

notes and culled the following records which seem to have special interest from the standpoint of bird distribution.

*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*. Osprey. Found two occupied nests, on the top of dead pine trees, May 17, 1934, on Black River, Apache County, at 7000 feet.

*Squatarola squatarola*. Black-bellied Plover. One observed May 18, 1934, on Big Lake, Apache County, in the Candian Zone. There are only two or three records for the entire state.

*Recurvirostra americana*. Avocet. Two observed, May 21, 1934, in the waters of the San Francisco River below Clifton, 3500 feet. It is of interest in this mining region to see shore-birds.

*Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*. Vermilion Flycatcher. March 15 I noted my first Vermilion of the spring. The species is summer resident in what is practically Upper Sonoran Zone.

*Baeolophus wollweberi annexus*. Bridled Titmouse. Seen and heard in February in the oaks of West Prong, a tributary of Eagle Creek, 5200 feet. Apparently not previously reported from this area.

*Setophaga picta picta*. Painted Redstart. Saw several, April 15, 1934, at different points in Bear Canyon, 7500 feet, under Rose Peak, Greenlee County. This seems to be a new locality for the redstart in Arizona.

*Icterus cucullatus nelsoni*. Arizona Hooded Oriole. May 5, 1934, I recorded males at Eagle Creek, 4900 feet, Upper Sonoran Zone. The zone is of interest.—CHARLES W. QUAINANCE, *Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Colorado, August 12, 1934.*

**A Barn Swallow's Nest on a Moving Train.**—Of the north-bound tourists that through the Canadian Pacific Steamships to Alaska each summer, a large number continue inland from Skagway to the little town of Atlin in the extreme northwest of British Columbia. To reach there they travel by rail over the White Pass from Skagway to Carcross (Caribou Crossing of former days). At Carcross they embark upon the lake steamer *Tutshi*, and after eight or nine hours of travel up Lake Tagish, they are brought to the portage, across which lies Lake Atlin. Another boat, the *Tahrane*, then takes them over that lake to their destination. Across the two-mile portage a narrow-gauge railroad carries passengers, baggage and freight almost daily during the crowded summer months.

About the buildings at the Tagish Lake end of the line innumerable Barn and Cliff swallows nest. Under the eaves around one of the larger sheds there is an



Fig. 21. Train at the Atlin-Tagish portage receiving passengers. The Barn Swallow's nest was in the baggage car at the extreme left.

uninterrupted frieze of the Cliff Swallows' mud nests. But the really interesting feature of this colony lies in the action of a pair, or more properly a succession of pairs, of the Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*), in nesting on a moving train. For many years past one pair of swallows have built their nests and raised their broods on some part of the train that crosses the portage. They were first commented upon by E. M. Anderson, who, in the annual report of the Provincial Museum of Natural History (Victoria) for 1914 (1915, p. 15), describes the nest as he saw it in one of the coaches. I have seen it on each of the several years that I have visited the region, and in all probability the nesting is an annual occurrence. The train crew take a personal interest in their guests, and for some years the swallows occupied an open cigar box that was fastened for their use under the roof of the open-sided passenger-coach. In 1934 the nest was supported near the center and immediately under the roof of the baggage van, the sides of which are protected only by canvas curtains. I had occasion to cross the portage on the evening of June 21. When we embarked at the eastern end the swallows were not at home, but as soon as we arrived at the Tagish terminus both birds swooped into the car. There they settled down for the night, despite the fact that baggage was being piled beneath them to within a few inches of the roof.

I am indebted to a friend, Mr. "Bun" Hillman, of Skagway, for the accompanying photograph of the swallows' home.—H. S. SWARTH, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, January 10, 1935.*

**Barrow Golden-eye Breeding in Yosemite National Park.**—On July 24, 1934, at Table Lake, 7000 feet in elevation, near Piute Creek and about four miles below Benson Lake, members of the Yosemite Field School watched two adult female and one adult male Barrow Golden-eye (*Glaucionetta islandica*) swimming and feeding amid a mass of Indian pond lilies in an ideal nesting ground for this species. When I first discovered them, these ducks were accompanied by two partly grown young that promptly hid among the lily pads. Since these ducklings were not nearly old enough to fly, they must have been hatched at Table Lake.—JOSEPH S. DIXON, *Wild-life Division, National Park Service, Berkeley, California, October 26, 1934.*

**Coots Attacked by Herring Gull.**—A band of Coots (*Fulica americana*) usually winters on Okanagan Lake near Okanagan Landing, living chiefly on *Chara* and horned pondweed. On March 14, 1933, noticing a commotion among the flock, which on this day was feeding close to my house, I moved closer and inspected it through binoculars. It was then seen that a Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*), a bird probably in its second year, was striking at the coots in much the same manner as a Bald Eagle does under the same circumstances, and the reaction of the coots was identical. That is, they gathered in a dense mass and with necks outstretched surged over the water.

While I was watching, the gull made five separate attempts to seize a coot. In doing so, it circled several times over the packed flock, then plunged down at an angle with wings set and feet extended. After each attempt the gull alighted on the water where it remained only for a moment. After the fifth downward swoop and subsequent drop to the water it made two wide circles over the coots and then flew northward across the lake.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, B. C., August 8, 1934.*

**Vernacular Names Again.**—If it is necessary or desirable to have popular names for all subspecies, which I doubt, the proposal of Dr. Grinnell for their logical construction is interesting and would remove at least some of the objections to their use. However, they seem too firmly fixed in usage to be immediately abolished. Anyway, proper formation of subspecific names is not as important and pressing as is the construction of a system of specific ones for those who, for various reasons, are unable to make finer determination. Mr. Anderson's remarks in the November Condor (36, 1934, p. 245) present the case clearly.

The real difficulty in forming such a system does not arise from the uncertainty of our specific concepts, as has been implied. We are of necessity making specific distinctions in every scientific name we use. The decision we are forced to make in the scientific language should be good enough for use in the vernacular. We