

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

adult *unicolor* and *mexicanus* and is found to be indistinguishable from the latter in all racial characters. The writer has been unable to find other specimens from the Huachuca Mountains but, since the species is non-migratory, the Mexican Dipper may be considered the resident form in that area and hence an addition to the A. O. U. Check-List.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.*

Vermilion Flycatcher in Arkansas.—While walking along the shore of a large pond near Magnolia, Arkansas, on October 18, 1941, I caught sight of a red object near a clump of dead trees. As I approached, a small, brilliantly colored bird perched on a dead limb flew out over the water to catch various insects. Training my binoculars on him I soon recognized him as a Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*).

I was able to approach it very closely for it was apparently completely absorbed in its aerial contest with numerous insects hovering over the water. My bird had now flown farther down shore and was perched on a dead twig wagging its tail as he looked for insects. Like the Phoebe it did not resent my curiosity and I was able to study it at very close range. I soon saw the flycatcher was an immature male, for the red was just appearing in the crown and breast and its throat was white with red just coming through in spots. The breast had more color and the belly was a beautiful vermilion. Every now and then it would raise its crest and better show off its vermilion crown.

Having always associated this bird with the far west I was naturally puzzled at finding it in the southwestern tip of Arkansas far from its proper range. It is a resident of the arid regions of southwestern Texas, southern New Mexico, southern and western Arizona, southwestern Utah, southern Nevada, southeastern California and southern Mexico, wintering occasionally along the coast of southwestern California.

The bird stayed about the region throughout the week. Some ten days later, on October 28, while birding on the other side of the pond, I observed another one, this time an adult male with striking colors. The following day I observed both birds at once at the lower end of the pond where there were many dead trees surrounded by water and about these trees the flycatchers seemed to find an abundance of insects. A common Phoebe was also seen in company with them and provided an excellent contrast to its more colorful relatives.

A cold spell arrived and every day I expected the birds to leave but they lingered another week and on November 1, I decided one must be collected for it was apparently the first record of this bird for the state. With reluctance the immature male was taken on the afternoon of that day. The other bird lingered for two days of rather cold weather and was gone the following day.

A letter from Professor W. J. Baerg of the University of Arkansas stated that as far as the writer knew "there is no published record of the occurrence of this species in the state." It is therefore evident that the Vermilion Flycatcher collected at Magnolia, Arkansas, on November 1, 1941, is the first record for the State of Arkansas. This skin has been given to the ornithological collection of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York.—JOHN RIPLEY FORBES, *Former Director Kansas City Museum.*

Gambel's Sparrow in western Virginia.—To the casual occurrences in the eastern United States of Gambel's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*) we would add two records for western Virginia. The first was an adult male trapped and