

tubercle-like lesions and the intervening tissue was moist and firm. Unfortunately it was impossible to obtain cultures from the tissues before they were placed in fixative. For this reason the species of *Aspergillus* could not be determined.

Plate 18, upper figure, shows the gross appearance of the stomach, heart and a section of lung (after fixation in formalin). The lung section shows a transverse surface of the lung parenchyma above and the pleuro-peritoneal surface below. The numerous tubercle-like lesions are apparent. Lower figure is a photomicrograph of a section of lung tissue showing typical *Aspergillus* mycelia and conidiphores lying in the pleura.

Although Aspergillosis is known to occur fairly frequently in birds, particularly strigiform and anseriform species, it seems worth while to record this instance of its presence in a wild individual which had traveled several hundred miles beyond its normal range. It is possible that the Snowy Owl here reported may have become infected after its capture. However, the fact that the owl could be taken by hand and the very extensive inroads which the disease had made only twenty days after the subject had been captured, suggest that the infection was present prior to the beginning of the period during which it was held in captivity. This latter point also is supported by the fact that this bird was infected with the nodulo-tubercular form of the disease which, according to Fox ('Diseases of Captive Wild Mammals and Birds,' 558, 1923), is the most slowly progressive and chronic of the three forms occurring in birds.—GORDON M. MEADE, M.D., *Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York*, and DAYTON STONER, *New York State Museum, Albany, New York*.

Two new bird records for Utah.—The Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge has contributed many interesting records to the list of Utah birds, but few were more unexpected than that of a male Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) collected by the writer on August 26, 1941. The bird seemed very much out of his element, as well as out of his range, as he perched on a wooden spill-box in Unit 2 with miles of lake on one side and more miles of alkali-flat desert on the other. He was, however, in fair flesh and feather condition.

Many an ornithologist has cast inquisitive eyes at the small terns which abound at the Refuge, hoping to identify the Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo hirundo*) among the common Forster's Terns. Presence of the species in Utah has long been suspected, but specimens which came to hand all proved to be Forster's Tern until on September 14, 1941, Mr. W. F. Kubichek of the Fish and Wildlife Service observed one of the species in the hospital that is operated at Bear River to care for birds afflicted with botulism. Mr. Kubichek's identification was verified by Dr. Clarence Cottam, and a specimen was made of the bird. Subsequent field observations indicated that during this period of fall migration the Common Terns were about one-fourth as common as the Forster's Tern.—CECIL S. WILLIAMS, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Brigham City, Utah*.

Mexican Dipper in the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.—The range of the American Dipper, *Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*, is generally considered to extend southward in the mountains of California, Arizona and New Mexico approximately to the Mexican border. However, a specimen in Field Museum, collected by George F. Breninger in the Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona, on May 28, 1903, proves beyond doubt to be a typical representative of the Mexican race, *Cinclus m. mexicanus*. This specimen (F.M. No. 14,994) is an adult female in clean, unworn plumage. It has been compared critically with adequate series of