

lowing results: no. 1143 (killed at 12:00 noon, P.S.T.), small quantity of unidentified small insect parts plus fragments of one larger insect (beetle?); no. 1144 (killed at 12:15 p.m., P.S.T.), seed of a muscatel grape, over a dozen chopped bits of live rubber up to 7 mm. in length, 2 entire specimens of *Cortixa* 7 to 8 mm. long plus many fragments, and an unidentified stiff, hyaline membrane, 11x9 mm.

The several recent autumnal occurrences of juvenal Franklin Gulls in the Pacific Northwest, at Okanagan Lake (Brooks, Condor, 44, 1942:33) and in the Puget Sound basin where the species was formerly unrecorded, suggest that a breeding colony may now be established somewhere to the north in interior British Columbia. From there fall migration routes could run southerly through the Okanogan-Columbia and Fraser-Puget Sound watersheds. An alternative hypothesis would interpret these occurrences as based on stragglers from some locality within the known breeding range of the species east of the Rocky Mountains. In these connections Cowan's June records (Occ. Papers British Columbia Prov. Mus., no. 1, 1939:33) at Swan Lake in the Peace River District of British Columbia should be borne in mind.—J. W. SLIPP, *Tacoma, Washington, November 11, 1942.*

**Behavior of Northern Phalarope with Young.**—Saturday, July 12, 1941, on St. Paul Island of the Pribilof group was characteristically dull and misty with a cold northerly wind. Driving along the road leading toward North East Point, we noticed over a couple of small ponds, known locally as the Cup and Saucer, a half dozen or so small birds darting about with almost swallow-like flight. These proved to be Northern Phalaropes (*Lobipes lobatus*), and a little search disclosed a young one in the short sedges along the shore of the larger pond. It was a tiny ball of tawny and black down with absurdly long black toothpicks of legs; it could not have been more than a day or two old. No other young was seen. The brighter parent, and hence presumably the female though it appeared somewhat the smaller of the two, showed great solicitude and hovered two feet above the outstretched hand if the young one was held out in it. When the hand was lowered to the ground, the parent would venture at times within a foot of it and continually hovered within four to six feet, only occasionally making a short flight farther away. It was surprising that the parent could hover almost in the same spot for several moments, almost like a hummingbird at a flower.

When the youngster was released at the edge of the water, the parent piloted it, swimming bravely over the wavelets, to a small sloping rock and at once settled down on the little fellow contentedly, although only about three feet from the whirring camera of my companion, Mr. Ben East of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press. The adult seemed to realize that the youngster might be chilled by the cold wind, and after warming it up a bit led it off, although not at all hurriedly, through the vegetation along shore. Furthermore, when we returned in the afternoon with Mr. Eugene Stitt, mate of the *Penguin*, who also desired to get some pictures, we had no difficulty in finding the old bird with her young one at the same place and in getting them to repeat their performance, to be preserved on Kodachrome film.

The Northern Phalarope is reported to breed regularly in small numbers on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska. Young birds have been seen on several occasions, although apparently no nests with eggs have been reported.—LEON J. COLE, *University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, November 5, 1942.*

**Scott Oriole and Harris Sparrow in Central Utah.**—On May 17, 1942, I saw a Scott Oriole (*Icterus parisorum*) in my yard at Nephi, Juab County, Utah. It was an adult male in full breeding plumage. When first seen it flew into an apple tree within twenty or thirty feet of my kitchen window where it perched in the full sunlight, so that its lemon-yellow color with solid black head and back were plainly visible. There can be no mistake in the identification.

This bird is fairly common in the extreme southwestern corner of the state, where the Joshua tree "forest" much resembles its typical habitat in the southwestern deserts. On the other hand, the vegetation in the vicinity of Nephi consists largely of sagebrush and juniper.

A Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) also visited my yard in Nephi for a short time on March 15, 1942. It first appeared at a feeding shelf in the backyard, where it fed both on the shelf and on the ground with song sparrows and juncos. I watched it for a half hour at a distance of about forty feet. Later it flew to some chokecherry bushes at the west end of the yard, where I followed and approached within twenty feet and watched it for several minutes before it flew away. An hour later it returned and perched in the top of an apple tree where I had another good view of it in bright sunlight.

This bird was in typical winter plumage, except that the beginning of the spring molt was apparent in a small black patch at the base of the bill. It was typical of many thousands of this species which I have seen in Kansas and Missouri in former years. There are two or three other sight records of this bird in the Salt Lake City region.—W. S. LONG, *Coalville, Utah, November 15, 1942.*