

Western Grebe ( <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> ), October 24, December 25.....	2
Slender-billed Shearwater ( <i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i> ), October 28, 30, November 4, December 4, 10, 25 (5), 27 (3), January 10, 15 (2).....	16
Sooty Shearwater ( <i>Puffinus griseus</i> ), November 4 (9), 21 (3), 29.....	13
Pacific Fulmar ( <i>Fulmarus glacialis rodgersi</i> ), October 13, 20, 24, 30 (2), November 3 (3), 4 (2), 18, December 25 (5), 27, 28 (2).....	19
Brandt Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i> ), October 24, 30, November 4 (2), 10, 27, December 10.....	7
Surf Scoter ( <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i> ), November 4.....	1
Western Willet ( <i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus</i> ), December 25.....	1
Least Sandpiper ( <i>Pisobia minutilla</i> ), October 24.....	1
Northern Phalarope ( <i>Lobipes lobatus</i> ), October 30.....	1
Parasitic Jaeger ( <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> ), November 4.....	1
Western Gull ( <i>Larus occidentalis</i> ), December 25, 27, January 15.....	3
Royal Tern ( <i>Thalasseus maximus maximus</i> ), October 27.....	1
Ancient Murrelet ( <i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i> ), January 15.....	1
Cassin Auklet ( <i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i> ), December 25 (5), 27 (3), 28 (3).....	11
Rhinoceros Auklet ( <i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i> ), January 13.....	1
Total .....	88

This list is not to be interpreted as indicating the relative abundance of off-shore birds. The Black-vented Shearwater, for example, was present during this whole period, often in quite large numbers (Kenyon, Condor, 44, 1942:232). However, not a single dead bird was washed ashore in the areas I covered. The list is more an indication of those species least able to withstand adverse weather conditions. Most of these birds apparently died as a result of heavy seas, either starving when unable to get fish or being unable to withstand the action of wind and waves, or a combination of both. However, several exceptions were as follows: one Sooty Shearwater's neck was nearly severed (probably by a fisherman), a Pacific Loon was saturated with oil, and the Willet and one of the Western Gulls were apparently shot. A number of the birds were in such bad condition that the exact cause of death could not be determined.—KARL W. KENYON, *La Jolla, California, August 31, 1942.*

**Birds Eat Snow.**—In the dry Southwest certain areas are useful for grazing only when some snow is on the ground, thus affording horses, cattle or sheep a chance to slack their thirst by eating snow. In winter deer may be seen eating snow.

That birds also depend upon snow when it is available was vividly called to my attention here in Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. On November 28, 1942, I noted Red-backed Juncos (*Junco phaeonotus dorsalis*) coming to a ledge outside my office window. When I stopped to observe closely at a distance of six feet, I found them eating snow, a small patch of which remained on the shaded stone ledge. Shortly thereafter, a Mountain Chickadee (*Penthestes gambeli*) came for several mouthfuls of snow. No water was available for a considerable distance and the weather was fairly warm and sunshiny.

Again on the morning of November 30 a half dozen Oregon Juncos (*Junco oregonus*) ate snow at the same place, working hard to break loose the snow crystals now hardened into ice. They were soon joined by a couple of Red-backed Juncos and a Mountain Chickadee. On December 6 when a new snow had fallen, a flock of English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) were seen greedily eating snow at the mule barns.—HAROLD C. BRYANT, *Grand Canyon, Arizona, December 11, 1942.*

**Relations between Birds, Highways, and Snows in Nevada.**—On January 3, 1942, while traveling from Hawthorne through Fallon to Reno, Nevada, concentrations of birds, especially Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris*), were noted on the highway pavements and edges. Recent snows covered all the ground, and apparently the scraped highways afforded the only exposed surface for birds. Groups of Horned Larks, Western Meadowlarks (*Sturnella neglecta*), White-crowned Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) and English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) were seen feeding, chiefly at the edges of the highways. Flocks of Horned Larks, however, were frequently just standing on the pavement and thus approaching their usual ground-resting habits. The result was a high mortality, caused by automobiles. On U. S. Highway 50 just west of Fallon, for example, 30 dead larks were seen in 3 miles. This probably represented birds killed during 2 or 3 days and in a region where the larks were particularly common. In any case, the total mortality among Horned Larks must have been considerable, especially since the snow did not melt appreciably for over a week.—FRANK RICHARDSON, *University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, January 15, 1942.*