

An Albino Arkansas Kingbird.—Several facts merit comment regarding an albino Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) observed by A. C. Martin and the writer while engaged in waterfowl-survey work five miles east of Martin, Bennett County, South Dakota. The bird was seen at sunset, about 6:10 p. m., September 4, 1934.

The entire plumage, except wings and tail, was pure, clean white; about five of the inner greater wing coverts were broadly tipped with olive brown, the rest of the wing was "pinkish-cream"; tail buffy; both mandibles, tarsi and feet, flesh color; iris light brown.

Apparently the bird was molting. It had only five tail feathers, lacked at least two secondaries, and flew with great difficulty. Yet the plumage of the body itself was noticeably clean and apparently complete.

Its behavior was interesting. In the Condor (36, 1934, pp. 24-27), I have called attention to the seeming nervousness and excessive activity of an abnormal Little Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii brewsteri*). The most noticeable trait of this kingbird's actions was similarly what might be termed "nervousness." It was somewhat more afraid of us than the normal kingbirds. It searched from fence posts for insects more energetically than others of its species. It was seen to fly after two, with seeming failure. Yet its eyesight was apparently keen enough to discern an insect at least one hundred feet away.

Probably the bird was migrating, inasmuch as inquiry at the farm house where it was first seen disclosed that it had never been noticed except at the same time we discovered it. Light frost had already been reported in the region.

Its lack of color, perhaps, indicated physical weakness. The irregular or defective molt may also have indicated it. The bird's intentness at hunting may have been acquired from the difficulty such a dazzling white creature had in trying to approach insects.

We tried to discover whether new feathers were coming in, of colors normal to the species, but could see none.—WALTER W. BENNETT, *Arnolds Park, Iowa, December 9, 1934.*

Notes from the Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona.—Most of the summer of 1934, from May 20 to August 16, was spent by the author in Carter Canyon, Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona. Observations on the birds of the region were made at not infrequent intervals, and a few specimens were collected; these are now in the Museum of Northern Arizona. Birds whose total absence is worthy of mention are the Clark Nutcracker, Townsend Solitaire, and Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

Accipiter velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk. At least one pair was present in Carter Canyon, May 20 to August 9. Two birds were seen also at Mount Bigelow, July 5.

Sayornis nigricans. Black Phoebe. One was seen in lower Carter Canyon, high Transition Zone, on July 2.

Sitta canadensis. Red-breasted Nuthatch. Seen not uncommonly from May 20 to August 15 in Carter Canyon; an adult male taken for record on June 7 (M. N. A., no. 727/Z8.400). An adult was seen feeding a young bird on June 17. Noted in Upper Sabino Canyon and Bear Wallow as well, always in the Canadian Zone. William T. Hudspeth also saw two in Bear Wallow on July 31. This is apparently the first breeding record of this species in southern Arizona.

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor. Dipper. A specimen was taken in Sabino Canyon ¼ mile below Marshall Gulch on July 25 (M. N. A., no. 727/Z8.403).

Regulus satrapa olivaceus. Western Golden-crowned Kinglet. An uncommon summer resident in the Canadian Zone of both Carter Canyon and Bear Wallow, May 20 to July 31. A family was seen being fed in Carter Canyon on June 17, and a juvenal collected for record (M. N. A., no. 727/Z8.401). An adult (M. N. A., no. 727/Z8.407) was taken above Bear Wallow on July 31. This confirms Rhoads' record of a single male seen near Mount Lemmon, July [?], 1891 (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1892, p. 125).

Vireo gilvus swainsonii. Western Warbling Vireo. Fairly common summer resident, at least in Carter Canyon.

Vermivora celata. Orange-crowned Warbler. A male in breeding condition was taken in a maple clearing in Carter Canyon on June 6 (M. N. A., no. 727/

Z8.399). On June 8 a pair was seen feeding at least two young near the mouth of Carter Canyon, and here the species was seen regularly all summer. They inhabited the willows and alders, and until mid-August none was seen in evergreens, which are the dominant trees. T. T. McCabe has identified the specimen taken as of the race *orestera*.

Visher (Auk, 27, 1910, p. 286) recorded the "Lutescent" Warbler as breeding in the Santa Catalinas, on the authority of Lusk; but as Visher also claimed to have found it breeding on the desert, the record was ignored.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, December 14, 1934.*

NOTES AND NEWS

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Cooper Ornithological Club is to be held in Berkeley, Friday and Saturday, May 24 and 25. The Board of Governors and Directors will meet on Friday evening, May 24, at the Faculty Club. A business meeting for members will be held on Saturday at 9 a. m. in the Life Sciences Building, University of California. At this time, matters pertaining to the corporate organization of the Club will be considered, including election of Directors for the ensuing year. Sunday, May 26, is to be free for field trips which the committee on arrangements expects to organize. The scientific program on Friday and Saturday will offer topics of varied interest. Already there are in prospect some excellent contributions. We urge that members favorably disposed begin planning contributions to the program so that they may respond to the call for papers which will be sent out early in April. A large local attendance is anticipated, but we also expect representations from San Diego, Los Angeles, Arizona, Utah and Oregon. Members in the East will find the meeting dates late enough so that attendance can be combined with summer trips at reduced railroad fares.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Chairman, Local Committee, University of California, Berkeley.*

The Nebraska Bird Review with the issue of last October completed its second volume. Under the accurate editorship of Myron H. Swenk it has established its place among the foremost repositories of current North American ornithology. Number 1 of Volume III, February, 1935, of 48 pages, is literally packed with valuable data concerning the birds of Nebraska, contributed by many observers and organized by the editor into accessible form. We are particularly struck by the record of a "flock of between fifty and sixty"

Whooping Cranes which appeared in the fall of 1934 near the Platte River, migrating south. This is cheerful news concerning a species the future of which has been feared for (but see also Swenk, *Nebraska Bird Rev.*, 1, 1933, pp. 111 ff).—J. G.

Volume II of James Lee Peters' "Check-list of Birds of the World" (Harvard University Press, Cambridge) has been out some months (our copy received June 21, 1934), so that there has been time to put it to practical use. It measures up in all respects to the standards of usefulness set in Volume I (see extended notice in *Condor*, 24, 1932, pp. 93 ff). That volume ended with the Falconiformes. The present one includes the Galliformes, Gruiformes and Charadriiformes; it begins with the Mound-builders and ends with the Tufted Puffin. The marked conservatism Peters shows in the delimitation of genera is again to be commended. For example, in the terns, the Least Tern, Sooty Tern and Forster Tern are all listed under the one genus *Sterna*; and among the auklets, the Crested, Least and Whiskered are all put under the one genus *Aethia*. If a bird student enjoys "reading a check-list," here is one that will afford great satisfaction.—J. G.

The attentive student of natural history, who is also concerned for the permanence of the physical and biotic resources of our land, will find much of both philosophic and economic value in a recent article by Walter P. Taylor entitled "Significance of Extreme or Intermittent Conditions in Distribution of Species and Management of Natural Resources . . ." (*Ecology*, 15, 1934, pp. 374 ff). Briefly, Taylor states that "the growth and functioning of an organism is dependent upon the amount of the essential environmental factor presented to it in minimal quantity during the