

it paid little attention to me. It was an exciting few minutes before it departed, as I had never seen one alive before.

As it moved about on the pen, it passed in and out of strong sunlight shining through an oak tree. When in one of these lighted areas, one could see the beautiful bluish color on the back and head. However, the most predominating and most noticeable markings of the bird were the contrast of the black throat patch and white belly. The whole head appears to be black when not in good light. Another striking mark is the white patch on the center of the primaries. This patch is quite large and very conspicuous even when the wings are closed. The tail in flight resembles that of the Audubon Warbler (*Dendroica auduboni*), showing many white patches.

The bird returned the next day, October 21, 1948, about the same time, but its actions were very different. It was feeding in oaks in typical warbler fashion, and was trailing in the company of several Townsend Warblers (*Dendroica townsendi*). I have been watching constantly since in the hope of seeing it again, but to no avail.

There is no doubt in my mind as to the identification of this bird as my view was unobstructed and there was ample time for observation. After the bird first appeared, careful notes were made, the museum study skins consulted and compared, and identification confirmed the following day when the bird returned.

According to Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avifauna No. 27, 1944:401), a female was found on the Farallon Islands in November, 1886. It was observed for three weeks and was found dead on November 17, 1886. It is now in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences. This is the only previous record of *Dendroica caerulescens* in the state of California.—WALDO G. ABBOTT, *Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California, November 2, 1948.*

Possible Nesting of Blue-winged Teal in the Willamette Valley, Oregon.—On May 13, 1947, I observed a female Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) or Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) with two young at McFadden's Swamp, Benton County, Oregon. This swamp is in the west-central portion of the Willamette Valley, thirteen miles south of Corvallis and one mile west of Highway 99W. The young were several weeks old, as they already had their juvenal plumage.

Earlier that spring, David B. Marshall, Fred G. Evenden, and I saw two male Blue-winged Teal in company with a female on two occasions. When a male Blue-winged Teal came winging in low and alighted near the female and her young, this strongly suggested a new nesting record for western Oregon. However, the male is supposed to desert the female at the time of incubation, and we have seen males of both Blue-winged and Cinnamon Teal in this area during the spring. Upon spotting me, the male Blue-winged Teal sprang into the air and coursed swiftly around in a low arc, while the female dashed to a thicket with the young, and then took off and joined the male, all the while quacking in low anxious tones to her young. Shortly afterwards, Dr. Kenneth L. Gordon, professor of zoology at Oregon State College, joined me in observing the male as he flew over the area.

Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, 1940) state that the Blue-winged Teal breeds regularly in small numbers through the lake basins of southeastern Oregon, but mention only a few records of its occurrence in the western part of the state.

Again, on August 13, 1947, Evenden flushed four juveniles with three adults in eclipse plumage, on one of which a developing cheek patch was evident. Also, through April and May, 1948, Marshall and Evenden saw male Blue-winged Teal in company with female teal at McFadden's Swamp.

We hope that future observations will verify this nesting record. But until a female Blue-winged Teal with eggs or young is taken, a record such as this must remain doubtful, for it is only by detailed examination in the hand that females of the Blue-winged and Cinnamon teals can be separated.—THOMAS H. McALLISTER, JR., *Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon, October 25, 1948.*

A Record of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher from the Colorado Desert.—On October 25, 1948, on the Cavanaugh Ranch about eight miles west of Indio on the Palm Springs highway, the writer saw a long-tailed, large, gray flycatcher sitting on a telephone wire by the edge of a date palm orchard. The location was some 200 yards away from a highway and on the south side of the orchard with open desert on the south and west. The writer first saw the pale-colored flycatcher from a travelling jeep and instantly recognized it as something unusual. A second or two later, as the jeep approached nearer, the bird flew off. The long forked tail was spread wide open in the take-off, and there was no question

that it was a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*). Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avifauna No. 27, 1944:251) cite four records from southern coastal counties of the state, the last reported in 1937. —ERNEST R. TINKHAM, *Indio, California, November 6, 1948.*

Bird Records from the Navajo Country.—The excellent recent summary of the ornithology of northeastern Arizona and adjacent Utah by Woodbury and Russell (Bull. Univ. Utah, 35, No. 14, 1945:1-160) prompts us to publish the following supplemental records. For certain data, we are indebted to Messrs. Lyndon L. Hargrave and Keith Warren.

Callipepla squamata. Scaled Quail. *Lophortyx gambelii*. Gambel Quail. The occurrence of both species of quail near Navajo, Apache County, Arizona, seems significant. The region is a very sparsely settled one, and introduction seems unlikely. A covey of each species was seen by Wetherill in October, 1947, that of *Lophortyx* (22 birds) being much the larger. The latter may possibly have spread from south of Chambers, where quail supposedly from Texas, were liberated in 1939 or 1940. At the present time, quail possibly from this source range on the south side of the Rio Puerco from Navajo to Sanders. No introductions of *Callipepla*, however, are known to us, so these birds may be native. But we may never be sure of the original status of quail in the Navajo country.

Larus pipixcan. Franklin Gull. Two black-headed gulls soaring over Phillips' head at the reservoir east of Joseph City, April 26, 1948, were clearly seen to have black patches on the primaries subterminally. They must, therefore, have been of this species, which has been taken on the Colorado River in southeastern Utah, not far north of the Navajo country, at this season (Behle, Auk, 65, 1948:306), but is not mentioned by Woodbury and Russell. Other birds not previously recorded in the Navajo country at this season were seen the same day in the Holbrook-Joseph City region, including about 25 White-faced Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis mexicana*), 7 Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*), 48 Dowitchers (*Limnodromus griseus*), 2 Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*), 9 Wilson Phalaropes (*Steganopus tricolor*), and about 4 Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) and 5 Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*).

Columba fasciata. Band-tailed Pigeon. The most definite record for the Navajo country is that of Wetherill, who saw six birds at War God Spring, Navajo Mountain, Utah, on August 1, 1932.

Geococcyx californianus. Road-runner. No valid records since 1930 are listed by Woodbury and Russell. Wetherill saw one 5 miles west of Joseph City on July 4, 1942, and another at Cibola Rock, a bit north of Lupton, in February, 1948. He also secured the remains of a skin found nailed to a barn door on the Rio Puerco near Lupton, where it had been killed in 1944 or before.

Strix occidentalis. Spotted Owl. A partial skeleton, still articulated, was found by Wetherill on an Indian ruin near Manuelito, New Mexico (a little east of Lupton, Arizona). It was sent to Dr. Alexander Wetmore for identification. He has kindly reported that, while the United States National Museum has no full skeleton of that species, he was able to identify it as *Strix occidentalis*, partly by elimination. The condition of the bones indicates that the bird had been dead for a long time, but it was not prehistoric. This owl also occurs on the Arizona side of the state line, as shown by an adult female in the Phillips collection taken in Good Luck (Lupton) Canyon, 5 miles north of Lupton, July 24, 1937, by A. W. Sanborn and Hustace H. Poor. The nearest previous points of record appear to be Navajo Mountain, Utah, and central northern and central New Mexico.

Aegolius acadicus. Saw-whet Owl. The first recent record for this general region is a mummified specimen found by Wetherill south of Lupton on January 12, 1947. It is in good condition and had probably not been dead very many months.

Colaptes auratus borealis. Yellow-shafted Flicker. One was found drowned at Cedar Ridge, 40 miles north of Cameron, Coconino County, Arizona, on May 7, 1947, by Keith Warren. Recognizing the rarity of the bird, he skinned it and presented it to the Museum of Northern Arizona. Its size (wing 160 mm.) agrees with birds from the Dakotas rather than with Alaskan birds. This is the first certain record of any Yellow-shafted Flicker for northern Arizona or any nearby area.

Sphyrapicus thyroideus. Williamson Sapsucker. There are records in the museum's files of a male seen in an aspen thicket at Kiet Siel Spring, Skeleton Mesa, on June 26, 1933, by Hargrave, and of one seen about a mile south of pueblo in Kiet Siel Canyon, on August 8, 1936, by Wetherill. These data, apparently overlooked heretofore, indicate probable breeding locally in the Tsegi Canyons. Woodbury and Russell give no summer records except for the Lukachukai Mountains.