

it. At 11 p.m. the bird was finally snared by Mr. Greenlee and, because of its exhausted state, it made only feeble attempts to escape.

A cage was prepared and the bird was offered water, frozen fish, chicken, and egg. During the following ten days, it was seen to drink water and eat a small amount of chicken and egg yolk but appeared to lack the strength to feed properly. On October 16, 1957, the *Pontchartrain* docked at Long Beach, California, and Mr. Greenlee immediately contacted the Los Angeles Museum. The bird was dead, however, upon my arrival aboard the cutter the following morning. Examination of the specimen showed that it was a subadult female in good condition except for the fact that it was extremely emaciated (weight 1027.6 gms.) because of its long flight and subsequent period of fasting aboard the ship.

It is of interest to note that at the time the bird arrived aboard the cutter, a strong southwesterly wind of 25 knots was blowing and there was a moderately heavy sea. Barometric readings taken from the log of the *Pontchartrain* ranged from 29.91 to 29.95 during the time the bird was circling the ship.

It is possible that the origin of the bird was one of the islands of the Hawaiian group, as the species is known to be of accidental occurrence in those islands. The specimen (LACM 28740) is definitely assignable to the race *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis* rather than to *P. h. haliaetus* of the western Pacific.—KENNETH E. STAGER, *Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California, December 11, 1957.*

**Pomarine Jaeger from the Interior of Texas.**—The Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) is rarely reported from areas away from the ocean. According to L. R. Wolfe (Check-list of the Birds of Texas, Intelligencer Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa., undated), the species is known in Texas from but a single specimen taken at Matagorda Island, on the Gulf coast, and from several unverified sight records. The capture of a Pomarine Jaeger at Lake Kickapoo, Archer County, Texas, by State Game Warden Morris Stallcup and the writer, on October 8, 1957, is therefore doubly interesting. It apparently constitutes the second verified record for the state and it is from a locality almost 400 miles from the coast.—WALTER W. DALQUEST, *Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Texas, January 20, 1958.*

**The Odor of the Crested Auklet.**—On June 14, 1952, at Hooper Bay, Alaska, Eskimos brought Humphrey four Crested Auklets (*Aethia cristatella*). These birds had been found in weakened condition on small, fresh-water ponds among the dunes along the Bering Sea coast, and they were captured by the Eskimos because of their novelty. The weather prior to June 13 had been overcast with intermittent rain and strong winds of 30 to 40 miles per hour from the southwest. The wind shifted to the west on June 13 and died down on the fourteenth when the sky cleared and the temperature rose to 50 degrees. It seems probable that these birds had been blown out of their normal breeding range by the strong winds.

One of the auklets was a male, one was a female, and two were of undetermined sex. In handling the birds, Humphrey noticed a pungent odor reminiscent of the smell of tangerines. Close examination revealed that the odor emanated from the region of the bill and was present in each of the four specimens. The bills and bill ornaments of these birds were bright scarlet orange. According to Ridgway (*The Birds of North and Middle America*, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Part 8, 1919:775), Crested Auklets during the breeding season have the "bill, including supra-rietal plate, orange-red or reddish orange, the tip more or less whitish or pale horn color . . ." After the breeding season, Crested Auklets assume a "winter" plumage in which the bill is "smaller (through shedding of supra-nasal cuirass, supra-rietal plate, and other parts) and dull brownish or horn color instead of reddish orange." As far as could be determined, the tangerine-like odor of these birds stemmed only from the bill ornaments. Museum specimens have no trace of this odor, although the bill and bill ornaments retain their scarlet orange coloration with little loss of brilliance. The tangerine-like odor emanating from the bill ornaments is characteristic of both sexes and presumably is lost along with the bill ornaments after the breeding season. More observations are needed to determine the relationship of this odor to the molt of the bill ornaments and to the reproductive cycle of the Crested Auklet.

On July 10, 1954, Phillips collected two breeding adult Crested Auklets from the nesting cliffs southeast of the village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Alaska. On retrieving the specimens, he noticed

that they had a pleasant odor strongly reminiscent of that of citrus fruits and comparable in strength to a freshly peeled orange. Later in July, Phillips was riding in a small boat on the Bering Sea when he suddenly became aware of this same pungent odor. He looked for the source of the odor and finally saw a flock of about 200 Crested Auklets rise from the water a hundred yards or less ahead of the boat and fly off. With the departure of the birds the odor disappeared.

Humphrey's observations were made while aided by a contract between the Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy, and the Arctic Institute of North America; reproduction in whole or in part is permitted for any purpose of the United States Government.—PHILIP S. HUMPHREY, *Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut*, and RICHARD E. PHILLIPS, *Department of Conservation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, January 30, 1958*.

**A Record of the White-headed Marsh Tyrant from the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.**—The acquisition of two specimens of the White-headed Marsh Tyrant (*Arundinicola leucocephala*) by the United States National Museum definitely places this form on the list for the State of Rio Grande do Sul. In the Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum (Vol. 14, 1888:38) an adult male skin is recorded from the state at Pelotas. However, von Ihering (Ibis, 7th ser., 5, 1899:432) presents evidence for considering the locality erroneous. An editorial note at the termination of the article also states that the locality data are quite unreliable.

The range of this species is recorded by Cory and Hellmayr (Catalogue of Birds of the Americas, vol. 5, 1927:86) as occurring in "Brazil . . . south to São Paulo and Matto Grosso." O. Pinto (Catálogo das Aves do Brasil, pt. 2, 1944:123) cites a literature reference (J. Sztolcman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polon. Hist. Nat., 5, no. 3, 1926:158) for placing the southernmost extension in Brazil at Invernadinha, Paraná. However, the date of collection and the collector's sojourn at that locality do not coincide. The specimen was collected at Rio de Janeiro on January 8, 1922, while the stay at Invernadinha was from April 28 to May 14, 1922. This discrepancy would then place the southern limit of occurrence in Brazil as stated by Cory and Hellmayr.

The specimens are United States National Museum nos. 461528-9. They are, respectively, a male and female taken at Guaíba, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on August 1, 1948, by J. Belton. The locality Guaíba does not appear on any of the maps or in any of the gazeteers which I have consulted. However, in a letter from the American Consul at Pôrto Alegre, R. B. Jordan, it is stated that "Guaíba (formerly Pedras Brancas) . . . is located opposite . . . Pôrto Alegre . . . across the Guaíba River. Its latitude is 30°1' 53" S, longitude 51° 13' 19" W."—BERNARD FEINSTEIN, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., December 5, 1957*.

**The Nest and Eggs of the White-throated Flycatcher.**—On July 7, 1956, I collected a breeding pair of White-throated Flycatchers (*Empidonax albigularis timidus*), their nest, and three fresh eggs about 2 miles south-southwest of El Salto, state of Durango, México. I have found no description of the nest and eggs of this species in the literature.

The locality at which these specimens were taken must be close to, if not at the point at which E. A. Goldman and E. W. Nelson took the type specimen of this form on July 17, 1898. It is along the small stream which flows through the lumbering town of El Salto. Near the town the borders of the stream are heavily overgrazed and devoid of brush or tall bunch grasses. Two miles upstream from the village there is a small forestry nursery which has been fenced in to protect it from grazing by domestic animals. The dominant trees of the valley slopes and open park-like valley bottom (fig. 1a) are several species of pine, including *Pinus cooperi*, *P. teocote*, and *P. ayacahuite*. Along the stream-banks within the fenced-in area are patches of bushes, including *Salix* sp., *Symphoricarpos microphyllus*, and *Cornus stolonifera*. Shorter grasses and forbs grow luxuriantly in the openings.

The active nest (MMNH nest and egg coll. no. 1750) was about three feet above ground in a vertical crotch of a small willow (fig. 1b). The shrub was growing at the edge of the stream. A second nest was found in a similar willow that had been partly tipped over and submerged by high waters earlier in the year. When it was found on July 6, the nest was caked with dried aquatic plants. There were no eggs in this nest.

The thick walls of both nests are composed of seedless heads and other fine parts of dried grasses.