

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

collected by Handley at Blacksburg, Virginia, November 16, 1940. The specimen, which represents an addition to the Virginia list, is now in the collections of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. It was the only individual of this race among 89 White-crowns trapped that fall. The second was a bird seen by Murray but not collected, at Cave Spring, on the Maury River near Lexington, Virginia, January 5, 1942. The bird was in high plumage, and was studied for some time at close range. The first of these records was made during a period when a severe blizzard swept the western states; the second after a very mild early winter, but after a blizzard had swept eastward just two or three days before.—CHARLES O. HANDLEY, JR., Blacksburg, Virginia, and J. J. MURRAY, Lexington, Virginia.

Food of some Utah birds.—The following report is based on an examination of the food contents of bird stomachs collected in Utah during the season of 1941. The writers were assisted in the collecting by E. R. Simmons, Dr. D. M. Hammond and T. Stanford.

A California Cuckoo, *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*, was taken at Logan on June 10, 1941; its stomach contained 2 Hemiptera including fragments of a squashbug and a pentatomid of the genus *Brachymena*; 14 hairy and 2 smooth-bodied lepidopterous larvae. This bird supplies the second known record for Cache Valley.

A Nuttall's Poor-will, *Phalaenoptilus nuttalli nuttalli*, was collected at Tony Grove camp, in Logan Canyon, on July 28. Its stomach contained 6 adult Lepidoptera; 1 mirid bug; 2 leafhoppers; 4 Diptera; and 1 click beetle.

The stomach of a Rufous Hummingbird, *Selasphorus rufus*, taken among willows at Tony Grove in Logan Canyon, on July 28, contained 4 thrips; 10 aphids including 1 *Amphorophora ribiella* and 6 *Aphis* sp.; 1 Hemipteron; 1 Dipteron; 1 tiny beetle; 2 Hymenoptera including 1 *Trichogramma*.

One Red-naped Sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*, was collected in Mill Hollow of Logan Canyon on July 2, four were taken in Richards Hollow above Blacksmith Fork Canyon on July 9, and one at Tony Grove among fir and aspens. The food in the six stomachs consisted of 3 Homoptera including 1 scale insect, a *Cinara* sp. aphid, and a cicada; 17 beetles, including 2 weevils, 1 adult longhorned wood-borer, 2 scolytid bark beetles, 1 ground beetle; 1 Dipteron; 172 ants, more than half of these being carpenter ants; 4 spiders; 21 seeds. Besides the above, from 1 to 15 per cent (by volume) of the contents consisted of wood fiber and plant fragments.

Two Natalie's Sapsuckers, *Sphyrapicus thryoideus nataliae*, collected at Providence Lake on July 2, and one taken June 13 in upper Logan Dry Canyon, contained 4 beetles, 1 click beetle and 1 scolytid; 3 Diptera, 1 being a large crane-fly; 102 Hymenoptera, all but 4 of which were ants, many being winged and carpenter ants; also plant fragments.

Three Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpeckers, *Dryobates villosus monticola*, were taken in upper Logan Dry Canyon on June 13, and upper Mill Hollow and Spring Hollow of Logan Canyon on June 20 and 25, respectively. Stomach contents consisted of 1 Hemipteron; 20 Coleoptera of which 10 were round-headed borer larvae and 4 larval flat-headed borers; 5 adult and 2 larval Lepidoptera; 22 Hymenoptera, all but one being ants; and plant fragments.

A Hammond's Flycatcher, *Empidonax hammondi*, collected in upper Mill Hollow of Logan Canyon, June 20, 1941, contained 1 leafhopper; 1 Hemiptera; 2 caddis-flies;