

New Bird Records for Arizona.—Records in Arizona of the following birds, with two exceptions, are based upon specimens in the collection of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff. Specimens have been identified by Dr. J. Grinnell, Dr. A. H. Miller, and Mr. T. T. McCabe at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, and by Dr. A. Wetmore, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*). A mounted grebe in the Dean Eldredge Museum, 5 miles east of Flagstaff, has been identified as of this species by Wetmore. This bird was shot by Eldredge on Marshall Lake, 12 miles south of Flagstaff, in the fall of 1926. The first record is from the same general region (Hargrave, Condor, vol. 35, 1933, p. 75).

Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*). Merriam found a flock of eight on Walker Lake, near Flagstaff, August 19, 1889 (Merriam, N. Am. Fauna, no. 3, 1890, p. 88). On August 14, 1932, I saw several individuals on Ashurst Lake, 25 miles south of Flagstaff. Allan R. Phillips took a Northern Phalarope, Z8.517, on Mormon Lake, 30 miles south of Flagstaff, on August 31, 1934, when six were seen. He also saw a single individual at the same lake on September 7, 1933. Also, there is a specimen, MNA 3533, taken by Lewis D. Yaeger on September 21, 1932, near Anita, Coconino County, on the railroad between Williams and Grand Canyon.

Forster Tern (*Sterna forsteri*). Swarth (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 10, 1914, p. 10) records an adult male taken May 4, 1910, at the mouth of the Gila River. McCabe has identified as this species an immature female, Z8.220, shot on Mormon Lake, September 23, 1933, by H. S. Perkins and prepared by J. W. Brewer, Jr.

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*). First recorded by Henshaw (Report upon Ornithological Specimens Collected in the Years 1871, 1872, and 1873, Washington, 1874, p. 147), who took one on September 3, 1873 (not 1872). September 23, 1933, Perkins shot an adult male, Z8.221, on Mormon Lake. Identified by McCabe. Perkins said terns were common and that he had noted them for several days previous. Terns of the *forsteri-hirundo* group have been seen on this lake August 31, 1934, by H. N. Russell, Jr. and September 4, 7, and 9, 1933, by Phillips. All were in adult plumage.

Pacific Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor hesperis*). Oberholser reports three specimens (U.S.N.M., Bull. 50, Pt. 6, 1914, p. 57). Three nighthawks taken by me in 1932 have been identified as of the race *hesperis* by Miller. These birds were taken at the lower edge of the pine forest (Transition Zone) at an elevation of about 7200 feet on the northwest slope of San Francisco Peak and about 18 miles from Flagstaff. Two adult males, MNA 3315-3316, were taken at Jack Smiths Tank, June 1 and 4, respectively. An adult female, 3314, from Medicine Valley, was taken June 10. One bird, 3313, taken June 1, with *hesperis* 3315, has been identified by Miller as *C. m. henryi*.

Also, taken the same year are four adult males and two females identified by Miller as intergrades between *henryi* and *hesperis*, characters of *henryi* predominating. These are: 3312, June 1, Jack Smiths Tank; 3513, June 16, and 3515, June 27, Deadmans Flat; 3516, July 15, Deadmans Wash; 3517, August 5, Turkey Tanks; and 3518, August 8, Merriam Crater. With the exception of 3312, all were taken in Upper Sonoran forest.

Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*). Although there are no known Arizona specimens of this bird, Anderson (Condor, vol. 36, 1934, pp. 79-80) has admitted it to the state list on the authority of Mrs. F. M. Bailey. A single individual was seen by me on June 13, 1933, at the Wetherill-Colville Guest Ranch, Kayenta, Navajo County. Although I was not permitted to collect the bird, I did have ample opportunity to examine it from a short distance with 6-power binoculars. Several qualified observers independently identified the bird. It was not seen in mid-July when I returned.

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*). Recorded by Kimball (Condor, vol. 23, 1921, p. 57) from the Chiricahua Mountains. Curiously, the third specimen and second record for the State was taken on the same day as was the first specimen, October 8, but 15 years later, in 1933. This specimen, Z8.196, was collected by Yaeger while we were working a slough along Salt River near Blue Point, Maricopa County. Only one individual was seen. Identified by McCabe.

Monterey Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata slevini*). Swarth secured four specimens in the Huachuca Mountains (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 4, 1904, p. 64). March 26, 1932, I took an adult female, 3403, at Sahuaro Lake, Maricopa County. Identified by McCabe.

Northwestern Shrike (*Lanius borealis invictus*). The first Arizona record is a bird taken by Coues at Fort Whipple, Prescott, in February, 1865. Seventy-one years later, January 7, 1936, Mr. Victor R. Kiessling caught one in a government sparrow trap with seven juncos. The juncos were dead, the heads of each having been pierced, but only one, a Red-backed Junco, had been partly eaten. This shrike, Z8.547, an adult female, was taken at Coyote Range, Flagstaff, in the Transition Zone at an elevation of about 7100 feet. Identification checked by Grinnell. Shrikes have occasionally been seen in Transition and lower Canadian zones in the San Francisco Mountains during winter.

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*). One specimen was secured by Lusk in the Huachuca Mountains, May 20, 1895 (Swarth, *op. cit.*, p. 49). On September 3, 1934, at Coyote Range, Mrs. M. R. F.

Colton called my attention to a drowned bird in a bowl of water in her flower garden. It proved to be an immature male, Z8.524, of this species. Identification checked by McCabe.—LYNDON L. HAR- GRAVE, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, February 18, 1936.*

Notes from Maricopa County, Arizona.—During the period between January 31 and February 9, 1936, the writer, with three student assistants, S. G. Harter, Philip Lichty and Norris Bloomfield, collected birds and mammals for the San Diego Society of Natural History from a base camp 10 miles south of Gila Bend, Maricopa County, Arizona. Among the birds taken were a few worthy of mention, either for the locality or their occurrence at this season.

Green-tailed Towhees (*Oberholseria chlorura*) were particularly abundant and many were seen all during our stay. A single Woodhouse Jay (*Aphelocoma californica woodhouseii*) was seen and shot at by the writer on February 1; and two specimens of Chestnut-backed Bluebirds (*Sialia mexicana bairdi*) were taken from a small flock that was found ranging over the desert plains on February 8. Both the Leconte Thrasher (*Toxostoma lecontei lecontei*) and Crissal Thrasher (*Toxostoma dorsale dorsale*) were singing; a female of the former species that was collected showed signs of incubating. A single Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata hooveri*) was secured on February 8, and of two specimens of white-crowned sparrows collected, one was *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii* and the other *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*; taken on February 1 and 2, respectively. A pair of Canyon Towhees (*Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus*) was found, which, both from their behavior and from dissection, were apparently settled for the breeding season.

A small fresh water mollusk (*Succinea*) was found in the rump feathers of a Western Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus confinis*) collected on February 4, and was the first example of molluscan "hitch hiking" via the avian trail that the writer had ever seen.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, March 11, 1936.*

Asiatic Gyrfalcon in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia.—The Asiatic Gyrfalcon so seldom is recorded from southern British Columbia that any observations of its actions would seem of interest to place on record. On December 19, 1935, a young female (*Falco rusticolus uralensis*) was collected under the following circumstances.

I was motoring past a small brush-fringed creek in otherwise open country when some one shot at, and missed, a female mallard which then flew over the open range toward Okanagan Lake. A large falcon suddenly appeared and flying after the duck on the same level gained upon it rapidly, whereupon the duck swerved from its former straight course and the falcon shot past it. The duck then spiraled down to a small ice-covered pond where it alighted. The falcon flew swiftly toward the standing bird and in the next five minutes or so swooped at it again and again, each time clearing the duck by a foot or more. After this it alighted on the ice about eight feet from the duck and remained there motionless for a few minutes. The mallard quacked continuously but did not move from its position. The falcon then rose and again began swooping at the duck. By this time my companion and I were walking toward the pond, one on either side and several hundred yards apart. When distant from the pond about 75 yards the mallard rose and flew toward Okanagan Lake and the falcon, passing close to my companion, was shot.

In the crop of the gyrfalcon were approximately two ounces of flesh from the breast of a male mallard, identified by the presence of the characteristic chestnut-colored breast feathers. The weight of this specimen was three pounds and twelve ounces; bill, cere, and rectus pale green-blue gray; the bill darkening to dark gull gray toward center, and with the terminal third black; tarsus court gray; iris dark brown.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, B. C., January 15, 1936.*

Bird Records from near Phoenix, Arizona.—Sheltered canyons in the vicinity of Phoenix, Arizona, have offered us many thrills, but the greatest probably came on January 23, 1936. We were below the Stewart Mountain Dam in a great semi-circular area made by the dam and the canyon sides. The winter had been mild, one side of the canyon was covered with generous splotches of chuparosa (*Beloperone californica*) in bloom. When we drove into the area we remembered having seen Costa and Black-chinned hummingbirds on February 10, 1934, in a similar situation about 25 miles away.

With the aid of 8-power binoculars we started working the area and soon found several each of Costa and Black-chinned hummingbirds and then noticed a larger one, which seemed to be spending at least a part of the time in the trees going over the undersides of the leaves and branches. Between feedings he chased a gnatcatcher away. Soon we saw the bright color of the bill and on consulting the guide realized we were seeing a Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cyanthus latirostris*). We each saw it six or eight times at close range and with binoculars.