

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

Santa María, near San Quintín, Lower California, Mexico. The bird was killed by L. E. Black and presented, in the flesh, to the San Diego Society of Natural History, where it has been added to the scientific collection. So thoroughly had Mr. Black eviscerated the bird that it was impossible to determine its sex.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, June 17, 1935.*

The Common Loon in Nevada.—From the Nevada shore at least six loons were seen, April 19, 1935, on Lake Tahoe. A few days before, only one or two birds had been noted at the same place. The birds were closely watched with glasses, and as one came within a few yards of the beach details were seen quite clearly. The head and neck were entirely black, except for a few white marks near the throat. No gray or whitish areas could be seen either on the back of the head or neck. The back was black spotted with white, and the breast was white. Thus it would seem the bird was a Common Loon (*Gavia immer*).—ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, *Stewart, Nevada, June 10, 1935.*

Western Tanager Nesting in Alum Rock Park, San Jose.—For some years there has been a suspicion in the minds of local bird students that the Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*) was nesting in Alum Rock Park. This park is six miles east of San Jose, California, in the Mount Hamilton Range. It was my good fortune to locate a nest of this species there during the past season.

The tanagers were first observed on June 2, a pair feeding in a densely wooded area above the bath house. They were seen again on the 8th, moving around the grove. By the 14th they had restricted their activity to a small glade just off the exit road at an altitude of 900 feet.

The nest was first definitely located on June 15. Only the male was hunting, moving rapidly through the brush and making frequent trips to the nest. A tall live oak held the nest, situated at the tip of a thin limb and surrounded by leaves. The nest was inaccessible and remained undisturbed. On June 16 the male and female were observed feeding together, close to the nest. A neighboring pair of Wood Peewees brought off their young on June 21 and it was noted that the male tanager gave the alarm note constantly while feeding near this family. The young were still in the nest on June 22, and the male was singing between feeding trips. It was especially noted on this date that the female was foraging with the male. Next day the pair was again seen carrying food to the youngsters, both making frequent trips. The parents were last seen about the nest on June 28, at which time only the female actually visited the nest. On the following day the birds were gone from the vicinity and the nest was found to be empty. They were not seen again in the park.—JAMES PETERSON, *Santa Clara, California, August 6, 1935.*

Additional Notes on Snow Buntings Perching in Trees.—In the *Condor* for May (37, 1935, pp. 174-175), Laurence B. Potter writes of observing Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) perching in a cluster of willows. He mentions this as being the first time he had ever seen any Snow Buntings alight in trees; he also mentions others who have had the same experience.

Here near McMillan, Luce County, Michigan, it is a very common sight to see a flock of these birds on one or more of the apple trees during the months that they frequent my trapping station which is within a few feet of the orchard. To see a flock of these birds in a tree makes it appear as if it were in bloom. I have seen Snow Buntings at times alight in trees in the late fall after they had arrived from their nesting grounds in the far north and before winter had set in to cover their natural feeding grounds. At such times they very seldom come to my feeding stations. Upon the arrival of spring, as bare ground and some patches of weeds become uncovered, they begin to quit the feeding stations. They then gather in large flocks and are seen on trees at the edges of the woods, chirping and singing so vigorously that at close range scarcely anything else can be heard.

Potter also states that he has never seen a longspur alight in a tree. I have seen Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius l. lapponicus*) alight in trees many times, chiefly