

land and New Jersey (*Moris loxostyla*) and also from California (*Moris vagabundus*). Though the coracoid of *M. vagabundus* is not known, if its proportions can be calculated to be similar to others of the genus, its small humerus indicates a bird smaller even than *M. loxostyla*. The latter, judging from the figured photograph (*M. [atlantica] loxostyla*, Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 19, 1915, pl. xv, fig. 123) is about the size of *Sula l. brewsteri*, and thus some nine per cent smaller than *M. reyana*.

Among the sulids from the Lompoc Miocene, *Sula lompocana* was originally described as similar to *Moris* (then *Sula*) *bassana* (Miller, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 349, 1925, p. 114). In connection with the present study, I have examined a specimen of this species (not the type) in the collections of the University of California at Los Angeles (figured by Miller, *op. cit.*, pl. 9) as well as a cast of the type itself. These specimens show the coracoid of this species to have the long, narrow sternal facet, the broad area toward the inner side of the lower anterior face, and the relatively long dorsal end characteristic of the gannets. The species would, therefore, be more properly assigned to *Moris*, now that this genus is distinguished from *Sula*. In size, the coracoid of *lompocana* agrees with *M. bassana* and is larger than the Pleistocene *M. reyana*, just described.

#### SUMMARY

In the foregoing paragraphs the following facts have been presented:

- (1) A new Pleistocene fossil bird locality has been recorded from the Del Rey Hills, California.
- (2) Eight of the ten species of birds represented are similar to forms living along the coast today.
- (3) This deposit is the fourth locality to yield specimens of the extinct diving "goose," *Chendytes lawi*.
- (4) A new species of gannet, *Moris reyana*, is described.

*Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California, June 1, 1936.*

### FROM FIELD AND STUDY

**Community Nesting of Western Robins and House Finches.**—Two instances of Western Robins (*Turdus migratorius propinquus*) and House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*) using the same nests have come to our attention during the past three years. In May, 1934, we were informed that House Finches were feeding young robins in a nest on a front porch in east Denver, Colorado. On investigation we found four half-grown robins, two newly hatched finches and four finch eggs. There were two female finches apparently with the same mate, and the three finches and the two adult robins fed the young regularly. Unfortunately, however, the large robins smothered their small nest mates. We did not determine whether the four remaining eggs hatched. All three adult House Finches fed the young robins in the nest, and after the young had left the nest.

On May 15, 1936, in a similar instance, the nest was on the back porch of Bailey's home, 2540 Colorado Blvd., Denver. The young robins were nearly ready to leave the nest, and there was no evidence that the pair of House Finches had laid eggs. However, both adult finches and robins fed the young regularly. The male finch was particularly solicitous and would alight on a wire a few feet from the nest and sing whenever one of the other birds brought food. The young robins left the nest May 20, and the finches were the only ones noted feeding them from that time on, although the adult robins were about and no doubt shared the responsibility.—ALFRED M. BAILEY and ROBERT J. NIEDRACH, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, June 15, 1936.*

**The Mockingbird in North Dakota.**—In the recent article on northern records for the Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) by L. B. Potter (Condor, vol. 38, 1936, p. 86) no mention is made of my record (Univ. Mich., Mus. Zool., Misc. Publ. No. 10, 1923, p. 77) of a bird taken on the campus of the University of North Dakota on November 23, 1916, by C. C. Schmidt.

In view of the records given by Mr. Potter to the north of the United States boundary, this species must migrate up the Mississippi Valley. There are several records for Minnesota. My experience with the species in Michigan shows the same remarkable northward extension of range. It was first recorded for the state in 1837, by Dr. Sager, and it has been included in lists by most ornithological writers since that time. In over sixty years of bird study in Michigan, my first sight of this bird was on September 26, 1929, on Isle Royale, when an immature one came in a wave of migrating thrushes from the Canadian shore. The first record of this species from the Upper Peninsula, a bird seen from October 5 to 9, 1925, was given by Professor John N. Lowe (*Auk*, vol. 43, 1926, pp. 248-249). Mr. Oscar M. Bryens, of McMillan, Luce County, saw one there on June 19, 1929.

While this bird has been a more or less rare one in southern Michigan since early history, it is only in recent years that it has extended its range so far to the north.—NORMAN A. WOOD, *Emeritus Curator of Birds, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, March 25, 1936.*

**"Ft. Lowell, Arizona."**—The vertebrate zoologist who sees that inscription upon a specimen label or in some published record cannot but get a thrill from it. Bendire made ornithological history there in Apache days. Mearns followed him closely. Through the doorway at the extreme right of the



Fig. 38. The Post Trader's building at old Fort Lowell, Arizona, in 1935.

accompanying picture (fig. 38), heavy game bags were carried by W. W. (Billy) Price, Ben Condit, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Loye Miller, Malcom Anderson, and Will Dunn. That was more than forty years ago. This photograph, taken in 1935, shows the building very much as it looked to those young enthusiasts. The building was put up by the post trader during military occupation. The fort proper was some fifty yards to the right—a great quadrangle of adobe construction already in almost complete ruin in 1894.—LOYE MILLER, *University of California, Los Angeles, June 17, 1936.*

**Status of the Marbled Godwit in Arizona.**—In a recent issue of the *Condor* (vol. 38, 1936, p. 120), Mr. Lyndon L. Hargrave established the Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) as a bird of Arizona on the basis of a specimen in this museum, and he referred in a general way to other observations.

The fact is that this species is a fairly common migrant on Mormon Lake, some 30 miles south of Flagstaff. It was noted daily by me, September 3 to 13, 1933, when 19 individuals were counted. On May 6, 1934, a flock of about 30 mixed willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) and godwits was seen in the gathering dusk, and several godwits were definitely identified by sight and call. Next day some 24 willets were scattered about the lake, but only one godwit was found (and collected). On August 31, 1934, I again visited this lake, with Mr. H. N. Russell, Jr., and a flock of 9 godwits was seen. The only other trip I have made to this lake was August 4 and 5, 1933, when we camped overnight, leaving early in the morning.

Away from Mormon Lake, the only record is of a single bird seen by Hargrave at a temporary tank about 35 miles east-southeast of Flagstaff (Upper Sonoran grassland) on August 20, 1933.