

**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

seventy nests, some of them of last year's construction, and it was apparent that this was the site for which we had searched in 1932; incidentally, it was within fifty yards of the end of our search of that season.

On May 23, 1933, I saw a band of fully five hundred birds fly across the property of the Shasta Fur Farm about four miles from McArthur; on the same date three males were seen perched on a wire fence along the McArthur-Glenburn road, about one-half mile from McArthur.—JOHNSON A. NEFF, *Bureau of Biological Survey, Sacramento, California, August 1, 1933.*

## NOTES AND NEWS

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Cooper Ornithological Club is planned for March 30 and 31, 1934, at San Diego. The sessions will be held under the auspices of the San Diego Society of Natural History. The committee appointed by the president of the Board of Governors to conduct the meeting is: Ways and means, W. Lee Chambers; publicity, Harry Harris; program, Loye Miller; meeting arrangements, Clinton G. Abbott, Frank F. Gander, Laurence M. Huey, A. M. Ingersoll, and J. W. Sefton, Jr. The dates have been set to coincide with the Easter holidays, thus stimulating many people to make the trip to San Diego at a time when that part of the State is rich in ornithological interest. The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors will be held in connection with this meeting of the Club.—A. H. M.

The essential importance of an adequate annual index to any magazine is realized by every student. To the end of providing such for the *Condor*, we are dependent upon skilled service gratuitously rendered. The editors hereby acknowledge assistance of this kind from our fellow Club member, Miss Selma Werner, furnished for several years passed. Specifically, she prepared the Index to Volume XXXV, in our November issue.

Large attendance alone was sufficient to make the 1933 meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union a notable one. But there were other impressive features. Among the ones which those who attended will long remember were the many papers—so many that the resulting double sessions prevented any one person from hearing more than half the whole program; the marked interest shown in the more serious phases of avian biology; the exhibit of bird art; opportunities to visit the zoos and museums and to make field excursions in and about New York City;

the annual dinner where it was announced that Doctor Frank M. Chapman had been awarded the Brewster Medal for the most outstanding ornithological publication (his revised Handbook) in the preceding six years; and distribution of the volume "Fifty Years' Progress of American Ornithology 1883-1933". Visitors were unanimous in expressing their appreciation of the preparations made and so carefully carried out for their welcome and entertainment by the New York members of the Union.—J.M.L.

Pacific Coast Avifauna number 21, issued December 1, 1933, by the Cooper Ornithological Club, is a 204-page book entitled "A Revised List of the Birds of Southwestern California". In this substantial contribution the author, Mr. George Willett of the Los Angeles Museum, brings down to date, upon the basis of greatly increased knowledge, the field of his "Birds of the Pacific Slope of Southern California", published more than twenty years ago as Pacific Coast Avifauna number 7. The same territory is covered; and a huge amount of data, unpublished as well as on printed record, has been critically assorted and, in condensed form, incorporated into the new summary. A total of 446 kinds of birds is entered in regular status, and for each is given, insofar as known, its historical, distributional, seasonal, and breeding status. Nomenclaturally, the author has been notably conservative, which is proper in a working bird-list such as is likely to remain a standard guide for students in its territory for many years to come. The numerous taxonomic comments will stimulate reëxamination of subspecific status, to the end that revisions and improvements in classification will surely come. This number in the Avifauna series is practically altogether an accomplishment of the Southern Division of the Club. In a way, it constitutes a historical rec-