

for several days. The head being nearly shot away it was impossible for the writer to do anything with it.

Dotted Wren (*Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus*). Since 1922 the writer has been taking notes at Big Sur, Monterey County, and this species has been recorded once. On May 14, 1927, a friend showed me a nest built over the door of a small cabin at Big Sur. This turned out to be a nest of this species with young just-hatched. This nest was visited every day for a week and the birds and their song checked many times. The deep redwood canyon and the rushing stream is not the association where one would expect to find this species.

Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*). A male in juvenile plumage in the writer's collection was taken by H. R. Eschenberg at his feeding station on January 20, 1936.

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). An adult male also taken by Eschenberg at his feeding station in Gilroy, December 17, 1935.

Townsend Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*). A female in the writer's collection taken by H. R. Eschenberg at his home in Gilroy, January 21, 1932. Another bird was collected the day previously, and on January 23, 1932, two more birds appeared and stayed several days.

Least Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*). A set of four eggs with nest in the writer's collection was taken near Sargent, Santa Clara County, on April 19, 1932. The nest was in the crotch of a small willow about 18 inches above the ground in a dark thicket. The bird almost allowed itself to be touched before flushing and would return immediately even under the hand. This appears to be the first breeding record for the San Francisco Bay region. (See Grinnell and Wythe, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 18, 1927, p. 131).—W. E. ENGLISH, *Gilroy, California, August 27, 1936.*

The Eared Grebe and other Birds from the Pliocene of Kansas.—Through Mr. Claude W. Hibbard of the University of Kansas I have had opportunity recently to examine some fragmentary bird bones collected in the Edson Beds in Sherman County, Kansas, from the type locality of *Grus nannodes* Wetmore and Martin. According to Mr. Hibbard (*Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci.*, vol. 37, 1934, p. 239) the material is middle Pliocene in age, with the possibility of somewhat greater antiquity that would range it in the upper portion of the lower Pliocene. While fragmentary, some interesting information is available and it is hoped that other bird remains may be secured from these deposits.

Colymbus nigricollis.—A right metatarsus (no. 3834, Univ. Kans. Mus. Vert. Pal.), with the head and the internal trochlea missing, was collected by Dr. E. H. Taylor at Easter time in 1935. The specimen though fully grown comes from an immature individual. With a series of six *Colymbus nigricollis*, including specimens from Germany, China, and the United States, and nine *Colymbus auritus* available, I find that these two species are distinguished on careful comparison by the size of the middle trochlea. This is decidedly heavier in *auritus* and more slender in *nigricollis*. The fossil agrees so definitely with *nigricollis* that after some consideration it appears that it must be identified as that species. Its occurrence in Kansas during the middle Pliocene is highly interesting, as this carries the history of this grebe back far beyond its previously known record for the Pleistocene of Fossil Lake, Oregon.

Scolopacidae, indeterminate.—The proximal end of a left metatarsus collected by Dr. E. H. Taylor during the Easter vacation in 1935 represents a sandpiper, apparently of the subfamily Erolinae. The bird was about the size of the Pectoral Sandpiper, *Pisobia melanotos*. The specimen is too fragmentary to allow more definite determination.

The distal end of a right metatarsus obtained by David Dunkle on August 20, 1935, is from a species slightly smaller than *P. melanotos*. It is peculiar in the broadening of the base on which the outer trochlea rests, in this being similar to *Arenaria*. In form it is slender, having the proportions of *Pisobia*.

Corvidae, indeterminate.—The proximal end of a right coracoid collected by Dr. E. H. Taylor during the Easter period, 1935, is from a bird of this family that seems closer to the genus *Pica* than to any others that I have seen. It represents a distinct genus that is apparently unknown, differing from modern magpies (*Pica pica* and *P. nuttallii*) in having the inner margin of the head less expanded and rounded, more nearly straight. It is slightly smaller than the smallest *Pica* seen. Though it seems certain that the species represented is quite distinct from any now known it is hardly practicable to diagnose it from this fragmentary bit.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., August 29, 1936.*

Northern Arizona Bird Notes.—The following bird notes were obtained by the authors during the course of collecting activities in the San Francisco Mountain region and vicinity, Arizona, in 1934. Specimens collected are in the Randolph Jenks Collection at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California.

Western Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*). An adult male was collected by Stevenson at Vail Lake, 8 miles southeast of Flagstaff, on August 5. Hargrave (Condor, vol. 35, 1933, p. 76) lists eight published records of this species for Arizona, but few refer to specimens collected.

Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*). Two were seen, and one collected, by Stevenson on July 29, at a marsh 4 miles south of Oraibi, Navajo County. These birds were found with three Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*). The Lesser is rare in Arizona. There is one published record for northern Arizona (Hargrave, *op. cit.*, p. 76).

Wilson Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*). The Wilson Phalarope is an uncommon bird in Arizona and few records have been published. A flock of thirty was seen resting on Vail Lake, August 5, when one female was collected by Stevenson.

Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*). The common summer resident kingbird of the high central and northern portions of Arizona is *Tyrannus vociferans*. Most kingbird records for the San Francisco Mountain and Grand Canyon regions thus refer to the Cassin Kingbird. On August 1, we found several Arkansas Kingbirds in cottonwoods at Tapaan Springs, 3 miles west of Cameron Bridge, Coconino County, 4150 feet altitude, low Upper Sonoran Zone. An immature female was collected by Stevenson.

Lucy Warbler (*Vermivora luciae*). We were surprised to find, on July 31, a Lucy Warbler in Doney Park, nine miles northwest of Flagstaff, 6750 feet, Transition Zone. The bird, an immature female, was collected by Stevenson. The only other record for this bird in central or northern Arizona, north of Fort Whipple, is that of Jenks (Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., Technical Bull. No. 5, 1932, p. 8) who cites one sight record for spring from the bottom of the Grand Canyon.

Brewer Sparrow (*Spizella breweri breweri*). Scarce in summer in Arizona and most breeding records are indefinite. Brewer Sparrows were found quite commonly on July 29 in a juniper-sagebrush association north of Deadman Flat, 41 miles northwest of Flagstaff, Upper Sonoran Zone. At least twenty birds were seen. An immature female and an adult male were collected by Stevenson. The species may have nested in that locality.—RANDOLPH JENKS, *Arizona State Museum, Tucson, Arizona*, and JAMES STEVENSON, *Wildlife Division, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1936*.

New Birds Recorded from Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah.—Between October 7 and 11, 1935, the writer did biological work in Bryce Canyon National Park, southwestern Utah, with C. C. Presnall, Park Naturalist, and A. E. Borell, Regional Wildlife Technician. Later, on November 23, he visited Bryce again with C. C. Presnall and made further observations. The following birds new to the park were recorded. All specimens collected are now in the Zion National Park museum.

Buteo lagopus s. johannis. American Rough-legged Hawk. A single individual was seen perched on a telephone pole a short distance west of the park boundary on November 23. Owing to the wide-ranging habits of the species, this is considered to be good basis for including it in the park list, for it undoubtedly occurs there during migration. Presnall did not include it in his list of the birds of Zion National Park (Utah Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters, vol. 12, 1935). It is considered to be uncommon in the region.

Buteo regalis. Ferruginous Rough-leg. On October 8 a rather small individual of this species, probably a male, was seen perched in the top of a tall dead yellow pine in Swamp Canyon, elevation 7300 feet. The next day it, or another one, was seen in the same place, but efforts to collect it were fruitless. The Ferruginous Rough-leg is common throughout southern Utah. It is seen frequently at Cedar Breaks National Monument, elevation 10500 feet, in all seasons except winter, and it is common in the region of Zion National Park. On April 9, 1936, I saw one at Panguitch Lake, elevation 7500 feet, when the lake was still frozen and the ground covered with snow. Three specimens were taken July 11, 1936, in the cedar-piñon pine belt in the foothills of the Iron Mountains west of Cedar City. It probably breeds in all of the mountains of the State.

Capella delicata. Wilson Snipe. On October 10 one was flushed from the edge of Campbell Canyon spring, elevation 6800 feet. The following morning, when the spring was visited, the snipe was again flushed, only to drop out of sight in a brushy place about one-fourth of a mile north, where it could not be located. Campbell Canyon spring has a small but permanent flow of water, which has never been developed for domestic purposes, so that it is surrounded by a marshy place perhaps fifty feet in diameter. The edge of this marsh is thickly grown up with brush consisting of birch (*Betula fontinalis*) and cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*). Wilson Snipe are common in suitable places in southern Utah throughout the fall and winter.

Dryobates pubescens leucurus. Batchelder Woodpecker. These woodpeckers were seen several