

During the months of November and December, 1936, a few Lincoln Sparrows (*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*) were occasionally observed in the flower gardens and shrubbery near my house. Several photographs were made of the Lincoln Sparrows on my feeding table during a snow storm in January, 1937. One of these sparrows was collected for the college study collection. There are breeding records of this sparrow for northern California, but I can find no reports of the species wintering in the Sacramento Valley—LLOYD G. INGLES, *Chico State College, Chico, California, January 12, 1937.*

**Bird Records from Central-eastern Arizona.**—The following notes from the White Mountains region of central-eastern Arizona represent part of the results obtained in a faunal survey undertaken under the auspices of the Arizona State Museum. The region being studied includes southern Apache and Navajo, eastern Gila, and northern Graham and Greenlee counties. Within this area, six life zones, ranging from Lower Sonoran to Hudsonian, are well represented. This paper lists species which are uncommon in that region, or in Arizona, and others whose abundance, as breeding birds or otherwise, has not been generally known.

The writers are indebted to Messrs. E. C. Jacot, H. H. Poor, F. G. Watson, A. R. Phillips, J. G. Correia and William Hudspeth for specimens and notes; to Mr. J. Grinnell for identification of specimens; to Mr. William Donner, Superintendent of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, for granting us privileges within the Reservation; and to Superintendent Moore of the Apache National Forest and Mr. G. Becker for the use of facilities in furthering this survey.

The specimens mentioned in this report are in the Randolph Jenks collections of the Arizona State Museum and Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

*Casmerodius albus egretta.* American Egret. One seen August 26, 1934, by Stevenson at Becker's Lake, two miles northwest of Springerville, Apache County, elevation 6850 feet. There are several reports of occurrence during spring and fall migration at lakes in central-eastern Arizona.

*Egretta thula brewsteri.* Brewster Snowy Egret. On October 4, 1934, Stevenson observed one flying over Becker's Lake.

*Mycteria americana.* Wood Ibis. One seen by Stevenson on August 29, 1934, in a marshy pasture near the city reservoir at St. Johns, Apache County. This species is rare in eastern Arizona.

*Urubitinga anthracina anthracina.* Mexican Black Hawk. On May 23, 1935, an adult female was collected by Jacot at its nest in the vicinity of Eagle Creek, south side of the Blue Mountains, Upper Sonoran zone, 5400 feet elevation. The nest of sticks, not yet completed, was located about 45 to 50 feet above ground in a sycamore. Another Mexican Black Hawk was present. On May 30, 1935, one was observed chasing a Treganza Heron in the air near the same locality.

*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus.* Southern Bald Eagle. The species is a permanent resident in central-eastern Arizona, principally in the Transition and high Upper Sonoran zones. Many sight records have been made for every month of the year, and several nests have been discovered in trees along rivers within the White Mountains.

Eagles are occasionally caught in traps baited with meat. Ranchers report the presence and capture of birds in the autumn and winter months along Black River and its tributaries.

*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus.* Western Willet. An adult female was collected from a group of three at Becker's Lake, July 7, 1934, by Stevenson. On July 15, 1936, three were seen by Poor and Watson on the mud flats of Big Lake, 18 miles south of Springerville, elevation 9000 feet.

*Totanus flavipes.* Lesser Yellow-legs. The following represent the only known records for central-eastern Arizona. Two females were collected by Stevenson on September 7, 1934, from a pond just north of Springerville. Two were observed on the next day near the same locality.

*Totanus melanoleucus.* Greater Yellow-legs. Only two records for the region are available. On March 29, 1935, a male was collected by Jacot at a pond near Springerville. Seven were seen by Stevenson on August 26, 1934, at the same locality.

*Pisobia bairdii.* Baird Sandpiper. There is only one published record for the region. Henshaw (Rept. Geog. Surv. West 100th Merid., vol. 5, 1875, p. 456) states that adults and immatures of both sexes were collected by Newberry and him at Fort Apache, August 26-29, 1873. On September 2, 1934, a female was collected by Stevenson at Becker's Lake, two miles northwest of Springerville.

*Lobipes lobatus.* Northern Phalarope. Two were seen by Stevenson, one of which was collected, at a small pond in a gravel quarry, 1 mile northwest of Springerville, on September 25, 1934.

*Sterna hirundo hirundo.* Common Tern. On September 13, 1934, Stevenson collected a male at Becker's Lake.

*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis.* California Cuckoo. Rare in the high plateau region of Arizona, northeast of the Mogollon Divide. On July 14, 1934, we saw several in cottonwoods and willows along the Little Colorado River near Springerville. On July 20, Stevenson collected an adult male at this locality.

*Otus asio cineraceus*. Mexican Screech Owl. Only one specimen of this screech owl has been taken in central-eastern Arizona. On April 14, 1935, an adult male was collected by Jacot along the Coronado Trail, on the south side of the Blue Mountains. The bird was found in a locality where the vegetation was representative of both Upper Sonoran and Transition zones, elevation 6500 feet.

*Otus flammeolus*. Flammulated Screech Owl. Jacot observed a bird of this species on several dates between April 13 and May 16, 1935, in the Upper Sonoran and low Transition zones on the south side of the Blue Mountains, from 4900 to 6600 feet elevation. On May 16 he collected an adult at Eagle Creek, elevation 5500 feet.

*Balanosphyra formicivora aculeata*. Mearns Woodpecker. This woodpecker is a fairly common summer resident in the Transition and live oak belts. There are several autumn sight records for localities north of the Mogollon Rim, as at McNary, Lakeside, Showlow, and Springerville. Jacot found several in the vicinity of Alpine in March and November, 1935, and near Lakeside and McNary from January 21 to 31, 1936. There is one interesting record from the Canadian zone, where two were seen in Engelmann spruce forest on June 10, 1934, near Big Lake, 9100 feet elevation. One of these, an adult female with enlarged gonads, was collected.

*Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*. Red-naped Sapsucker. The status of this species as determined by Swarth (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 10, 1914, p. 34) was: "A fairly common migrant," wintering in extreme southern Arizona and along the Colorado River. Swarth knew of no definite breeding records. The abundance of this sapsucker as a breeding bird of the mountains of central-eastern Arizona has generally been overlooked. Apparently there are no published records verifying the actual breeding of the bird in Arizona, although Huey (Wilson Bull., vol. 48, 1936, p. 123) found this species on the west side of the White Mountains in June and July, 1933, and states: "Three adult specimens in breeding condition were taken during our summer stay."

The Red-naped Sapsucker is a common summer resident throughout the Transition and Canadian zones, often ascending to within the Hudsonian zone. Many nests were found in June and July, 1934 and 1935. The nests were located from 10 to 25 feet above ground, generally in aspens along stream banks. A number of adult, immature and nestling birds were collected in 1934 and 1935.

During the last week of June, 1934, Mr. Perez Hayden and Stevenson observed a pair feeding noisy young in a nest in a living aspen on Buffalo Creek, a fork of Black River, Greenlee County, 30 miles south of Springerville. On June 29, we visited the nest at 8 p.m., at which time it was dark and the young birds were quiet. The nest was opened and a brooding adult and two young were collected. This adult, to our surprise, proved to be a male.

*Dryobates pubescens leucurus*. Batchelder Downy Woodpecker. This uncommon bird has been recorded as breeding sparingly in Arizona, only in the pine and spruce zones of the San Francisco and Mogollon mountains.

This species is probably more common in the White Mountains than in any other region in Arizona. Specimens have been collected in each season of the year. Most nests have been found in the Canadian Zone; a few in high Transition Zone. Several nests were discovered in the White Mountains, and one on Escudilla Mountain near the New Mexico line.

*Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis*. Western Crow. Rather common summer resident of the meadows and open forests in the Transition and Canadian zones of the White Mountains. Young birds, just out of the nest, were seen June 30, 1934, at Brentwood Ranch, 27 miles south of Springerville, elevation 7750 feet. Other immature birds were noted June 18 with a small flock of adults near Big Lake, elevation 9100 feet. An adult male was collected by Stevenson on June 8, 1934, at the north base of Mount Ord, near White Mountain Reservoir. An immature male was collected by Jenks, August 11, 1935, in the Transition Zone, 28 miles south of Springerville, elevation 7600 feet. Flocks of 30 to 60 birds were often seen in autumn in the vicinity of Springerville, and were recorded on dates from August 25 to October 25, 1934. Phillips found crows on the high prairies of the White Mountains, Transition and Canadian zones, in the autumn of 1936, up to early November. Jacot recorded birds from the vicinity of Springerville in late February, 1935, and in March, 1935, near Alpine.

*Sitta canadensis*. Red-breasted Nuthatch. Fairly common summer resident, breeding in the Douglas fir and Engelmann spruce forests in the White Mountains. Numerous sight records were obtained in June, July, and August, 1934, 1935, and 1936. On July 27, 1935, an immature male was collected at an elevation of 8400 feet. A number of specimens were taken by Phillips and Correia in September, 1936, at the northeast base of Baldy Peak, where the species was noted up to late October. Has been found breeding only in the San Francisco, Mogollon, White and Santa Catalina mountains.

*Oreoscoptes montanus*. Sage Thrasher. On June 27, 1934, Stevenson collected an immature male on the sagebrush plains near Navajo, Apache County, elevation 6200 feet. This bird was ac-

accompanied by an adult. On July 5, 1936, Watson collected an adult male near Springerville. There are several autumn records from late August until late October from the vicinity of Springerville. Jacot found a single bird at Springerville, March 25, 1935, and found them "tolerably common" in the vicinity of San Carlos, February 27, 1936.

*Myadestes townsendi*. Townsend Solitaire. According to Swarth (*op. cit.*, p. 79), the species was known to breed in Arizona only in the Boreal Zone of the San Francisco Mountains. This bird is a common summer resident in the Canadian Zone, and parts of the Transition and Hudsonian zones of the White Mountains. Huey (*op. cit.*, p. 128) records several pairs found with young on the wing, July 1, 1933, on the western slope of these mountains. He also records several old nests found.



Fig. 25. Nest containing three young Townsend Solitaires, found June 11, 1934, 21 miles south of Springerville, Arizona.

We have collected a number of adult and juvenal birds in the summer months. On June 11, 1934, a nest containing three young was found under a log at Big Lake Knoll, 21 miles south of Springerville, elevation 9200 feet (see fig. 25). These birds were being fed by both parents. By June 14, the young had left the nest. Hudspeth found a nest with three eggs near Black River, August 6, 1936, elevation approximately 7700 feet.

There are numerous migration records from the vicinity of Springerville in September, October, and March, and from the Upper Sonoran Zone and south of the Mogollon Rim in April. Most of these observations list from three to twenty individuals seen at one time. Jacot found them at Springerville, Lakeside, Shumway and Showlow in January, 1936; and Phillips on the San Carlos Reservation in January, 1937. The Solitaire is a winter resident in the Upper Sonoran zone.

*Cardellina rubrifrons*. Red-faced Warbler. Not listed by Swarth (*op. cit.*) as occurring in the White Mountains although Henshaw (*op. cit.*, p. 212) records a few adults and young collected in the pine forest near Camp Apache in July, 1874. The White Mountains probably represent the northern limit of this warbler in extreme eastern Arizona. Several breeding birds, of both sexes, were collected in the summer months of 1934 and 1935. The species is a fairly common summer resident of the Transition and the lower edge of the Canadian zones in the White and Blue mountains. Records were obtained from altitudes as high as 9300 feet.

*Pinicola enucleator montana*. Rocky Mountain Pine Grosbeak. The only published record in Arizona is that of Vorhies (Condor, vol. 32, 1930, pp. 262-263), who observed six at Jacob Lake Ranger Station, altitude about 7500 feet, Kaibab Plateau, June 24, 1929.

From August 6 to 10, 1935, Jacot collected adults of both sexes and juvenal birds in the Canadian and Hudsonian zones at the northeast base of Baldy Peak, 9500 to 10,200 feet elevation. On August 14, 1935, Jenks collected two adult males and a juvenal from a flock of about 25 birds at the northwest base of Ord Peak, Canadian Zone, elevation 8200 feet. The birds were giving a melodious warble while alighting among the alders and willows at a hillside spring. On July 24, 1936, Poor collected a male at the northeast base of Baldy Peak, elevation 9500 feet. A number were seen and

several collected by Phillips from the same vicinity in the latter part of September and through October, 1936.

The above specimens represent the first to be taken in Arizona. Evidently the species is not an uncommon summer resident, and possibly a permanent resident, in certain localities on the higher peaks of the White Mountains.

*Calamospiza melanocorys*. Lark Bunting. Swarth's list (*op. cit.*, p. 61) mentions no records for this species in northern Arizona, north of the Mogollon Divide, but states that it should occur as a migrant.

On August 8, 1936, an adult male in breeding plumage and an immature male were collected by Watson in Upper Sonoran grasslands near Fort Apache, elevation 5300 feet. Migrant buntings were seen by Poor and Watson in the White River region up to the end of August, 1936. Flocks of as many as 100 birds were seen on the plains north of the White Mountains August 25 to 31, 1934, in the vicinity of Springerville and St. Johns, Apache County, and Holbrook, Navajo County. An adult male was collected August 28 at Springerville by STEVENSON.—RANDOLPH JENKS, *Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona*, and JAMES O. STEVENSON, *Wildlife Division, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., November 24, 1936*.

**Death Valley Bird Notes for 1936.**—*Marila valisineria*. Canvas-back Duck. On October 31, two were seen on overflow ponds below Furnace Creek Ranch. They were quite tame, allowing me to approach as close as 20 yards without taking wing.

*Himantopus mexicanus*. Black-necked Stilt. September 2, five of these birds were seen in company of 11 Avocets.

*Limosa fedoa*. Marbled Godwit. August 27, a Marbled Godwit was seen with 5 Avocets on the ponds.

*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*. Williamson Sapsucker. On November 3, a woodpecker was seen flying from the direction of the floor of Death Valley and by watching the flight the bird was seen to alight among some mesquite trees in the lower part of Cow Creek a short distance above sea-level. A close approach showed the sapsucker at work on the bark.

*Zonotrichia querula*. Harris Sparrow. On November 10, a Harris Sparrow was seen at the Park Nursery at Cow Creek, which is situated above sea-level; but the bird was seen with two Gambel Sparrows flying from the direction of the below-sea-level area. The bird was seen near the nursery in company with the two Gambel Sparrows several times daily for six days and at times permitted close approach, allowing the distinguishing features to be clearly discerned.

*Dendroica townsendi*. Townsend Warbler. On September 29, one was seen at the Teck Springs Public Camp, about a mile northeast of Furnace Creek Ranch and 10 to 15 feet below sea-level.

*Oporornis tolmiei*. Tolmie Warbler. On May 24, one was seen at the same place where the Townsend Warbler was later seen. The location has many mesquite trees, making it ideal for migrating warblers.

The foregoing seven birds are new records for Death Valley. The following observations may be of general interest though the birds concerned have previously been reported from the Valley.

*Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis*. Nevada Red-winged Blackbird. On June 1, a nest was found attached to leaves and stalks of the cat-tail growing in one of the ponds below the Ranch. In the nest were four blackbird eggs and one egg of the Dwarf Cowbird (*Molothrus ater obscurus*), all apparently somewhat incubated.

*Anser albifrons*. White-fronted Goose. On September 25, four were found dead on alkali flats near the "Devil's Corn Field." It was hot weather and they may have taken the white alkali flats for a body of water in the moonlit night.

July 18 and 19, several cases of what seemed to be heat prostration were observed among about sixty Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) that appeared on an alfalfa field at Furnace Creek Ranch. The birds were feeding over the alfalfa, and after a short period of foraging they would fly to the shade of a row of trees along the field and alight on the ground, panting. Some of them died and others would allow themselves to be picked up in the hand. During August and September there were great flocks of ducks on the ponds, Pintails (*Dafila acuta*) predominating, with Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) a close second. As many as 250 Pintails were observed at one time. A blind had been built near the bank of one of the ponds and one hot August day when I was about 30 yards from the blind a Pintail appeared in the doorway and looked at me curiously and then went back into the blind.

Birds not regularly seen in the Valley were as follows: Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*), July 3; five Clark Nutcrackers (*Nucifraga columbiana*), July 4; two Long-tailed Chats (*Icteria virens longicauda*) and one Arizona Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus nelsoni*), July 5; four Lewis