

Breeding Records of the Catbird in Arizona.—There appear to be no published records for the Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) from Arizona, either as a migrant or a summer resident. We were surprised, therefore, to discover the Catbird well established as a breeding bird, during the summer of 1934, in the vicinity of Springerville, Apache County, east-central Arizona. This region is in high Upper Sonoran Zone, pinyon-juniper association. Several specimens of adult and young Catbirds were collected.

On July 4, 1934, Stevenson discovered a pair of Catbirds in a dense willow thicket along Water Canyon Creek, a tributary of the Little Colorado River, three and a half miles south of Springerville. This locality lies within the Apache National Forest, just south of its north boundary. The area is located on the George Eagar Ranch at an elevation of 7000 feet. An adult female Catbird, with enlarged gonads, was collected. On July 7 we visited the same locality and found an adult bird, assumably the male of this pair, feeding three young just out of the nest. Jenks collected two of the young and later discovered a typical Catbird nest in a gooseberry bush, eight feet above the ground.

On July 14 and 20, we explored a mile of bottomland along the Little Colorado River, four miles west of Springerville, at an elevation of 7100 feet. Catbirds were numerous and were calling from willow and wild rose thickets. We estimated their population as at least twenty individuals along this mile of river bottom. Here, four adults and one full-grown immature bird were collected. All of these specimens now form a part of the Jenks collection at the Arizona State Museum, Tucson.

On August 26, 1934, a single Catbird was found in a willow clump a mile north of Springerville. No birds of this species were discovered later than this date although many favorable habitats were investigated.

In connection with the discovery of this Catbird colony in east-central Arizona it may be of interest to review the status of this species in the southwestern United States. Bailey (Birds of New Mexico, 1928, p. 554) states that "the species is confined in the breeding season to the northern part of the state [New Mexico]," and lists several breeding records. A sight record from Shiprock, extreme northwestern New Mexico, made by Gilman, is included. There are several records for Utah and the bird has been found breeding in the northern part of that state near Woodruff by Dr. Alden Miller (MS). Concerning the occurrence of the Catbird in Nevada, Dr. Jean Linsdale in a letter writes that there is no published record for the state and "apparently its status there is, as in California, as an accidental transient." The only record for California is a specimen taken on the Farallon Islands, September 4, 1884, recorded by C. H. Townsend (Auk, 2, 1885, p. 215).

The authors are indebted to Messrs. J. Grinnell and Jean Linsdale for some of the above information concerning the range of the Catbird.—RANDOLPH JENKS and JAMES STEVENSON, *Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, October 25, 1934.*

Farallon Rail Nesting Inland.—The Farallon Black Rail (*Creciscus jamaicensis coturniculus*) has been recorded as nesting only in the salt marshes near San Diego. The taking of birds in the interior of both San Bernardino (Wall, Condor, 21, 1919, p. 238) and Riverside counties (Orn. and Ool., 18, 1893, p. 104) during the summer has indicated that possibly they breed in this vicinity. I was thus not greatly surprised when Mr. Charles H. Bradford of Pomona informed me that he had collected a male bird and set of four eggs near Chino, San Bernardino County, California, on May 4, 1931.

An inspection was made of the eggs by me and they appeared to be much like eggs of this species in my collection, which had been collected in the region of San Diego. Mr. Bradford took me to the site where the set was collected and it seemed to me to be an ideal location, although we saw no more birds. The bird he collected had been presented to Mr. Alfred Cookman, and some months later I was able to inspect the skin and prove that the identification was correct.

It seems that Mr. Bradford was hunting for nests of the Sora (*Porzana carolina*) and Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) when he saw what he took to be a mouse sneaking through the grass. He struck it with a stick which he had in his hand and was surprised to see that it was a small rail. This, of course, prompted careful search and he was rewarded by finding the nest with four eggs. The eggs showed

that they had been incubated for some time and had become addled. The nest was on the damp ground and well concealed in a small clump of sedge growing about in the middle of a small fresh-water marsh. The set is now no. 4948 in my collection.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, November 28, 1934.*

Four New Records from Zion National Park, Utah.—During the past year of bird study in Zion Park, the writer has noted nineteen forms not previously reported, of which four are somewhat unusual.

Columba fasciata. Band-tailed Pigeon. Three individuals seen at water-holes in the yellow-pine scrub-oak forest on Horse Pasture Plateau: two on May 6, 1934, at the ranger station spring, and one on July 1, 1934, at the Potato Hollow spring, two and one-half miles north of the ranger station. The last bird was pointed out to a sheepherder who stated that he had seen pigeons at the same place for several years. I later described the birds to Mr. Walter Beatty, cowboy guide, who then stated that he had seen a few on the plateau each summer since 1929. No nests have been seen or reported as yet. Previous records from Utah are meager. Clarence Cottam (unpublished MS, 1927) places it in a hypothetical list with the following comments: "Exceedingly rare and possibly extinct. Johnson (1879) reports it as breeding in the Salt Lake Valley. A.O.U. Check-list of 1910, and Henshaw (1915) refer to its occurrence in Utah." Dr. A. M. Woodbury writes me concerning the single specimen in the University of Utah collection: "... taken at Hanna, Duchesne County, Utah, July, 1930. It was knocked down from a flock by a hawk and picked up by a passing motorist who witnessed the performance."

Cryptoglaux acadica. Saw-whet Owl. One specimen was taken on October 15, 1933, near the south boundary of the park (3900 feet) by Mr. E. H. Cantrell, a local taxidermist. Another individual was seen at the same time. I examined the fresh specimen and requested that it be made up as a study skin, but it was unfortunately destroyed by rats before coming into my possession. I have found no published records of this species in Utah.

Leucosticte sp.? Rosy Finch. On the morning of November 4, 1934, Mr. L. F. Keller and I noted a flock of one hundred or more birds near the west portal of the Zion-Mount Carmel Tunnel, which, by their characteristic maneuvers and call notes, were immediately recognized as *Leucostictes*. We unfortunately had no means of collecting specimens, but were able to observe several at one hundred feet with 6-power glasses. One of these appeared to be *L. tephrocotis littoralis*, judging by the large amount of light gray below the black frontal patch. The birds were noted at 4900 feet elevation.

Junco hyemalis. State-colored Junco. One was seen in a large flock of Shufeldt Juncos at the west boundary of the park on November 2, 1934. It was easily recognized with the unaided eye, and was then studied carefully with the binoculars. It is apparently rare as a winter visitant to this region, judging by its absence from the many flocks of *shufeldti* which were examined last winter.—C. C. PRESNALL, *Zion National Park, Utah, November 27, 1934.*

Dotterel in Western Washington.—On September 3, 1934, a female Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*) was collected at Westport, Grays Harbor County, Washington. This bird was with a small flock of Killdeer, feeding in a grassy meadow about half a mile from the ocean beach; the grass was closely cropped by cattle. At first the bird seemed quite shy, flying whenever the Killdeer were flushed. I was finally able to separate the Dotterel from the other birds without flushing any of them. The Killdeer were worked off about two hundred yards, leaving the Dotterel where it had lit. I then returned and it was gratifying to be able to approach within easy shooting distance.

This specimen has been kindly identified for me by M. E. Davidson, Assistant Curator, Department of Ornithology and Mammalogy, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California.—D. E. BROWN, *Bothell, Washington, October 15, 1934.*

Barrow Golden-eye Nesting in Marmot's Burrow.—In June, 1922, Mr. George N. Gartrell of Summerland, British Columbia, found a nest of the Barrow Golden-eye (*Glaucionetta islandica*) in an unused burrow of the yellow-bellied marmot. The precise locality was Brant's Lake, in the Okanagan Valley. This is a small artificial lake for the storage of irrigation water and is surrounded by low, grassy hills. The