center of the lake appeared solid black with them and the coots should probably be numbered by the thousands. Little if any difference in numbers had occurred here by November 6; but on the 20th there probably were not more than 500 on the entire lake, and by boat an exact count could have been made without great difficulty as on all occasions these birds paid little attention to anyone.

The only previous fall record from the region appears to be that of Swarth (Condor, xxvi, 1924, p. 185), October 15, 1922, when several were seen on a tank "thirty miles north of San Francisco Mountain." The only other fall record for northern Arizona seems to be a bird "reported from rain tank near Desert View (Grand Canyon National Park) autumn of 1926" (McKee, Preliminary Check List of Birds of Grand Canyon, Grand Canyon National Park, 1930, p. 3).

Oxyechus vociferus vociferus. Killdeer. Fairly common at Stoneman Lake on October 16 and at Ashurst and Long lakes on the 30th. Less common at Long Lake on November 6 where only a few remained by the 20th.

Capella delicata. Wilson Snipe. Dr. Murphy reports that two Wilson Snipe sat down in a tule patch in Ashurst Lake on October 30 only a few feet from his boat—so close to him, in fact, that he could have reached them with his paddle. I know of no other record from the region.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus. Western Willet. In a recent issue of the Condor (*op. cit.*, p. 217) I reported a single Willet from Marshall Lake as observed in April. Swarth (1914, p. 20) reports one other spring record, May 5, 1871, and Kimball (Condor, xxv, 1923, p. 109) gives another, May 13, 1922. Swarth (*loc. cit.*) cites two fall records, one for October 18, 1864. On November 6, I saw another single Willet at Long Lake and attempted to collect it. Jenks (*op. cit.*, p. 13) lists one from the Painted Desert and one from the Kaibab Plateau in summer. These appear to be the only published records for the state.

Totanus flavipes. Lesser Yellow-legs. On August 14 at Ashurst Lake, Yellow-legs were abundant. Many singles and flocks numbering twenty or more individuals were scattered along the shore. When disturbed they circled and wheeled but finally settled to resume feeding. Since Jenks (*op. cit.*, p. 13) had recorded the Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*) from the region, as also had Swarth (1914, p. 185), these birds were taken to be the same. A single bird collected (no. 3276), however, has been examined by Swarth and proves to be *flavipes*. In absence of comparison with other yellow-legs on the shore of the lake it is not known if others seen were of the same species. The only other record for the state seems to be that of Lincoln (Condor, xxix, 1927, p. 164) who reported a number of specimens taken by Mearns "in southeastern Arizona between August 2 and 29, 1892."

Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus. Long-billed Dowitcher. On August 14 at Ashurst Lake I saw a lone dowitcher feeding with yellow-legs and killdeers. A number of phalaropes were feeding nearby. The bird, a male, was collected and is now no. 3275 in the Museum collection. The specimen was sent to Mr. Swarth for subspecific identification.

The importance of this record is based upon the probability that this may be the only known specimen of this subspecies from Arizona. When Swarth prepared his distributional list of Arizona birds (*op. cit.*, p. 19) available information concerning this species was not only scarce but was indefinite. Coues (Prodrome of a Work on the Ornithology of Arizona Territory, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 61) says the dowitcher is "sparingly distributed throughout the Territory." To quote Swarth: "Henshaw . . . lists a specimen from Mimbres, Arizona, October 22, and comments that the species is 'apparently an uncommon visitor in Arizona.' A

specimen entered in the British Museum Catalogue of Birds . . . : '♀ ad., Arizona, Oct. 22, C. G. Newberry', is probably the same one alluded to by Henshaw." Swarth states further that all are referred to as *Macrorhamphus griseus* but that "it seems more probable that the form occurring in Arizona is *M. g. scolopaceus*" and that he had seen no specimens from the region. I have examined all issues of the *Condor* since 1912, but found no reference to this bird from Arizona.

Larus californicus. California Gull. Gulls are common and even abundant on northern Arizona lakes at certain seasons though I know of no specimens having been taken prior to the fall of 1932. Jenks (*op. cit.*, p. 14) reports a number of records for both spring and summer, but as his data are arranged in a tabulated form and no distinction between sight and specimen records is made, positive identification of certain species is often doubtful. Then, too, occurrence is listed seasonally and no day or even month is given. However, he unquestionably establishes the frequent occurrence of gulls in the region. Reference is also made by him to a gull seen at the bottom of the Grand Canyon and to one in the Painted Desert.

None of these lakes has been visited by me during the summer but I have found gulls present both in the spring and in the fall. On April 16, 1931, I counted forty at Mormon Lake, and on May 3, of the same year, an adult was observed at Marshall Lake. This past fall, October 30, two large gulls were seen on Long Lake. On this date Mr. J. C. McGregor reported one from Horse Lake. Another October record is supplied by Mr. Eldridge who told me that he saw eight gulls on Marshall Lake "during the first part of the duck season in 1926." On November 20, I spent the entire day at Long Lake, during which time only one gull came in. This bird was collected (no. 3503, im. ♂) and has been identified as *californicus* by Mr. T. T. McCabe and Dr. Jean M. Linsdale, in collaboration. Swarth (*loc. cit.*) does not include this species in the state list, and a review of the *Condor* has failed to reveal the occurrence of the California Gull in Arizona. This record is therefore probably the first from the state.

Larus delawarensis. Ring-billed Gull. I was at Long Lake before sun-up on November 6, 1932, and at exactly 7 a. m. gulls began to arrive from the northwest, probably from Lake Mary. Several always came in together and one flock numbered eleven. Thirty-three individuals were counted during the morning. One gull, an immature male (no. 3443), was collected and has also been examined by Mr. McCabe and Dr. Linsdale, who jointly determined it to be *delawarensis*.

Swarth (*op. cit.*, p. 9) states that this species was "seen by Coues on the Colorado River in the autumn of 1865" and that Price "doubtfully identified as of this species two small gulls seen near Yuma, November 27, 1898." I have found no other references to this species from Arizona. This specimen may be the only one from the state.

Larus philadelphia. Bonaparte Gull. Six small light-colored gulls, believed to be of this species, were seen by me on Long Lake on October 30, but I was unable to get a shot. Descriptions of the birds and the circumstances attending their observation were told to Dr. Wetmore who stated there could be little doubt of the identification. Swarth (*op. cit.*, p. 10) says that "Dr. Coues met with the species on the Gila River, and on the Colorado River, between Forts Mohave and Yuma, in September, 1865, but it has not been observed in the region by any one since that time." There appear to be no other published records from the state.

Chlidonias nigra surinamensis. Black Tern. Two of these birds were observed at Ashurst Lake on August 14, and after patiently waiting for some time one was shot. The second bird immediately came to the fallen one and was also collected. One was a juvenile male (no. 3273); the other (no. 3274) was an adult male molting into winter plumage. Both have been examined by Mr. Swarth. According to published records the species is rare in Arizona. Swarth (*op. cit.*, p. 10) refers only to two specimens taken, both from southern Arizona. One was collected in the fall, the other in April. The only other record seems to be that of Jenks (*op. cit.*, p. 14) who reports one from the Painted Desert during the summer. Mr. Jenks told me that this bird was observed flying over a tank (an artificial pool of water), but it was not collected. The *Condor* from 1909 to date does not mention this species from Arizona.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, January 16, 1933.*