

The treatments were continued from the first of January to nearly the end of March, and the first feather was dropped April 10. This was 4 days later than the first feather from another Duck Hawk of the same age and from the same region, that had received no treatments of any kind; it was some weeks after the beginning of the molt in wild adults in the Santa Barbara region, where my hawk was raised.

The order in which the primaries fell was as follows: 7, 6, 8, 9, 5, 4, 10, 3, 2, 1 (outermost). The order of the secondaries could not be observed because of the nervousness of the bird. It is generally stated in books on falconry that if a flight feather is pulled out of a hawk, except during the molt, it will not be replaced until the regular molt, and not then if the follicle has been allowed to heal over. Accordingly, directions are usually given for filling the follicle with heavy grease, or for tying back the fallen (or another) feather. A Persian treatise states that a pulled tail feather will be replaced by one of about half the normal width, which will in turn be replaced by a normal feather at the normal molt, or if again pulled, will behave like a pulled primary. The same author states that a ragged tail may be pulled in its entirety during the molt so that the new feathers will support each other as they grow down.

In view of these statements, surprising in comparison with what is known of feather replacement in other orders of birds, it is interesting to note that a female Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) of mine had a middle rectrix accidentally pulled in midsummer and replaced it with one of much less than normal width. The bird escaped before the following molt, so that it is not known what occurred then.

The tail of the above mentioned female Duck Hawk was pulled a few days before the beginning of her molt, and the new tail grew in normally. The tail and seventh primaries of an immature female Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*) were pulled about two months before the molting time of that species. The bird died after about five weeks, and an autopsy was made. No trace of beginning feather growth was found in any of the follicles, even upon microscopic examination. These observations should be tested more fully, but I have not cared to risk a thing so difficult to secure as a good hawk.—RICHARD M. BOND, *Oakland, California, December 3, 1935.*

Dipper Eating Salmon Fry.—At McClinton Creek, on Graham Island, B. C., a male Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*) was seen daily for several weeks in April, 1935, during which time it appeared to feed chiefly on the fry of pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*). In reference to this the following observations were recorded in my notebook under date of April 19, 1935.

"A male Dipper is perched on a moss-covered log in midstream a few yards below the screen fence, bouncing up and down as if his feet were coiled springs. He slips into the water and swims buoyantly across the current; he dives and a moment later emerges with a silvery fry held crossways in the bill. He scrambles on the log again and shifts the wriggling fish until it is in a position to be swallowed when it instantly disappears. He resumes the bobbing and his white eye-membrane flashes. He slips off the rock again, once more dives, to reappear quickly with a fish in his bill and to climb back on the log where the act of adjusting and swallowing the fish is repeated. This operation is watched a third time. Half an hour later he is again on the log, still now except for the pulsating throat and upthrow of the head as he sings. He is replete."—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, B. C., January 13, 1936.*

Seven Birds New to Arizona.—To my knowledge the following birds have not up to this writing been established as having occurred in Arizona. Their admittance to the state list is based upon specimens all of which, with one exception, are in the collection of the Museum of Northern Arizona. Final identification, with one exception, was made by Mr. T. T. McCabe, Berkeley; Dr. H. C. Oberholser, U. S. Biological Survey; or Dr. A. Wetmore, U. S. National Museum.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*). An adult ♀, Z8.462, was taken on May 7, 1934, at Mormon Lake, south of Flagstaff, by Allan R. Phillips. Identification checked by McCabe. A single individual was seen by me about the middle of August, 1933, on a tank in the Upper Sonoran Zone about 30 miles east of Flagstaff; also noted on Mormon Lake in autumn by Phillips and H. N. Russell, Jr. This species was placed in the hypothetical list by Swarth (*Pac. Coast Avif. No. 10, p. 83*).

Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*). One was shot by Mr. Dean Eldredge at Turkey Tanks, 18 miles east of Flagstaff, in late October or early November, 1927. Now a spread mount, this bird is on exhibition at the Dean Eldredge Museum, 5 miles east of Flagstaff, where it was examined by Dr. A. Wetmore. A more critical examination was made at the National Museum where the specimen was sent for comparison. Eldredge reports that when first seen the jaeger was

eating beans in a field. Threading the pods through the bill, the jaeger shelled the beans, then ate them from the ground.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*). On July 8, 1934, I saw this bird flying about box elders at Kayenta, 5880 feet, Navajo County (Upper Sonoran Zone). The bird was in molt, one side of the tail being much longer than the other. Mr. H. N. Russell, Jr., obliged me by shooting the bird, which I then prepared. It proved to be an adult ♂ (Z8.355) with testes 4 by 2 mm. Mr. Milton Wetherill said an individual of this species had been seen about the place for several days.

On July 12, 1935, I saw this species at Sahuaro Lake, on Salt River, Maricopa County. Although seen from a distance of only about 30 feet, I was unable to collect it. The nearest point of record seems to be near Carlsbad, in extreme southeastern New Mexico (Bailey, Birds of New Mexico, 1928, p. 422).

Oregon Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris lamprochroma*). Three specimens of horned larks taken by me from one flock in grassland, Upper Sonoran Zone at about 6000 feet, near Citadel Pueblo, Wupatki National Monument, have been identified as of this race by Dr. Oberholser. These birds (nos. 3486-3488) were taken on January 9, 1931.

Olive-backed Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*). An adult, Z8.136, was taken by Lewis D. Yaeger on May 22, 1933, in his yard at Phoenix, Maricopa County. This bird has been identified by McCabe who states positively that it is the eastern form, *swainsoni*. Anderson (Condor, 36, 1934, p. 83) assigned this race to the hypothetical list because the only known Arizona specimen was identified by Oberholser as "decidedly intermediate."

Alaska Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa*). There are in the Museum collection 32 specimens of *Dendroica aestiva* that have been identified by McCabe as *rubiginosa*. The series includes immature and adult birds of both sexes, taken in the Tsegi Canyon and Oraibi Wash, Navajo County, and from the Upper Sonoran Zone of the San Francisco Mountains and the Little Colorado River Valley, Coconino County. This race is an abundant migrant on the Wupatki National Monument. All are fall specimens.

Modoc Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia fisherella*). An adult male (no. 3563) was taken by Yaeger, on January 17, 1933, in bottomland of Salt River at Tempe, Maricopa County. Identification made by Wetmore.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, January 10, 1936.*

Noteworthy Records from San Diego County, California.—White Ibis (*Guara alba*). On the afternoon of November 15, 1935, I was invited to view the spectacular flight of American Egrets into their roost on the grounds of J. W. Sefton, Jr. I happened to arrive half an hour ahead of my host, and while I was stalking to get as close to the roosting trees as possible, I recognized among the egrets an unmistakable White Ibis. Upon Sefton's arrival, we secured a gun from the house but were unable to find the bird again. The Sunday following, November 17, the ibis again came in with the egrets and Sefton took an unsuccessful shot at it, as it flushed from the roost. However, the bird returned and, on the evening of November 20, Sefton secured it. Dissection and plumage revealed the specimen to be an immature female. It is now in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History (no. 17099), and is the first representative of this species taken in California.

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus flammeus*). While making a local Christmas bird census in company with other members of the San Diego Society of Natural History, I have not failed for the past five years to observe one or two Vermilion Flycatchers. In every case the birds were close to a pond formed by the excavation of gravel in the bed of the Sweetwater River about three miles west of Bonita. In addition to the Christmas-time date, I found, at the same place, two of the flycatchers on October 9, 1935, and one on January 8, 1936. The regularity of this species' occurrence west of the coast range mountains in California seems worthy of record.

Scott Oriole (*Icterus parisorum*). On January 8, 1936, on an afternoon afield in the San Diego region with Theed Pearse, a visitor from Courtenay, British Columbia, I was surprised to see an adult male Scott Oriole hop up from a prickly-pear cactus, where it had been feeding on cactus fruit. The spot was close to where we had just observed the Vermilion Flycatcher. The bird gave us an excellent view within fifty feet as it posed for a few moments on the uppermost bit of cactus before flying. As far as can be ascertained, this is the first winter record for the species in California.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, March 11, 1936.*

Occurrence of Young Dusky Grouse in an Alfalfa Field.—While mowing alfalfa hay, June 21, 1935, I observed a small grouse chick standing perfectly still beneath an alfalfa plant.