

Long-billed Marsh Wren's Nest Made of Filamentous Algae.—The common filamentous algae, chiefly of the genus *Spirogyra*, which in early summer blanket the shallows of many of the smaller British Columbian lakes, are important in the economy of these waters. Both the floating and the submerged masses harbor numerous small animals upon which birds feed; the algae are sometimes an important constituent in the nests of grebes and appear occasionally in the nests of Coots, Yellow-headed Blackbirds and other marsh-nesting birds.

A nest of the Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatoodytes palustris*), composed of approximately 95 per cent filamentous algae and 5 per cent dry bulrush material was examined at 103-Mile Lake, Cariboo District, on July 2, 1942. It was of normal proportions and was fastened to eight stems of bulrush (*Scirpus vallisidus*). The lax, green stems were bent down by the weight of the nest which was unlined and contained no eggs.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, British Columbia, October 27, 1942.*

Bird Records from New Mexico.—The following observations add one species to the list of birds known to occur in New Mexico and contribute information on the distribution and habits of other species.

Gallinula chloropus cachinnans. Florida Gallinule. A dead Florida Gallinule was picked up on the highway one mile south of Isleta, Bernalillo County, on May 14, 1941. At this point a shallow, weedy pond lies on each side of the highway and it is not unusual to find the remains of coots and ducks that have been killed by passing automobiles. The specimen is number 81690 in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and constitutes the first record of this species in New Mexico.

Tyrannus tyrannus. Eastern Kingbird. A specimen of the Eastern Kingbird was taken on August 24, 1941, at the corner of Los Griegos and Highland roads, 3 miles north of Albuquerque, Bernalillo County. This appears to be the most southern record of this species in New Mexico (Bailey, *Birds of New Mexico*, 1928:415). The specimen is number 83343 in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

Catherpes mexicanus. Canyon Wren. One was seen and heard singing on October 2, 1940, at the corner of John Street and Central Avenue in Albuquerque. This bird was frequenting the roofs of one- to four-story buildings on the edge of the business section of the city. It had been in this vicinity for about three weeks and remained four days after this date. The nearest mountains are the Sandías, fifteen miles to the east. One may frequently see Canyon Wrens about the buildings of mountain villages, but this is the only time that I have seen one in a large valley city.

Sturnus vulgaris. Starling. On January 29, 1941, a flock of approximately 30 Starlings was seen about the buildings of the John Shipley ranch, 2 miles north of Fort Sumner, De Baca County. Three individuals were seen in a small cottonwood tree one mile south of Bernalillo, Bernalillo County, on February 21, 1941. Borell (*Condor*, 38, 1940:86) reported the first occurrence of this species in the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico in November of 1939. Mr. Borell has informed me that he has seen flocks of from 10 to 30 Starlings in the Rio Grande Valley about 20 miles south of Albuquerque each November since his original observations.—LAWRENCE V. COMPTON, *Soil Conservation Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico, September 21, 1942.*

Additions to the List of Nevada Birds.—Among birds recently collected in Churchill and Lyon counties, Nevada, are three new kinds heretofore unreported from the state. Unless otherwise noted specimens were taken by the writer.

Branta canadensis occidentalis. White-cheeked Canada Goose. One (no. 84345 Mus. Vert. Zool.) of two geese taken on January 18, 1942, from a flock of about thirty, at the south end of Soda Lake, Churchill County, was identified as belonging to the race *occidentalis*. All geese in this flock were of the species *canadensis*.

Falco columbarius suckleyi. Black Pigeon Hawk. One was obtained by Mr. Vernon L. Mills on January 19, 1941, three and one-half miles west-southwest of Fallon, Churchill County (Coll. Mrs. Anna Bailey Mills). This bird, mounted by Mrs. Mills for display purposes, was measured prior to skinning. Measurements in inches were: total length, 12; tail, 5½; wing, 8; weight, 7 ounces. Its stomach contained the remains of a small bird.

Leucosticte tephrocotis wallowa. Wallowa Rosy Finch. One (no. 84647 Mus. Vert. Zool.) of two Rosy Finches taken on November 15, 1941, from a flock of over fifty, one-half mile northwest of Ramsey, Lyon County, belonged to the race *wallowa*. To my knowledge this is the first record for this race in the Great Basin. The other individual was *L. t. tephrocotis*, the rosy finch that is a common winter visitant to Nevada.

I am grateful to Dr. Alden H. Miller of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology for identifying all these specimens.—J. R. ALCORN, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Reno, Nevada, August 27, 1942.*