

10068). This bird has just finished the post-nuptial molt, and is in perfectly fresh, unworn winter plumage. It is of a peculiar yellowish tinge, quite different from specimens either of the very dark *belli* or the pale *nevadensis* in comparable plumage. The species was fairly common in the locality at the time.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Some Notes From Washington.—The following records were made by Mr. D. E. Brown of Tacoma, Washington. He turned over most of his notes to my brother and Mr. Dawson for their joint book, "The Birds of Washington," but the following, which seem to me of especial interest, were for some reason overlooked.

Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis. Hepburn Leucosticte. A Leucosticte was seen building a nest on Mt. Baker, Washington, June 10, 1905, but it was not possible to wait for it to be finished. Specimens collected at the time proved to be the Hepburn Leucosticte, altho the bird building the nest was not killed.

Myadestes townsendi. Townsend Solitaire. A nest found in a railroad cut near Renton—a suburb of Seattle—Washington. On June 3, 1908, it contained four young birds three or four days old.

Strix occidentalis caurina. Northern Spotted Owl. A nest believed to belong to this species found on May 23, 1908. It contained young birds somewhat larger than screech owls, and with no sign of any tufts on the head. Some young Horned Owls examined, of about the same age, had the ears very plainly developed. On visiting the same place on April 12, 1909, the nest—a hole in a stump—was found to contain a Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadicus*) and four slightly incubated eggs. Ranchers near by told of killing two large owls with smooth, round heads, during the winter.

Botaurus lentiginosus. American Bittern. A nest containing four eggs found in eastern Washington on June 3, 1908.—C. W. BOWLES.

Seen on a Day's Outing in Southern Arizona.—February 13, 1910, I spent with a hunting party on the San Pedro River near Fairbanks. My gun was a camera, and while looking for suitable shots I was impressed with the large number of birds seen, and particularly with the great variety. Following is a list of those observed during the day from the time we left Tombstone until our return. In some instances I append a few comments.

Mallard, Pintail and Green-winged Teal,—a small flock of each. Great Blue Heron, Killdeer, Mourning Dove, Cooper Hawk, Harris Hawk, Western Red-tailed Hawk, Swainson Hawk, Aplomado Falcon, Desert Sparrow Hawk, Gila Woodpecker, Baird Woodpecker, Red-shafted Flicker, Say Phoebe and Black Phoebe. A flock of over a hundred White-necked Ravens alternately perching in some cottonwoods and circling overhead. Western Meadowlark; a flock of from two to three thousand Brewer Blackbirds which covered several large cottonwoods and peach trees, and the ground under them. The trees were literally black with them. Goldfinch (subsp. ?), House Finch, and numerous sparrows of which I identified the following: Intermediate Sparrow, Western Lark Sparrow, Lark Bunting, Black-throated Sparrow, Song Sparrow (subsp. ?), Abert Towhee, Canyon Towhee, Arizona Pyrrhuloxia and Arizona Cardinal; Audubon Warbler, Mockingbird, Crissal Thrasher, Cactus Wren, Rock Wren, Canyon Wren and Verdin. A Ruby-crowned Kinglet came close to us while we were lurching, its song and twitter first attracting my attention. Plumbeous Gnatcatcher, Western Robin and Mountain Bluebird, several of which were seen along the road and in the fields.

The feature of the day, however, was the securing of a male Texas Kingfisher (*Ceryle americana septentrionalis*). This bird was seen flying along an irrigating ditch close to the water, the white in its tail first attracting our attention. This is my first record and I believe the first for this Territory.* Most of the species mentioned were seen on the river but a few were seen in the vicinity of Tombstone only.—F. C. WILLARD.

Alaska Longspur at Gunther's Island, Eureka, California.—While collecting on this island in the fall of 1909, I took on October 2 a female of the above species. It was the only one seen during a stay of three weeks at the island. The skin is now in the collection of Louis B. Bishop, New Haven, Connecticut, who identified it as the Alaska Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus alascensis*). In the CONDOR, Vol. II, No. 1, page 44, Frank Stephens records taking one on the same date at San Diego.—HENRY W. MARSDEN.

*Dr. Elliott Coues reported this species as seen on the Colorado River between Forts Mojave and Yuma, in September, 1865 (Ibis, 1866, p. 263). It apparently has not since been observed in the Territory.—Ed.