

The Black-throated Green Warbler in Arizona.—The first published record of the occurrence of the Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*) in Arizona is that by A. K. Fisher (Condor, 6, 1904, p. 81) mentioning a bird collected on May 9, 1895, by R. D. Lusk in Ramsay Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County. This record probably was the basis for the listing of this warbler as accidental in Arizona in the third and fourth editions of the A. O. U. Check-list of North American Birds. In his distributional list of Arizona birds, H. S. Swarth (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 10, 1914, p. 70) gives Fisher's record as the only one for the state. Recently L. L. Walsh (Auk, 50, 1933, p. 124) records seeing a male of this species in the Huachuca Mountains, but does not give the date, although, judging from the rest of his account, it was probably in August, 1932.

On May 30, 1933, I collected an adult male *Dendroica virens virens* on the brink of the gorge of the Colorado River a short distance east of Vulcan's Throne in Toro-weap Valley, Mohave County. The bird had come up to investigate the commotion caused among a small group of Western Gnatcatchers by my attempts to attract them within collecting range. The specimen is now no. 63250 in the collection of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.—SETH B. BENSON, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, September 23, 1933.*

An Aged Band-tailed Pigeon.—Several years ago, there was given to me a male Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) that Joseph Wales had received in 1925, and which some time previous to this had belonged to a hunter. Except for a crippled wing the bird remained in excellent health and appearance until 1932 when it became sluggish, unkempt, and in time disheveled. Due to its loss of interest in life and its untidy appearance it was chloroformed late in 1932. This male Band-tail would seem to be, to quote Mr. Wales, "at least eight years old and probably nearer ten."—ROLAND CASE ROSS, *City Schools, Los Angeles, California, September 15, 1933.*

The Ruff on St. Lawrence Island.—Among a small lot of birds recently received by the United States National Museum from Paul Silook, an Eskimo collector on St. Lawrence Island, is a specimen of the Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*), the first to be recorded from that island. The species has been found as a stray along the eastern seaboard of North America a number of times, but less frequently on the Pacific coast. It has been recorded there, however, from the Pribilofs and Bering Island. The latter locality is outside the limits of North America; the Pribilof record is a single immature female taken on St. Paul Island, September 7, 1910. The present specimen, also a female, was shot at Gambell, in the northwestern part of St. Lawrence Island in June, 1933.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, *United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., October 19, 1933.*

Tri-colored Red-wing Nesting in Eastern Shasta County, California.—Incomplete perusal of the literature covering this species seems to indicate the lack of any breeding records for California north of the Sacramento Valley and east of the main Sierra Nevada summit, except the Lake Tahoe record (Barlow, Condor, 3, 1901, p. 168). Breeding of the species in Oregon has recently been established (Neff, Condor, 35, 1933, pp. 234-235).

A survey made by Dr. Walter P. Taylor and the writer near Anderson, Shasta County, and covered in manuscript reports, located four nesting colonies on May 16 and 18, 1932; a subsequent visit by the writer on June 16, 1932, resulted in locating another colony near Redding. On May 17, 1932, Dr. Taylor and I noted a group of some twenty-five Tri-colored Red-wings (*Agelaius tricolor*) playing about a field two miles south of Glenburn. A diligent search of the neighborhood failed to disclose the nesting site.

On May 22, 1933, with Carl Olsen of the State Department of Agriculture, the writer searched the entire Fall River drainage as far as possible by boat. One mile south of Glenburn we located a band of about one hundred *Agelaius tricolor*; nests were placed in a tangle of *Rubus*, *Prunus*, and *Rosa*, overhanging the high bank of the river. It was impossible to penetrate the thicket, but the three nests reached held sets of either two or three eggs. We estimated that there were about sixty or