

on the rim of the canyon mentioned before. A report of a Harris Sparrow by Mr. Dudley Beeson in San Leandro on February 9 was undoubtedly of another individual.—RUSSELL H. PRAY, *Berkeley, California, August 4, 1949.*

**Second Record of the Ross Goose from Arizona.**—On December 10, 1948, Dave Mitchell and Bill Baxter of the Arizona Game Department confiscated a white goose, taken by a hunter near the northern boundary of the Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuge. This was at a boat dock, known locally as Five-Mile Landing, which is situated on the Arizona side of the Colorado River near Topock, Mohave County. The dead bird was given to me, and a skin was prepared from it. The specimen was sent to Alden H. Miller for comparison and positive identification and proved to be a typical first-year male of the Ross Goose (*Chen rossii*). It lacked the warty protuberances at the base of the upper mandible that are characteristic of adults of this species.

The presence of the Ross Goose along the Colorado River had been indicated to the writer by hunters who had told of its occasional occurrence with its larger relative, the Snow Goose. The writer knows of another probable kill on the Bill Williams River near its confluence with Lake Havasu, at Parker Dam, Arizona. This occurred in the 1947 waterfowl hunting season, but since no examination of the bird was made the occurrence may be questioned. However, I have every confidence that the hunter who took this bird is able to recognize a Ross Goose from a Snow Goose. Before the specimen taken in 1948 was obtained, there were no authentic records of occurrence along the Colorado River. Thus this record represents the first of the Ross Goose for the Colorado River valley and the second for the state of Arizona. The only previous record for Arizona to the writer's knowledge is that of Cooke (Auk, 31, 1914:403) who recorded a specimen taken by Dr. Mearns at Fort Verde on October 24, 1887.—WARREN M. PULICH, *Boulder City, Nevada, August 31, 1949.*

**A Record of the Short-tailed Albatross.**—The publication of Yamashina's report (Tori, 40, 1942:191-270, as summarized in "Japanese Ornithology and Mammalogy during World War II," Wildlife Leaflet 305, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1948, p. 20) of the destruction of the Torishima breeding colony of the Short-tailed Albatross (*Diomedea albatrus*) prompts me to publish a recent observation. A single example of *albatrus* was seen on February 17, 1946, at latitude 37° 08' N, longitude 124° 29' W, about seventy miles off San Francisco, while en route to Pearl Harbor aboard the U.S.S. Bowditch. The bird approached the stern twice, the second time coming within fifty yards and making identification through 8× glasses certain. Although there were no Laysan Albatrosses (*D. immutabilis*) present for direct comparison, two were seen the next day, and the difference between the two forms was striking. The white back of the Short-tailed is a most conspicuous field mark and can be seen almost as far as the bird. This individual had the white of the back extending a few inches up the wing. In the air *albatrus* appears larger than the Black-footed Albatross (*D. nigripes*) and the body is much stouter. Its flight is more deliberate, with less swinging and wheeling. The bill appeared to be yellow, although Mayr (Birds Southwest Pacific, 1945:4) gives "pinkish" as the color of the bill in the adult.

Although the summary of Yamashina's article does not specifically state that no Short-tailed Albatrosses have been seen on Torishima since 1933, that is the inference that I draw and that the last definite record was a specimen collected in 1936. The occurrence of a single bird ten years later, while it may raise hopes that birds are still breeding in small numbers, cannot be considered proof of this, since a few non-breeding survivors might still exist.—MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, August 4, 1949.*

**Record of the European Nightjar in a State of Stupor.**—The following quotations are from two letters I recently received from Aldous Huxley concerning the finding of a European Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) in an apparent state of coma in England. They recite an incident which has an interesting bearing on my recently published account of the hibernation of the Poor-will (Condor, 51, 1949:105-109).

Mr. Huxley says in a letter dated February 25, 1949, and written from Palm Desert, California: "I was about ten at the time and we were staying at a house in Hertfordshire at the foot of the Chilterns, which is chalk country. My brothers and I were wandering in the park when we noticed a nightjar lying inanimate in a recess between the roots of a tree—I think a beech. We picked up the