

of Wikieup P. O., on the Big Sandy River, Mohave County, Arizona, September 24, 1951, by Phillips. No other records, however, have yet been obtained in the lower Colorado River valley or its vicinity north of the Imperial Wildlife Refuge above Yuma, Arizona. Here an immature male was seen along the shore of Martinez Lake on September 22, 1942, by Monson (Condor, 46, 1944:22). Also "in the valley" near Yuma, Herbert Brown (MS) records under the very early date of April 30, 1905: "Saw a Redstart but did not succeed in getting it."

Farther west, but within the deserts and possibly forming a part of this pathway, are four records. The northernmost is a female taken at Fish Lake, Esmeralda County, southern Nevada, May 30, 1928, by Seth Benson (Linsdale, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936:111); at Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California, on May 28, 1935, a female or young male was observed (F. Carter, Condor, 39, 1937:216); an immature female was taken near the southern end of the Salton Sea, Imperial County, California, October 3, 1948 (Cardiff and Cardiff, Condor, 51, 1949:45); and one was "in almost continuous song" at Imperial (State) Refuge Headquarters, Salton Sea, May 27 and 28, 1951, as noted by William Anderson (Small and Pyle, Audubon Field Notes, 5, 1951:276).

In summary, therefore, the American Redstart has been found at every point in the lower Colorado River valley and vicinity from which we have known, continuous observations except for the Parker area, Arizona, where Monson has not yet found it. It has also been found at other points where observations have been made only briefly. Our records indicate a definite preference by this species for broad-leaved deciduous trees, which may explain the numerous records for Boulder City, Nevada. This town is virtually a desert oasis of deciduous cover surrounded by nearly barren desert mountains. The dates of occurrence are from April 30 and May 21 to May 30 and from August 18 to October 3 and 21. Most of the records are for fall migration. While this article cites 22 records, the species can only be considered rare; only once has more than one individual been found at a time. This is nevertheless quite different from its status both east and west of the lower Colorado River valley and adjacent deserts. For this reason, the deserts of the lower Colorado River basin may be an incipient line of migration for the western populations of *Setophaga ruticilla*.—WARREN M. PULICH, *Boulder City, Nevada*, and ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Arizona, May 6, 1952*.

A Wild Hybrid Between Branta and Anser Obtained in Japan.—Mr. Keisuke Kobayashi of Kobe, Japan, has sent me the skin of an immature wild goose for identification. It was selected and purchased out of some fifty geese (most of them are *Anser albifrons* and a few of *A. fabalis*) that arrived at Kobe city market on February 19, 1952, from Ishinomaki, Miyagi, northeast Honshu.

I have carefully examined and compared the skin with *Branta canadensis leucopareia*, *Anser albifrons frontalis*, and *Anser anser rubrirostris* in the collection of the Yamashina Museum and have come to the conclusion that this goose is no doubt an example of a wild hybrid between *Branta canadensis* subsp. and *Anser* sp. [possibly *albifrons*].

Differential measurements (mm.) of the three forms of geese and the hybrid may be tabulated as follows:

Forms	Location	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Culmen	Height of both mandibles	Number of "teeth" of upper mandible	Number of rectrices
<i>Anser anser</i>	Eurasia	398-482	150-160	64-81	53 -76	37-39	24-27	16-18
<i>A. albifrons frontalis</i>	Japan and Korea	368-440	118-135	64-79	43 -57	25-30	26-33	16-18
<i>Branta-Anser hybrid</i>	Ishinomaki	440	117	78	48.5	25.5	30-31	16
<i>B. canadensis leucopareia</i>	N. Amer. and Japan	364-456	108-147	69-86	31.1-45.5	21-23	21-22	14-16

From consideration of the dimensions tabulated it is clear that the hybrid skin is nearer to *Anser albifrons* than to *A. anser*, especially in the height of both mandibles and the number of "teeth" of the upper mandible.

A full description of the *Branta-Anser* hybrid is as follows: Head and neck, shiny brownish black without white neck ring; black "stocking" of neck ends more or less abruptly at base of neck; each cheek with pale buffy-white patch, the two patches somewhat divided by a dusky blackish stripe under throat; chin mottled with small black and white spots; black front with a few little whitish spots; under side of eye and basal feathering of bill as well as sides of nape spotted or mottled with white or pale buffy, so that border of cheek patch not clearly defined as in true *B. canadensis* and axis of patch not vertical, but transverse. Back and scapulars (consisting of older juvenal feathers and newly grown ones) grayish brown as in *A. albifrons* rather than brownish gray of *B. canadensis*, each feather narrowly margined with buffy, but not producing a finely barred effect as in *canadensis*. Rump, brownish black; upper tail-coverts, white or whitish with a few brownish tips; chest and breast pale ashy gray with whitish tips of feathers almost as in *B. c. canadensis* but not as in *leucopareia* (buffy); abdomen and flanks, white as in *canadensis* and *albifrons*; sides, grayish brown, like back, margined with buffy or whitish. All wing-coverts nearly uniformly grayish brown; primaries, black, with whitish shafts (as in *albifrons*), the two outer ones (instead of three as in *canadensis*) emarginate on inner web near tip; secondaries, dusky brown (as in *albifrons*); tertials brownish, faintly margined outwardly with whitish; wing lining and axillaries, slate gray as in *albifrons*. Upper mandible dark pink, with a brownish black patch at both tip and base (frontal); lower mandible dark pink, with a black tip; feet dark pink (Koyabashi).

Although goose hybrids in semidomesticated flocks are not rare and have often been reported, wild hybrids are very scarce. I know of only two previous records of wild crosses of *Branta* and *Anser* (Cockrum, Wilson Bull., 64, 1952:141).

However, Berg (Die Liebesgeschichte einer Wildgans, Berlin, 1930) produced five hybrids between a male Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) and female Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) in his free-state breeding area in Germany. These hybrids are very similar to the present hybrid in their color patterns (face, cheeks and underparts of body). Berg did not mention the color of the soft parts. The breeding ranges of *Branta canadensis* and *Anser albifrons* overlap and hybrids could be produced between them, whereas *B. canadensis* and *Anser anser* seem to have no chances for crossing in a wild state.

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the aid of Dr. Yamashina and Mr. K. Kobayashi, the former for comparing specimens and the latter for lending material for comparison.—NAGAMICHI KURODA, Tokyo, Japan, May 15, 1952.

First United States Record of *Myiarchus nuttingi*.—On January 8, 1952, while the senior author was riding along a wash grown to mesquite, catclaw, and other shrubbery in the grassland about nine miles northwest of the village of Roosevelt, Gila County, Arizona, his attention was called to a *Myiarchus* flycatching in the bushes. The bird was collected and proves to be a Nutting Flycatcher (*Myiarchus nuttingi inquietus*), a species not heretofore taken in the United States. This is the more surprising because of the midwinter date and the fact that the extremely similar Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) winters only a few miles farther west at Phoenix.

There has been much confusion between these two species. Several previous reports of *nuttingi* in Arizona have proved to be based on female *cinerascens* (Ridgway, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. No. 50, part 4, 1907:627, footnote). More recently, Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, 1934:387-390) and van Rossem (Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1931:260; *ibid.*, 7, 1932:136-7; La. State Univ. Mus. Zool. Occas. Papers No. 21, 1945:152-3) have discussed the puzzling "hybrids" between the two. Van Rossem's final conclusion is "that two closely related but distinct species are involved, and that the truly impressive numbers of intermediates are the result of hybridization on a mass scale."

While we have not had the advantage of studying series of *nuttingi* and "intermediates," we have compared the Arizona specimen with three *M. n. inquietus* taken on December 26 and 27, 1951, near Ures, Sonora, and personally determined as to sex by Phillips and Harold E. Broadbooks. These indicate a rather surprising amount of sex dimorphism. The male (Broadbooks no. 2005) is decidedly less olive above than the two females and is slightly less yellow on the belly as well as being larger. The