

and died presumably from some natural cause—hardly old age, it would seem, in view of the peculiar energy manifested at the close of its life.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *Natural History Museum, San Diego, California, April 28, 1924.*

Four Species New to North America.—The four species of birds new to the North American list here recorded were collected by R. W. Hendee and the writer on the expedition of the Colorado Museum of Natural History to northwestern Alaska, and will be dealt with in greater detail in the report of the expedition, now in course of preparation. We are indebted to Dr. H. C. Oberholser and Mr. Outram Bangs for identifying the specimens.

Dafila acuta acuta (Linnaeus), male, Wales, Alaska, May 31, 1922, A. M. Bailey.

Dafila acuta acuta (Linnaeus), female, Wainwright, Alaska, July 19, 1922, R. W. Hendee.

Nettion formosum (Georgi), male, Wainwright, Alaska, September 2, 1921, A. M. Bailey and R. W. Hendee.

Pisobia ruficollis (Pallas), female, Wales, Alaska, June 11, 1921, A. M. Bailey.

Pisobia ruficollis (Pallas), sex?, juv., Wainwright, Alaska, August 15, 1922, R. W. Hendee.

Calidris tenuirostris (Horsfield), male, Wales, Alaska, May 28, 1922, A. M. Bailey.

—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *Curator of Birds and Mammals, Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, June 4, 1924.*

Sacramento's Western Martin Colony.—A recent search of THE CONDOR failed to bring out very many facts regarding the nesting of the Western Martin (*Progne subis hesperia*) in California cities. Grinnell, in his "Distributional List," describes this bird as "interruptedly distributed as a breeding species along and west of the Sierras, south into San Diego County," suggesting that it nests in oak and pine regions and in small numbers in towns—as, for instance, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Stockton, and Auburn. Several have written of the colony in Placerville. In my experience, this bird nests in larger colonies in cities than elsewhere and because of the size of the colonies is more conspicuous. A visit to Pasadena any time during the summer discloses large numbers of these birds around the main office buildings of the city. Similarly, Santa Ana has a colony. My mental pictures of scattering nesting in the oak and pine belt bring views of Weed, Siskiyou County, and an old pine stub on Mount Wilson, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, which harbored one pair.

This note has been inspired by discovering six Western Martins nest-hunting around the cornice of the Clunie Hotel Building on K Street, Sacramento, on April 24, 1924. A glance skyward showed several other martins in flight above the city. On a visit to Sacramento during the middle of July of last year, martins were very numerous in the downtown district and their chattering was to be heard everywhere. They seemed to swarm about buildings along the alley between J and K streets near Fourth and Fifth streets. The numerous light-colored birds indicated young out of the nest.—HAROLD C. BRYANT, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, May 17, 1924.*

Song of the Gray Flycatcher.—On May 26, 1924, while crossing the Indian Reservation between Klamath Falls and Lakeview, Oregon, my attention was called to the song of an *Empidonax* in some small pines in rather open dry woodland. The notes were decidedly more emphatic and vigorous than the songs of either the Wright or Hammond flycatchers. I wrote them down *chi-weép, chi-weép*. After observing the bird for a time, I shot it. Mr. Grinnell has confirmed my determination and pronounces the bird *Empidonax griseus*. If the notes heard from this bird are typical, the species when in song can readily be distinguished from its congeners.—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Carpinteria, California, July 18, 1924.*

Notes upon Certain Summer Occurrences of the Gray Flycatcher.—In the recently published "Birds of California," Mr. Dawson's description of the nesting habits of the Gray Flycatcher (*Empidonax griseus*) attracted my attention at once, it was so