

BIRD RECORDS FROM UTAH AND ARIZONA

By ANGUS M. WOODBURY

In the course of ornithological collecting for the University of Utah in anticipation of a publication dealing with Utah birds, a few records have accumulated that it is deemed advisable to make known at this time. They include not only our own records but additionally those from sources credited in the following discussions. The museum initials preceding specimen numbers in the text represent the following institutions: U.U., the University of Utah at Salt Lake City; U.S.A.C., the Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, Utah; B.Y.U., the Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah; G.C., Grand Canyon, Arizona; U.S.B.S., the U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D.C.; U.S.N.M., the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Phalaropus fulicarius. Red Phalarope. The number of inland records of the Red Phalarope indicated in the last edition of the A.O.U. Check-list has been increased in the last few years by scattering records from the southwestern states. For example, the species has been reported by Stevenson (1937, p. 92) from the panhandle of Texas, October 12, 1933; by Hayward (1937, p. 304) from the Virgin River in southwestern Utah, October 14, 15, 1934; and by Bailey and Niedrach (1938, p. 227) from a reservoir in Kiowa County, Colorado, June 27, 1938.

To this list I have to add a record for Arizona, an adult female (U.U. 4154) taken July 19, 1938, by the writer and H. N. Russell, Jr., at Cow Springs Lake, Coconino County, Arizona. This lake, 5800 feet altitude, depends upon intermittent streams from storms for its maintenance. It has no outlet and consequently fluctuates greatly as the balance between inflow and evaporation changes from time to time. In mid-July, the level was at low-water stage and the lake was literally packed full of pond-weed.

There were on the lake a few scattered aquatic birds, including a Treganza Blue Heron, a Widgeon, a Pintail, four Lesser Scaup Ducks, two Wilson Phalaropes, two Least Sandpipers and a Solitary Sandpiper. The birds were flushed several times and the Red Phalarope tended to follow the ducks and the Wilson Phalaropes, but not invariably. The last time they flushed, the Red Phalarope remained on the water alone and was easily taken.

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis. California Cuckoo. On August 20, 1932, my nephew, Rulon Woodbury, gave me a young bird of this species which he took in the orchard on his father's farm at Berry Springs on the Virgin River, about five miles west of Hurricane, Washington County, Utah. This is the only skin (U.U. 1582) in our collection, but we have five sets of eggs from Salt Lake County and there is a skin at Brigham Young University (no. 155) taken at Bluff on the San Juan River in southeastern Utah, July 2, 1927.

Of the five sets of eggs from Salt Lake County, one set of six eggs (U.U. 3279) taken July 7, prior to 1899, and one set of three eggs (U.U. 3277) taken July 2, 1899, had both started to incubate, but a set of three (U.U. 3276) taken September 6, prior to 1899, and a set of four (U.U. 892) taken May 25, 1910, were both fresh. Incubation on a set of five eggs (U.U. 886) taken June 2, 1913, is not indicated. The nests were all of simple construction, composed of a few twigs or sticks. One was in a small cottonwood, 10 feet up, but three others were in the outer boughs of willows a few feet up, and two of them were on limbs overhanging small streams of water.

Some additional records have come to my attention. There is a set in the Field Museum at Chicago from American Fork, Utah County, taken by G. McNeill, June 26, 1893.

Ashby D. Boyle has an egg that was fresh June 20, 1921, when taken from a nest 6 feet up in the crotch of a scrub oak on a side hill bordering a marshy pasture near the mouth of Weber River southeast of Ogden. He remarks that the nest was so flimsy he could almost count the sticks of which it was composed without taking them apart.

Charles W. Lockerbie's notes indicate that he observed one bird at Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, June 12, 1934.

Otus flammeolus. Flammulated Screech Owl. Although this owl ranges from Canada to Guatemala and should be expected to occur in Utah, records in the literature are rare. Oberholser (1899, p. 15) reported a specimen taken near Salt Lake City in the fall of 1895; it had been in the collection of Charles E. Aiken. Hayward (1937, p. 304) reports one from Pine Valley Mountain, Washington County, taken October 20, 1935, and one from Mount Timpanogas, Utah County, July 3, 1937.

Several records accumulated at the University of Utah definitely establish it as a breeding bird and indicate that it is widely distributed even though seldom observed. Mrs. A. O. Treganza reports by letter of March 23, 1939, that the Treganzas observed several pairs breeding at Dry Lake in the tops of the Tintic Mountains (7200 feet) west of Utah Lake between May 5 and 13 on four different years from 1912 to 1916. The nests were located in woodpecker holes 20 to 40 feet up in conifers.

On June 5, 1932, J. M. Mullen found a bird and one egg in a hole 18 feet up in a live aspen in South Willow Creek Canyon, southwest of Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah. A nuthatch had a nest in the same tree. A week later, June 12, 1932, he found another nest with an adult female bird and two eggs well advanced in incubation 15 feet up in a dead aspen in the same canyon. The bird was taken for a specimen (U.U. 5573). The eggs are in Mr. Mullen's private collection.

A single bird was observed by C. W. Lockerbie in Memory Grove at the mouth of City Creek Canyon, Salt Lake City, October 26, 1934. He flushed it several times for observation and made note of its small size and short rounded "ear" tuft.

An adult male (U.U. 4101) was taken by H. N. Russell, Jr., on the Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley Expedition of 1936 in the willows near War God Spring on Navajo Mountain, San Juan County, Utah, July 6, 1936. Its stomach contents included a moth and two each of two species of carabid beetles. He observed other birds of this species several times on Navajo Mountain, usually in the coniferous forest, but also in the willows along War God Spring, where he heard one calling on July 6 and 12, two on July 20 about 10 p.m. and one on July 21, 1936. Another was heard calling at nightfall on the east rim of Beaver Creek Canyon, 6500 feet, north of Navajo Mountain on August 8. The next day one was observed by L. C. Cole in broad daylight in the pigmy conifers in Beaver Creek Canyon, 4500 feet, eight miles north of Navajo Mountain.

Strix occidentalis lucida. Mexican Spotted Owl. It is known that the range of the Mexican Spotted Owl extends northward well into Arizona, but it is believed that a specimen taken at Navajo Mountain, San Juan County, Utah, by H. N. Russell, Jr., August 13, 1936, sets a new limit to the northern extension of its range. The specimen was an immature male (U.U. 4168) with considerable down on the underparts. It was taken in Navajo Creek Canyon at the north foot of Navajo Mountain in a mixed stand of pines, firs and Gambel oak at an altitude of 6500 feet.

An adult bird, large and dark, believed to be of this species, had previously (July 28, 1936) been flushed by Russell in the junipers and pinyons about one mile northwest of the Navajo Mountain Trading Post on the Utah side of the Utah-Arizona line. These records seem to establish it as a breeding bird in extreme southern Utah south of the Colorado River.

Cryptoglaux acadica acadica. Saw-whet Owl. Although Utah is well within the range of the Saw-whet Owl, recorded occurrences of the bird from the state are not numerous, probably not because the bird itself is rare, but because of its seclusive habits. The only printed reference found is that of Presnall (1935, p. 202), in which he states that two birds had been seen, one of which was taken, but the skin had been accidentally destroyed. Records accumulated at the University of Utah indicate that it is a winter resident as well as a breeder, using hollow trees or woodpecker holes in cottonwood, aspen, and juniper.

M. R. Cheeseman took a set of five eggs (U.U. 2185) well advanced in incubation from a woodpecker hole in a cottonwood tree near Walker's Lane, southeast of Salt Lake City, Utah, April 6, 1905. The Treganzas report finding the bird breeding in the mountains west of Salt Lake City and on the east side of the Wasatch Range, in holes sufficiently large from 3 to 30 feet up in almost any kind of tree.

J. L. Mullen and his son J. M. Mullen found a nest containing both young and adults in a hole about 9 feet up in a juniper tree south of Vernon, Tooele County, Utah, May 25, 1930.

J. M. Mullen took a set of six eggs well advanced in incubation from a nest on which an adult bird was found in a hole ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inch opening, 10 inches deep) 10 feet up in a cottonwood tree, in Willow Creek, Tooele County, Utah, April 5, 1931. He also found a nest containing well feathered young in a hole 18 feet up in a dead aspen in a deep ravine near the summit of Parley's Canyon southeast of Salt Lake City, Utah, May 17, 1931.

Fall and winter records include a specimen (U.U. 2477) taken in the willows along the Jordan River northwest of Salt Lake City, Utah, December 31, 1934; a specimen in the collection of the High School at Moab, Grand County, Utah, taken in the willows along a canal bank near Moab, November 15, 1936; and an observation at very close range by C. W. Lockerbie at Memory Grove in the mouth of City Creek Canyon, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 27, 1931.

There is also a record kindly furnished by the Brigham Young University of a specimen (B.Y.U. 1544) taken at Lehi, Utah County, March 27, 1937. More recently, Mr. G. R. Walker reports finding a bird dead on January 17, 1939, under a squawbush, *Rhus trilobata*, near his home in the heavy cottonwood grove at the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon at Holladay, Salt Lake County, Utah. He

had noticed the day before a group of crested jays (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) mobbing a Saw-whet Owl and wondered if this was the result. He states that this owl is a permanent resident of the cottonwoods in that vicinity, occupying natural hollows or large woodpecker holes in the trees, and that he has remembrances of these owls for many years back.

Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus. Vermilion Flycatcher. The Vermilion Flycatcher appears to be a sparse permanent resident of the Virgin River Valley in southwestern Utah, being found occasionally at nearly all seasons of the year. Henshaw did not find it in 1872, but Fisher (1893, p. 66) reports that C. H. Merriam took an adult female at St. George, Utah, May 13, 1891. Tanner (1927, p. 198) reports it resident in the Virgin River Valley some years, he having taken it in December (B.Y.U. 238) and January. Presnall (1935, p. 203) speaks of it as nesting along the Virgin River south of Zion Park and refers to a specimen in the Zion Museum, taken by me in the orchards at Hurricane Fields in June, 1932, where two or three pairs appeared to have been nesting. Two specimens at the University of Utah constitute spring records: one (U.U. 212) was taken on the Beaver Dam wash, April 22, 1930; the other (U.U. 1430) at Hurricane, April 23, 1932, both in Washington County, Utah. In addition, Clifton Greenhalgh's field notes show that he observed one at Kanab, Kane County, April 25, 1935, on the Kanab Creek drainage into the Colorado River, altitude 4750 feet, definitely nearer the Upper than the Lower Sonoran Zone, presumably an overflow from the Lower Sonoran because of proximity to a suitable habitat.

Toxostoma bendirei. Bendire Thrasher. Out on the hot desert flats about ten miles southeast of Escalante, Garfield County, Utah, on May 9, 1937, the writer and two of his sons heard a strange bird singing in the scattered juniper trees skirting the edge of a sagebrush flat near the Escalante wash, altitude about 6000 feet. After considerable stalking, one of the boys was able to take the specimen which proved to be an adult male Bendire Thrasher (U.U. 4032). It was in company with mockingbirds which were also singing. No other thrashers were seen, however.

We were considerably mystified to find this supposedly Lower Sonoran bird in an Upper Sonoran desert, even though it was in a hot dry valley. It must have been a breeding bird and probably had a mate and nest near-by. During the summer of 1938, the writer had opportunity to get acquainted with the bird under similar habitat conditions across the Colorado River to the south in the Navajo country in northern Arizona on the Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley expedition.

In the hot dry valleys between Tuba City, Coconino County, and Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona, we took specimens of both adults and juveniles in family flocks during July. One of the interesting things we observed was the coexistence of three mimids in several different places, the Bendire Thrasher, the Western Mockingbird, and the Sage Thrasher. In some places there appeared to be two or three families of each kind. In one place in Klethla Valley, we found them concentrated in bushes near a small water seep where berries were available, but they appeared to be feeding largely upon small green moth caterpillars which were very numerous on the ubiquitous Russian thistles.

After studying the birds in these Upper Sonoran northern Arizona desert valleys, ranging from 5000 to 6500 feet altitude and finding them concentrated largely in areas where the desert scrub bushes were largest and thrickest, it was not surprising any longer to have found a Bendire Thrasher across the Colorado River to the north in an almost identical habitat.

Clarence Cottam by letter of March 27, 1939, reports taking two specimens and observing many more in Monument Valley near the Utah-Arizona line, July 4, 1927.

Regulus satrapa olivaceus. Western Golden-crowned Kinglet. Although the Golden-crowned Kinglet appears to be a very common breeder in the boreal forests that are well distributed throughout the mountains of Utah and a flocking winter resident of the foothills (altitudinal migration?), it is really surprising to find reference to the species missing from the early records for the state. Although its presence was known as early as 1908, the first reference I find in the literature is that by A. H. Miller (1934, p. 164) who observed them at 9000 feet in the dense tall spruces on the Escalante Mountains (Aquarius Plateau) in the Powell National Forest, Garfield County, and on the summit of the Wasatch Mountains east of Ephraim (10,000 feet), San Pete County, also in the tall spruces. Presnall (1935, p. 205) reports that occasional flocks may be seen at Zion Canyon, Washington County, at almost any point in the park above 4000 feet from late November to early March.

Clarence Cottam reports that the records of the U. S. Biological Survey show that in October, 1908, Dr. S. Osgood found them in the Henry Mountains, Garfield County, in the pinyon pines in Wayne County, and commonly in aspens and firs at Fish Lake Park, Sevier County.

The Treganzas report both the Ruby-crowned and Golden-crowned Kinglets plentiful in the Uinta and Wasatch Mountains, having devoted one summer exclusively to kinglet study, and having inspected 27 nests of this species. They also found them wintering in the Tintic Mountains.

J. L. and J. M. Mullen found the Golden-crowned Kinglet breeding in the tall spruces near Brighton in the head of Big Cottonwood Canyon, Salt Lake County, in 1922, 1928 and 1931. The first nest was found June 21, 1922, on the end of a conifer bough about 20 feet above ground; it contained nine partly incubated eggs. Another nest found on the same day had just been completed. The young ones in a nest found July 8, 1928, were so far developed that they flew from the nest when disturbed.

A nest with eight fresh eggs was found in Spanish Canyon, near Brighton, June 23, 1931. The nest on the end of a spruce bough, 50 feet up in the tree, was soft and bulky. It was composed of plant fiber, green moss, grass and hairs, and was lined with feathers and covered with spider webs. Three days later, another nest, 20 feet up in a spruce, contained ten partly incubated eggs.

A worn-plumaged male specimen (U.U. 2551) was taken July 26, 1935, near Duck Creek on Cedar Mountain, Kane County, 9000 feet, in the spruce-fir forest.

Spring and fall records include specimens taken on Castle Rock slope near Pine View in Ogden Canyon, Weber County (U.U. 5369), October 23, 1937; near Mud Lake sawmill in the La Sal Mountains, San Juan County (U.U. 1076); and at Mutual Dell, American Fork Canyon, Utah County (U.U. 1957).

The writer found them fairly common (ten seen, one taken, U.U. 4446), September 4, 1938, in the spruce-fir forest at the head of Mill Creek, near The Firs in Salt Lake County.

Records from the Brigham Young University indicate that seven specimens (B.Y.U. 685, 960, 961, 965, 994, 1165, 1166) were taken in Utah County, most of them in the canyons near Provo during the winter and spring from January 5 to April 22, in different years from 1929 to 1935.

The Christmas censuses taken by C. W. Lockerbie and the Utah Audubon Society at Salt Lake City show that one Golden-crowned Kinglet was observed in 1932, 10 in 1936, 10 in 1937, and 8 in 1938.

Clarence Cottam reports that he saw three young broods learning to fly in Cottonwood Canyon, Wasatch Mountains, Salt Lake County, August 4, 1936; he found them common at Mirror Lake and Crescent Lake in the Uinta Mountains as high as 11,000 feet, August 8, 1936, and saw one bird in the Beaver Mountains at 7500 feet on August 12.

Phainopepla nitens lepida. Phainopepla. This bird is so conspicuous that it could scarcely be overlooked if present, and yet Henshaw did not find it in 1872 at Toquerville and in the Virgin River Valley where it is a regular, though sparse breeder today. A. K. Fisher (1893, p. 113) reports it to have been common in the lower Santa Clara Valley, Washington County, Utah, June 11-15, 1891, where several pairs were breeding in St. George. Tanner (1927, p. 199) says it is a common summer visitant, breeding in May and part of June. Presnall (1935, p. 205) reports it as a rather uncommon summer visitant in Coal Pits wash in Zion National Park.

The writer has observed it during the breeding season at St. George, Hurricane, Toquerville, Rockville and Anderson's Ranch, all in the Virgin River Valley in Washington County, Utah, and has seen the young broods out of the nest in late June and early July in the latter two places. Specimens have been taken at Anderson's Ranch, June 28, 1932 (U.U. 1564) and July 5, 1932 (U.U. 1563, 1565). Clifton M. Greenhalgh's field notes indicate that he observed a bird at Kanab, Kane County, Utah, altitude 4750 feet, July 13, 1935. Whether this indicates breeding at this place is problematical since it may have been a bird that was wandering after the broods had dispersed.

Dendroica townsendi. Townsend Warbler. This warbler is probably a regular migrant passing over Utah and Arizona in small numbers, usually stopping at the higher altitudes along the way, which may explain why specimens are so scarce in collections. All of the available records are from late summer or fall. It seems peculiar that there should be no spring records among them.

Henshaw did not find it in Utah. Stanford took the first specimen in Utah (1931, p. 8) in the Henry Mountains, Garfield County, on September 12, 1929. Additional records by Stanford (1938, p. 142) include two immature specimens (U.S.A.C. 188, 189) taken at Logan, Cache County, September 27, 1930, and one (U.S.A.C. 335) at Dolomite, Tooele County, Utah, September 30, 1934. Presnall (1934, p. 56) reports observing a bird at Boat Mountain, Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah, October 7, 1933.

The records of the Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley expeditions show that two birds were observed by H. N. Russell, Jr., August 13, 1935, on Navajo Mountain, San Juan County, Utah, near the Arizona line, and that an adult specimen (U.U. 4341) was taken in Beaver Creek Canyon at the north foot of the same mountain at 6000 feet altitude on August 10, 1936. A second specimen (U.U. 5189) was taken on the Kaiparowits Plateau across the Colorado River to the north in Kane County, Utah, 7000 feet, August 12, 1937, which seems to be the earliest record yet available.

The writer took an adult female (U.U. 4445) from aspens among the coniferous forest in the head of Mill Creek near The Firs, a summer home colony, Salt Lake County, Utah, 7200 feet, August 31, 1938.

Vermivora luciae. Lucy Warbler. This inconspicuous bird was missed in southwestern Utah by Henshaw and Tanner, but was reported by Fisher (1893, p. 117) as having been taken by C. H. Merriam May 11 and 13, 1891, in cottonwoods along the Santa Clara River and at a pond near St. George, both in Washington County, southwestern Utah (U.S.B.S. 141821 and 137622). Presnall (1935, p. 206) reported a pair seen May 15, 1935, at Shunes Creek, Zion National Park, Utah.

Clarence Cottam reports a skin (male) in the American Museum taken April 27, 1892, at River-view in southeastern Utah by C. P. Rowley.

Additional records accumulated at the University of Utah corroborate status of this warbler as a breeder along the Virgin River, but also show that it overflows that drainage basin. The writer found it to be a very common songster in the cottonwoods on the Beaver Dam wash, Santa Clara Creek and the Virgin River during the first week after mid-April on two different years, 1930 and 1932. Specimens were taken in the Beaver Dam wash, April 22, 1930 (U.U. 234, 235), and April 18, 1932 (U.U. 1361), at the old smelter at Shem on the Santa Clara, April 17, 1932 (U.U. 1338), and at Virgin (town) on the Virgin River, April 22, 1932 (U.U. 1416). An additional specimen (U.U. 236) was taken April 22, 1930, in the Beaver Dam Mountains between the wash and Santa Clara Creek in tall brush, indicating that it is not confined to the cottonwoods. Two skins in the Dixie College collection are reported (Clarence Cottam) taken July 11, 1937, at St. George, an immature by Floyd Atkin and a female by Irvin McArthur. A sight record is recorded in Clifton Greenhalgh's notes at Kanab, western Kane County, Utah, April 28, 1931.

The Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley expeditions revealed the Lucy Warbler to be a breeder along the Colorado and San Juan rivers in southeastern Utah. Specimens were taken on both sides of the Colorado River, one (U.U. 4351) taken on July 13, 1936, in San Juan County, another (U.U. 4352) on August 8, 1938, 41 miles above Lee's Ferry in Kane County, Utah, and a third specimen, lost during the exigencies of boating on the river, was an immature bird being fed by an adult, taken by the writer on an oak-covered bar on the Colorado River, Kane County, about two miles below the mouth of the San Juan, July 17, 1937.

Additional records of observations made by the writer and H. N. Russell, Jr., during a boating trip down the San Juan and Colorado rivers July 30 to August 11, 1938, show that the bird was seen on the San Juan 30 miles above the Colorado, San Juan County, Utah, and at the mouth of the Paria, one-half mile below Lee's Ferry, Arizona. Although we were especially looking for it, and carefully examined many of the brushy bars alongside the rivers, these were the only records. It appears to be either a rare inhabitant at that time of year, or very secretive.

Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis. Grinnell Water-thrush. The Grinnell Water-thrush appears in the light of the few records available to be an occasional migrant passing through Utah in May and in August. Not since 1891 has it been reported from Utah in the literature, although specimens have been taken as early as 1915. Fisher (1893, p. 122) reports a male taken at Santa Clara, in the southwest corner of Utah, May 11, 1891, by Vernon Bailey (U.S.B.S. 141802).

Two specimens from the Bear River Marshes in Boxelder County were taken by A. Wetmore, August 17, 1915 (U.S.B.S. 261450), and August 21, 1915 (U.S.N.M. 225756).

Charles W. Lockerbie reports an observation of a single bird May 15, 1932, at Fairmont Park in Salt Lake City.

The latest record available is a specimen (U.U. 1827) taken by the writer in open chaparral alongside a small stream near Bluff, San Juan County, May 11, 1933, just 42 years to the day after Bailey's first specimen.

Guiraca caerulea interfusa. Western Blue Grosbeak. H. W. Henshaw working in southern Utah in 1872 did not find the Blue Grosbeak. Fisher (1893, p. 106) reports that Dr. Merriam found the species common in the lower Santa Clara Valley, Utah, May 11 to 15, 1891. It was not listed by Tanner (1927). Miller (1934, p. 165) reports seeing two singing males in Zion Canyon on June 27, 1931. Presnall (1935, p. 208) reports three singing males in Zion Canyon in 1934.

A specimen in the University of Utah collection (U.U. 1576a) was taken at Springdale, in Zion Canyon, July 18, 1932, and another one (U.U. 1576) was taken at Rockville a few miles farther down the Virgin River on July 31, 1932. These records corroborate the earlier findings that they are breeding inhabitants of the thick willows of the streamsides.

Other records, however, indicate that the Blue Grosbeak is by no means confined to the Virgin River drainage in Utah. Clifton Greenhalgh found it at Kanab, western Kane County, 4750 feet, June 1 and 25, July 21, August 12 and 24, 1931, and October 15, 1935. (The writer found it here June 14, 1939.)

The Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley expeditions found it along the Colorado River in Arizona between the Utah line and Lee's Ferry on July 17, 1936, and again on August 10 and 11, 1938. The birds were inhabiting the willow and tamarix streamside fringes along the banks. They were

found in 1938 at the mouth of Paria Creek near Lee's Ferry and on a bar 13 miles above the old ferry. Two families with young out of the nest were inhabiting the bar, about a half-mile in length.

In all probability the Blue Grosbeak extends along the brushy bars of the Colorado River into Utah, even though the expeditions did not find it. However, there is a specimen in the collection of the High School at Moab, Grand County, taken in an orchard at that place in April, 1936, definitely suggesting its extension up the river at least that far.

Loxia curvirostra. Red Crossbill. Some fourteen skins of crossbills were sent in the fall of 1938 to Ludlow Griscom, who kindly identified them. The lot contained 2 skins from Navajo Mountain, San Juan County, Utah; 8 skins from near Navajo Lake on Cedar Mountain, Kane County, Utah, about 100 miles northwest of Navajo Mountain; and 4 skins from Black Mesa, Navajo County, Arizona, about 100 miles southeast of Navajo Mountain.

Of the Arizona specimens from Black Mesa, two proved to be non-typical *bendirei* (U.U. 4445, 4446) and the other two *grinnelli* intergrading toward *benti* (U.U. 4447, 4448), all probably vagrants. On July 16, 1938, I noted a flock of six flying south over the mesa toward a grove of western yellow pines a mile or two distant where H. N. Russell, Jr., obtained the four specimens a few minutes later.

Of the Navajo Mountain specimens from Utah, one was a typical *bendirei* female (G.C. B373) taken August 13, 1935, and the other was a typical *stricklandi* (G.C. B369) taken August 12, 1935. This latter specimen was recorded by Griscom (1937, p. 147) from Navajo County, Arizona, due to a misunderstanding of the collector about the location of the Utah-Arizona line; the error was not corrected until a year or two after Mr. Griscom had first seen the specimen.

Of those from Cedar Mountain in Utah, four specimens (U.U. 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761) taken July 29, 1935, also proved to be *stricklandi*. The other four specimens (U.U. 1763, 1765, 1766, 1767) proved to be like two of the Black Mesa specimens, *grinnelli* intergrading toward *benti*. Mr. Griscom comments that they had probably bred near where they were collected. I recall that there appeared to be juveniles in the flock from which they were taken.

An additional specimen (U.U. 5476), having a bill of the length and curvature of *stricklandi*, and the width and depth of base similar to *bendirei*, taken in a grove of yellow pines at the south foot of La Sal Mountains, April 8, 1938, was pronounced by Griscom to be an extremely long-billed member of the *benti-grinnelli* complex from northern Arizona, Nevada, and Utah.

Other records of Red Crossbills in Utah include the following. A male (U.S.B.S. 205877) of *L. c. bendirei* taken by W. H. Osgood on Beaver Mountain, Beaver County, August 17, 1908. Three specimens (B.Y.U. 1615, 1616, 1617) from Elk Park, Uinta Mountains, Daggett County, were determined by H. C. Oberholser as *L. c. bendirei*. Hayward (1931, p. 152) reports crossbills in the Uinta Mountains. Presnall (1934, p. 57) reports *bendirei* at Bryce Canyon National Park and (1935, p. 208) on the east rim of Zion Canyon. Miller (1934, p. 166) reports *bendirei* near Fish Lake, Sevier County, and on the summit east of Ephraim, San Pete County. Griscom (1937, p. 170) reports additional records of *bendirei* in the Beaver Mountains (Tushar Range), Beaver County, and *benti* (reported by Miller as *bendirei*) at Cedar Breaks and in the Escalante Mountains. Stanford (1938, p. 144) reports a specimen of *bendirei* (U.S.A.C. 264) taken at Logan Canyon, Cache County, March 25, 1933.

Zonotrichia querula. Harris Sparrow. Utah appears not to be on the regular route of migration of the Harris Sparrow and its occurrence in the State would scarcely be expected on anything more than an accidental basis, especially in light of its accidental occurrence in Arizona as reported by Monson (1937, p. 295).

Records and observations accumulating in Utah indicate that for two winters, 1936-37 and 1937-38, small numbers were wintering in the valley of Great Salt Lake. The earliest report of this bird is by Ellis R. Wilson of Centerville, Davis County, Utah, as of January 1, 1937, when he first recognized that some of the sparrows feeding in his yard with the Gambel Sparrows were different. About a month later he found one dead and brought it in to the University of Utah for determination on February 9, 1937. It proved to be a first-year female, with white throat and scaled crown. Mr. Wilson reported that other Harris Sparrows were observed at his feeding grounds from time to time until March 15, by which time the black on the crown, throat and chest was becoming more conspicuous. Stanford (1938, p. 145) reports that a specimen (U.S.A.C. 475) was taken April 17, 1937, from Wellsville, Cache County, Utah, indicating its occurrence in at least two different places in the Great Basin that winter.

Mr. Wilson's notes for the winter of 1937-38 indicate that the Harris Sparrows were first observed on December 24, 1937, after a fresh fall of two inches of snow. Further notes indicate that they were observed on March 14, 1938, after fifteen inches of snow, and on April 13, with a note that they were much darker on the throat and breast, and again on April 18, with a note "Harris sparrow still here,

head and throat largely black now." Mr. Wilson was under the impression that there were several birds around the farm.

These observations are corroborated by Mr. Charles W. Lockerbie who visited the Wilson farm at Centerville February 21, 1937, and again February 23, 1938. On his first visit, he found three or four singly among the Gambel Sparrows but was not certain that some of the observations were not duplicates. He remarks in his field notes that the black was becoming quite marked on the breast and throat.

On his second visit his field notes indicate that he had a fair observation of two among the Gambel Sparrows in the oak brush. The birds did not reappear at the Wilson farm during the winter of 1938-39.

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