

During the period of observation, from January 21 to February 24, 1937, the ground was deeply covered with snow, there being more than six feet on the level. Also, the weather was extremely cold during most of this time and once the temperature was 35 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Under such conditions the feeding station was a boon to juncos, and many individuals were banded. *Junco hyemalis* was well represented, as also were *J. caniceps* and *J. oregonus*. The great variety of species present during the stay of *aikeni* gave an excellent opportunity for a comparative study of similar appearing birds. Of those species present, *aikeni* alone was new, so that especial attention was paid to its appearance in the field. The comparative results were both striking and surprising, inasmuch as *aikeni* has generally been likened to *hyemalis*.

Miller (Bird-Lore, vol. 38, 1936, p. 430) has stressed similarities in the color and markings of *aikeni* and *hyemalis*. In the field no difficulty was encountered in identifying *hyemalis* or *aikeni*. *Hyemalis* and *oreganus* were dwarfed in comparison with *aikeni*. However, it was sometimes difficult to distinguish *aikeni* from *caniceps*, since at certain angles the two species appeared the same. The gray of *aikeni* and *caniceps* in the field also appeared the same, but in size *aikeni* more closely resembled the race *Junco caniceps dorsalis*, also present at the station in numbers. Frequently, however, the row of white spots on the wing of *aikeni* were conspicuous and together with size were diagnostic. It is Hargrave's opinion that in life *aikeni* much more closely resembles *caniceps* than it does either *hyemalis* or *mearnsi*, and that any competent observer familiar with the species mentioned here can properly distinguish all under normal field conditions.

The familiarity with these species resulting from the recent favorable conditions for comparison permits the statement that in handling several thousand juncos at the Museum station since 1931 Hargrave does not believe that *Junco aikeni* has been previously banded there.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, and RANDOLPH JENKS, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Arizona, March 14, 1937.*

Three New Records from Bryce Canyon, Utah.—In the spring and summer of 1937 there were observed three species of birds not previously reported from Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah.

White Pelican. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. On June 4 I saw a flock of 14 flying over the park in a southerly direction. When first seen, they were flying low and circling about, but they soon gained altitude and flew directly south beyond my vision.

Western Willet. *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*. On April 20 and 21 a shore bird was seen by K. H. Flewelling and Donald DeLeon near the head of East Creek, 8775 feet altitude. At that time practically all of the plateau area of the park was covered by snow, but a small area of mud had been exposed on East Creek when repairs were made in a pipeline. The bird remained on or near this mud during much of the time that it was observed, and would fly but a short distance away when disturbed. On April 23 it was found dead, apparently killed by a hawk or owl. It was identified as a Western Willet, but was not preserved, being in poor condition. Willets have been noted in the surrounding territory in spring and fall migration. Their recurrence within the park boundaries is to be expected only at rare intervals, owing to the dryness of the area.

Nevada Savannah Sparrow. *Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis*. In the course of the limited banding operations carried on at Bryce, we banded two of these sparrows at the museum, which is located in a sparse stand of yellow pines with open meadows nearby. On July 31 the first one was banded, no. 36-113265; on August 3 another was banded, no. 37-43947.—C. C. PRESNALL, *Zion National Park, Utah, August 16, 1937.*