

That should have been enough, but on the way home we stopped at Mesa to tell our friend Earl Sanders of our find and he said he had one for us. We climbed up about 18 feet in an old olive tree where he showed two young Western Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura marginella*) about ready to leave the nest. From Mr. Sanders' notes we supply the following data: "Nest with two eggs found January 5, hatched the 9th or 10th." On January 23 they were well feathered, with the face marks plain. The nest was a last year's Mockingbird's nest.—HARRY L. CROCKETT and RUTH CROCKETT, 90 Columbus Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, March 2, 1936.

A Harris Sparrow Observed near Chico, California.—On March 16, 1936, my wife and I were surprised to see a large black-faced, black-throated sparrow feeding with a flock of Gambel and Golden-crowned sparrows near our window. We soon identified the bird as the Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*). The bird remained about our place for two days, giving us many opportunities to observe it at a distance of about 15 feet. Generally it was associated with the Golden-crowned Sparrows and occasionally would pursue one of these about the shrubbery and grapevines. During its brief stay at our ranch the bird sang several times from the higher branches of an apple tree. The song seemed to me to resemble that of the Gambel Sparrow though there was something distinctive about the last two notes. We tried to catch and photograph the sparrow but without success.—LLOYD G. INGLES, *Chico State College, Chico, California, March 23, 1936.*

Notes on Alaskan Birds.—1. Additions to the Avifauna of Kodiak Island. To my recent list (Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci., vol. 5, no. 3, 1935, pp. 13-54) may be added two more birds.

Phaeopus hudsonicus (Latham). Hudsonian Curlew. One record, an adult, unsexed, collected at Graveyard Point, Afognak Island, May 14, 1916, by the late E. M. Ball, and now in the United States National Museum.

Certhia familiaris montana Ridgway. Rocky Mountain Creeper. While my paper was in press, the late Harry S. Swarth wrote me that the California Academy of Sciences had a Kodiak-taken specimen of this creeper, collected by Hanna. This is the first record for the island. I am indebted to Mrs. Davidson for the complete data on this bird: Woody Island, Kodiak Island, September 21, 1920.

2. The Mongolian Plover on St. Lawrence Island and its status as a breeding species in North America. The United States National Museum has recently received a few birds from Paul Silook, an Eskimo collector on St. Lawrence Island. Among them is an adult (unsexed) Mongolian Plover, *Charadrius mongolus mongolus* Pallas, taken at Gambell, in the western part of the Island, in May, 1935. It constitutes the first record for this island and the date leads one to wonder if it might not have been going to breed there, but of that there is no evidence. Hitherto the species has never been recorded as nesting anywhere in North America, although the presence of three young birds on Nunivak Island in mid-August (Swarth, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 22, 1934, p. 27) was suggestive. However, now it may be definitely stated that it does nest in Alaska. The data are as follows:

In an earlier note (Condor, vol. 36, 1934, p. 89) I recorded an adult male Mongolian Plover collected at Goodnews Bay, Alaska, by Mr. D. Bernard Bull, on June 10, 1933. In a letter written to me on December 4, 1934, Mr. Bull said concerning this specimen, "... the Mongolian Plover was a nester; I took three eggs, nearly fresh and have them in my collection now; is this not the first American record of actual breeding?" I replied (December 13, 1934) that it was and that he should publish it. Nearly half a year later (May 11, 1935) I again wrote him urging him to publish his data, but either my letters never reached him or he was unable to attend to the matter. Inasmuch as a year has elapsed since his letter, I am publishing these data lest the record be lost.

3. The range of Peale Falcon. According to all authorities, the breeding range of *Falco peregrinus pealei* includes the Aleutian Islands (Kyska, Unalaska, the "nearer islands," that is, the eastern ones of the Aleutian chain) and the islands off the coast of southern Alaska (Sergief Island, Forrester Island) south to the Queen Charlotte Islands (Graham Island, Langara Island), and also the Commander Islands on the Asiatic side of Bering Sea. A recent study of this falcon reveals, however, that the birds breeding in the Commander Islands are different from Alaskan (that is, typical) *pealei*. The Commander Island birds have the pectoral spots, especially in the female, very much broader than in *pealei* and the abdominal bars somewhat broader as well. It seems that the name *rudolphi* Kleinschmidt (Falco, vol. 9, 1909, p. 19) based on a winter bird from Hakodadi, Japan, may be available for the Commander Island duck hawks, but this is not certain, for at least three races of the species are apt to occur in Japan in winter. Hartert and others have considered *rudolphi* a synonym of *pealei*, probably on the basis of comparison with Commander Island birds, which would indicate that the name be applicable to the birds of that area. The breeding range of the Peale Falcon, at any rate, is restricted to the Alaskan islands south to the Queen Charlotte group.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1935.