

There seems to be no previous record in the literature of the occurrence of this bird in Arizona. In "Birds of New Mexico" Mrs. Bailey, on authority of W. W. Cooke, says "It was found common September 13, 1886, at Apache, New Mexico (Anthony), and undoubtedly occurs regularly in the fall migration, though there is only the one definite record." If that be true for New Mexico it may well be true also for Arizona, although it does seem strange that this bird should have been definitely recorded but once previously for the two states together. It therefore seems important that this occurrence be recorded and that the species be watched for somewhat more closely by observers in the southwest, definitely to determine its status.—CHAS. T. VORHIES, *University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, October 2, 1931.*

Additional Records from Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska.—Several interesting specimens were collected during the past season near Wales, Alaska, by Dwight Tevuk, the representative of the Chicago Academy of Sciences at that place. A breeding record of the Red-throated Pipit was established, with an adult bird, the fourth from North America, taken to substantiate the identification; in addition, a pair of Green-throated Loons (with eggs), and a Dotterel, the third from this point, were secured.

The skins, and the eggs of the pipit, are in the Academy collection, while the eggs of the Green-throated Loon are in the collection of W. C. Hanna, of Colton, California. The data for the skins are as follows:

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| C. A. S. | 5676 | <i>Anthus cervinus</i> ♀ | Wales, Alaska, June 29, 1931 |
| C. A. S. | 5123 | <i>Eudromias morinellus</i> ♀ | Wales, Alaska, June 6, 1931 |
| C. A. S. | 5191 | <i>Gavia arctica viridigularis</i> ♀ | Wales, Alaska, June 29, 1931 |
| C. A. S. | 5192 | <i>Gavia arctica viridigularis</i> | Wales, Alaska, June 23, 1931 |

The nest and eggs of the Pipit (C. A. S. no. 460) were taken June 29, 1931, near Wales, Alaska, "up in the hills on nigger-head", the nest evidently having been concealed in moss and short grass, in a typical manner. The nest is composed throughout of fine, light brown, hairlike, long grasses, save that the rim is of coarser and, apparently, more weathered blades and stalks. The outside diameter of the nest measures 3½ inches and the inside 2¼ inches, while the depth outside is 2¼, and inside, ¾.

The four eggs are somewhat dull, resembling lighter types of Bobolink's eggs. The ground color is a light drab, indeterminately washed or blurred with grayish brown, these markings appearing irregularly in heavier, darker spots, as usually in specimens of eggs of the Vesper Sparrow. The eggs measure in millimeters: 20.8 x 15.4; 20.9 x 15.2; 20.7 x 15.2; 20.6 x 15.2.

The preparation indicates that incubation was not far advanced. There are only three previous records of the Red-throated Pipit from North America, according to the Fourth Edition of the A. O. U. Check-List (St. Michael, 1867, Aleutian Islands at an earlier date, and Lower California, January 26, 1883).

The Dotterel is the third from Wales, the other two having been taken June 15 and 19, 1929 (Condor, xxxii, 1930, p. 161).

Several sets of eggs, with the nesting Green-throated Loons, have been taken at Wales within the last few years, so the form is well established as a breeding bird of the western coast of Alaska. They nest on the same ponds with *Gavia arctica pacifica*, but in the specimens I have examined I have failed to find signs of intergradation.

I am indebted to Mr. Outram Bangs, who identified the above specimens, and to Mr. E. R. Ford for his description of the nest and eggs of the Red-throated Pipit.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *The Chicago Academy of Sciences, November 1, 1931.*

The Red-eyed Vireo in Los Angeles, California.—For several years the Gambel Sparrow (*Zonotrichia l. gambeli*) has made its appearance on our premises in Los Angeles on the morning of October 10; and on this date in 1931, as I was in quest of this yearly migrant, I found a dead bird floating on the water in a bucket under a dripping hydrant. Being in good condition, it was presented to the Los Angeles Museum, where it was identified as the Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*). It proved to be a male and is now specimen number 17517 in the Los Angeles Museum.

The only other California record for this species that I have seen was from San Diego (Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 58).—GLORIA WIDMANN, *Los Angeles, California, November 4, 1931.*