

on July 23. It is possible that this was the pair nesting there earlier. That this was only an incidental occurrence of the species seems clearly attested by the fact that several observers were present on the campus throughout the summer; any swifts present over an extended period would have been detected.

In the vicinity of the coast, the northern breeding limits of the White-throated Swift are reached in the San Francisco Bay region. This swift probably breeds regularly in the Mount Diablo region, Contra Costa County (Grinnell and Wythe, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 18, 1927:93). It may also breed on Rocky Ridge, east of Moraga, Contra Costa County (Bryant, *Gull*, 15, June, 1933:3, and 17, June, 1935:3) and in the Livermore Valley, eastern Alameda County (Crum, *Gull*, 11, June, 1929:3). Nests have been located in Santa Clara County (Linsdale, *Aud. Mag.*, 43, 1941:400). From areas closer to the outer coast, there are two recent reports of nesting localities: Devil's Slide (Linsdale, *Bird-Lore*, 41, 1939:262) and Rockaway Beach (Andresen, *Condor*, 45, 1943:201), both in San Mateo County. In the East Bay municipalities, Alameda County, other than the above record from Berkeley, there was a breeding colony of swifts in Leona Canyon, Oakland, from at least 1927 (Kelly, *Gull*, 9, December, 1927:2) to 1937 or 1938 (letter, M. Vincent Mowbray). The White-throated Swift is known to nest with Cliff Swallows at Capistrano Mission in southern California (F. M. Bailey, *Condor*, 9, 1907:169, and Skinner, *ibid.*, 35, 1933:241). In areas where swifts are numerous, their nests are frequently grouped in colonies (Hanna, *Condor*, 11, 1909:77, and Little, *ibid.*, 21, 1919:235).—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, December 3, 1943.*

**Grus canadensis from the Pleistocene of Illinois.**—While visiting some commercial gravel pits near Ashmore, Coles County, Illinois, the writer was fortunate in finding the distal end of a radius of the Little Brown Crane (*Grus canadensis canadensis*), the second known occurrence of this species in the Pleistocene deposits of the central states. This fragment was lying near the top of a stratum of alluvial gravel and was overlaid by black earth. These two members, representing a more or less continuous deposit of post-Shelbyville age, are the last of a series of gravels and clays deposited in a valley floor by a shallow meandering stream in its later stages.

Recent faunal forms have been recovered from the black earth, and both Recent and extinct forms, including the only avian representative, the Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), have been obtained from the alluvial deposits (Galbreath, *Geol. Ser., Field Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 6, 1938:303-313). The presence of the Little Brown Crane in this faunal group is in no way contradictory to the environmental picture indicated by the associated flora, invertebrates, and vertebrates.

I am indebted to Dr. Alexander Wetmore for verification of the identification of the specimen, which has been presented to the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.—EDWIN C. GALBREATH, *Springfield, Illinois, December 9, 1943.*

**Uncommon Birds of the Boulder Dam Area, Nevada.**—In the course of a recent field trip along the northern arm of Lake Mead near Overton, Nevada, Mr. Victor H. Cahalane and the writer observed several birds which, according to the check-list of this area, are either uncommon or have not previously been reported from this region.

An immature Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*) was seen at the edge of Lake Mead on November 13, 1943, and was noted again on the following day. So far as is known this is the first record of this bird for the Boulder Dam area.

A Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*) also was observed on November 13. Although this is the second record of this bird for the Recreational Area, it is the first for the Nevada section of it.

Other uncommon birds seen included a Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*), Lesser Scaup Duck (*Nyroca affinis*), and a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). The latter bird was perched on the top of a dead cottonwood tree about two hundred yards back from the edge of the lake. Upon our approach the eagle flew off over the water, its flight being marked by an immediate and prolonged uproar from a number of Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) on the sand bars bordering the lake.—GORDON C. BALDWIN, *Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Boulder City, Nevada, November 17, 1943.*

**Additional Records of the Green Heron in the Puget Sound Basin.**—Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Luhr of Nisqually the writer recently obtained a fine adult male Anthony Green Heron (*Butorides virescens anthonyi*), apparently the third of this species to be taken in the state of Washington. The specimen, now no. 1146 of my collection, was killed on May 13, 1943, as it foraged at the edge of McAllister Creek estuary on the Nisqually tide flats in Thurston County. Considering the date of capture and the gonad enlargement, it seems evident that this bird was, or would shortly have begun, nesting in this area. The testes measured: left, 21.7x7 mm.; right, 19x9.