

eggs estimated to number approximately one thousand.—UHL R. KUHN, *Nogales, Arizona, July 8, 1935.*

**Nine New Birds from Williams, Arizona.**—Apparently the only published records of birds from the vicinity of Williams, Coconino County, Arizona, are in two papers by Dr. A. Wetmore (Kansas Univ. Sci. Bull., 4, 1908, pp. 377-388; Condor, 23, 1921, pp. 60-64) and in one by W. B. Mershon (Condor, 21, 1919, p. 126).

On February 10, 1934, I visited Williams. In company with Mr. C. M. Armack a trip was made the next morning through the Transition Zone to a point five miles south of town. In the afternoon of the same day, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Bedford, observations were made two miles north of town in the Upper Sonoran Zone. In addition to my personal notes, Mr. Bedford has contributed from his notebook. Twelve specimens taken are in the collection of the Museum of Northern Arizona.

To Wetmore's list of 65 species (1921, p. 60) are added *Cygnus columbianus* (Mershon, *loc. cit.*) and the following nine, making a total of 75 species recorded from the vicinity of Williams, Arizona.

*Meleagris gallopavo merriami.* Merriam Turkey. Although not seen by me, turkeys are quite common in the forest near Williams where a large number are killed each season by local hunters.

*Porzana carolina.* Sora. Regarding this species Dr. A. Wetmore, under date of April 4, 1933, has written me the following: "Between June 28 and July 1, 1907, I found several nests of this bird at Rollins Lake, near Williams, Arizona. The water level in the lake had receded recently, leaving the nests high and dry, which circumstance probably accounts for the fact that the rails had left them. I examined this area in the summer of 1918, but found that grazing had destroyed all cover and that there were no trails of rails at that time."

*Oxyechus vociferus.* Killdeer. I saw a single individual at a pool beside the highway about seven miles east of Williams on the morning of February 10. This appears to be the earliest date of record for the plateau.

*Columba fasciata.* Band-tailed Pigeon. Bedford reports a nest with one egg found on September 10, 1932, at Summit Springs, ten miles south of Williams. The nest, about eight feet above the ground, was in an oak tree in pine-oak association. When visited again two weeks later the nest was empty. On October 4, 1931, in the same locality, several hundred pigeons were seen feeding on acorns.

*Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea.* Western Burrowing Owl. Bedford reports seeing this bird on several occasions near Howard Lake about twenty miles north of Williams.

*Megaceryle alcyon caurina.* Western Belted Kingfisher. A single bird was seen by Bedford at Saganaw Dam, just south of Williams, in late summer, 1924. On September 4, 1932, a kingfisher caught a goldfish from a small pond in the lawn only a few yards from the Bedford house. An individual was also seen at the same pond about a week later.

*Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis.* Western Crow. Bedford told me that on about the first of February, 1934, a flock of nine crows sat for some time in the top of a tree at his home. On February 11 of the same year I saw several and heard others about two miles south of town. On September 4, 1932, Bedford shot one at a small tank just north of Williams. Although noted in spring and fall near Flagstaff, there are relatively few published records for the State.

*Mimus polyglottos leucopterus.* Western Mockingbird. Although frequently seen in the Upper Sonoran Zone 18 miles north of Williams, Mr. Bedford says he has seen this species only once in the Transition Zone, south of Williams, July, 1933, elevation 7000 feet.

*Myadestes townsendi.* Townsend Solitaire. Fairly common on February 11 in juniper woods two miles north of town.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, April 22, 1935.*

**A Cackling Goose Record for Lower California, Mexico.**—According to Grinnell's "Distributional Summation of the Ornithology of Lower California" (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 32, 1928, p. 78), records of collected specimens of the forms of *Branta canadensis* from Lower California are few. It therefore seems worth while to record the capture, on November 3, 1934, of a specimen of *Branta canadensis minima* at