

Utah in September and October, 1935. This influx was made more noticeable by the facts that the region had been practically devoid of this species during the two previous years of my observation there, few were recorded there in 1931 by Miller (Wilson Bull., 46, 1934, p. 163), and all observers from the time of Henshaw in 1872 had rated it as uncommon or rare.

The beginning of the influx was first noted on September 6, 1935, when three individuals were seen at Rainbow Point, 9105 feet, Bryce Canyon National Park. This, incidentally, was the second record of the species in Bryce. Three days later, while unsuccessfully hunting conies on the Sevier Plateau some twenty miles north of Bryce, Red-breasted Nuthatches were found to be quite common between 8000 and 10,000 feet. On September 18 the first record of the species in Zion National Park was made, when several were seen on the East Rim, about 6300 feet.

Maximum numbers were noted by the writer and W. S. Long at Cedar Breaks National Monument, 10,000 to 10,700 feet, between September 30 and October 3, no observations being made immediately before or after those dates to determine whether or not that was the actual peak period. On September 30, especially, the forests of Engelmann spruce and alpine fir were literally alive with nuthatches. Four males were collected by Long. Previous to that time I had heard but one individual at Cedar Breaks, and Miller had recorded none. A gradual diminution in numbers was noted as the season advanced. On October 10 and 12 there were few at Bryce and Pine Valley Mountains; and from October 19 to November 4, Long reported a scarcely appreciable decrease at Cedar Breaks.—C. C. PRESNALL, *Zion National Park, Utah, November 27, 1935.*

**Late Nesting of Six Species of Montana Birds.**—Despite a cold, backward spring, the earlier nesting birds in this mountain valley in 1935 began activities at about the usual time. For some reason, however, some first- and many second-brood nestings occurred unusually late in the season. The following records obtained near Fortine illustrate this unusual condition.

*Perdix perdix perdix.* European Partridge. Eleven eggs of a clutch of fourteen hatched July 31. Another brood of young, hatched at about this same time, was observed a week later. Three additional broods raised in the same locality, numbering respectively fifteen, sixteen, and twelve young, were hatched early in July.

*Iridoprocne bicolor.* Tree Swallow. Two of the sixteen pairs of Tree Swallows that nested in birdhouses about my home raised two broods of young in 1935. The nestlings of one brood first took wing August 10; of the other, August 11.

*Turdus migratorius propinquus.* Western Robin. My Montana records covering the past fifteen seasons contain dates on 231 nests of the Western Robin. The last nest shows the latest seasonal date: the three eggs of a set were deposited July 18, 19, and 20, 1935, and the young birds left the nest August 14. This species regularly produces two broods of young each season here.

*Sturnella neglecta.* Western Meadowlark. A brood of young left their nest July 20. This is the latest nesting for the Western Meadowlark that I have recorded in Montana. Two broods are normal in this locality.

*Pooecetes gramineus confinis.* Western Vesper Sparrow. The young birds of one nest observed in 1935 hatched July 19; those of another nest hatched July 25.

*Junco oreganus montanus.* Montana Junco. The first egg of a late 1935 set was laid July 2. Previous late dates for this species near Fortine are these: the eggs of one nest hatched July 14, 1927; young birds left a nest July 25, 1934.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana, December 8, 1935.*

## NOTES AND NEWS

The eleventh annual meeting of the Cooper Ornithological Club will be held in Los Angeles, Friday to Sunday, April 17 to 19, 1936. The regular sessions will convene at the Los Angeles Museum, Exposition Park. Special features at at this meeting will be illustrative materials. The committee of arrangements urges immediate response as to availability of moving pictures or slides of birds, to be presented in person or lent for the occasion. In this regard, correspondence

should be undertaken at once with the chairman of the committee, Wright M. Pierce, Box 343, Claremont, California. It is none too early to make plans for attending, and especially for contributing to the program either pictures or papers or both.

It is a satisfaction to be able authoritatively to announce substantial progress toward appearance of further volumes in Bent's Life History

series. Since Bulletin 162 relating to the gallinaceous birds was published, manuscript for two additional volumes, on the birds-of-prey, have been prepared. At least one of these is likely to appear during the coming year. Now the author is at work on still another volume, the twelfth, which will deal with the birds from the parrots to the hummingbirds, inclusive, these in the old check-list arrangement. The assistance of many contributors of information to the preceding volumes has been invaluable. It is customary for contributors to receive each a copy of the volume containing matter from his pen. Notes on habits, and photographs, relating to the birds to be treated of in volume twelve, will now be welcomed by the author, Mr. Arthur Cleveland Bent, Taunton, Massachusetts.

A serious mistake occurred in our last issue for which we are humbly sorry. The block, figure 50 on page 267 (vol. xxxvii, November, 1935) was printed upside down! Really, the young Black Swift, as photographed, was *hanging* by one foot to the face of the cliff. That the change occurred in the print shop after we saw page-proof does not altogether excuse us. We hold ourselves responsible, in that we should have called to the special attention of the shop foreman anything that might appear out of the ordinary, and which hence might prompt the seeming need for "correction." Never can an editor completely conceal himself behind the rather common and complacent excuse, "printer's mistake"!—J. G.

Word comes from M. J. Delacour, Secretary for the Ninth International Ornithological Congress, to the effect that the time and place for this World meeting has been set for early May, 1938, at Rouen, France.

A commendable bird list, from a new locality, is C. C. Presnall's "The Birds of Zion National Park" (Utah Academy of Sciences, etc., Proceedings, xii, 1935, pp. 196-210). Reprints of this article may be had for 25 cents each from the Park Naturalist, Zion National Park, Utah. A total of 140 kinds are here listed, on conservative basis. The author makes some apt introductory comments, well worth quoting (in indirect form): An attempt has been made to satisfy both the scientific and popular interests which inevitably center upon any national park. The scientist will no doubt find his interest whetted rather than satisfied, since little collecting has been done even in the region as a whole. Many of the forms listed are designated as to species only, trinomials being used only when actual specimens are available.—J. G.

#### MINUTES OF COOPER CLUB MEETINGS NORTHERN DIVISION

SEPTEMBER.—The regular monthly meeting of the Northern Division of the Cooper Ornithological Club was held on September 26, 1935, at 8 p. m. in Room 2503, Life Sciences Building, Berkeley, with President Miller in the Chair and 57 members and guests present. Minutes of the Northern Division for August were read and approved. Minutes of the Southern Division for August were read by title only. Charles G. Danforth, 607 Cabrillo Ave., Stanford University, California, was proposed for membership by Mrs. Alice B. Addicott, and Sherwin F. Wood, 855 North Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, California, by Mr. Jean M. Linsdale.

The secretary quoted from a letter written by Miss Grace E. Nichols of Sonoma County reporting the residence of a pair of White-tailed Kites in that county, and Mr. Tom Kirksey told of a locality in Marin County where one of these hawks is to be seen. Mr. George Haley described a nesting of the eastern Chickadee in the Maine woods where specks of Canada balsam were placed all around the nest entrance in a dead poplar tree, at some distance from any place where the balsam could have been obtained, and said that he had been told by three different woodsmen that they sometimes found Chickadee nests so guarded, but not always, seeming to class this habit as an individual rather than a racial one. Mr. Leslie Hawkins contributed the record of a Crow seen on the University Campus, just below the Life Sciences Building, which perhaps presages an invasion of this species, so common on the Marin peninsula.

Mr. Knox Borden who has spent the past two summers in the Chiricahua Mountains of Arizona told of the reported absence of Band-tailed Pigeons from that region for some years past until their re-invasion this last nesting season, when the birds were plentiful, both in the oak belt and the pine forests higher up. Mr. Kinsey announced the sending of five Anna Hummingbirds and a pair of Pileolated Warblers by airplane to Chicago. Mr. Paul Covel recalled the field note by Mr. and Mrs. McCabe in a recent *Condor* describing the attack upon a gull by one of the resident Canada geese at Lake Merritt, and he stated that such attacks were of almost daily occurrence and were always perpetrated by the same individual goose. Miss Amy Rinehart reported seeing and hearing a Mockingbird at Lake Chabot on September 2, and Mr. Henry Fitch the observing of a partial albino White-crowned Sparrow at Lake Merced on September 8, the bird having a white throat-