

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

Woodpeckers (*Asyndesmus lewis*), September 25; one Black-headed Grosbeak (*Hedymeles melanocephalus*), October 1; a pair of Lazuli Buntings (*Passerina amoena*), August 20. On September 2 a visit to the ponds showed 100 Pintail ducks, five Black-necked Stilts (*Himantopus mexicanus*), 11 Avocets (*Recurvirostra americana*), one Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), 4 Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula*), 2 Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*), 15 Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), and one Northern and one Wilson Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus* and *Steganopus tricolor*). September 13 the census at the ponds was: 40 Cinnamon Teal, 5 Pintails, 8 Great Blue Herons, 1 American Egret, 4 Shoveler Ducks (*Spatula clypeata*), 6 Snowy Egrets, 19 American Bitterns (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), 1 Night Heron, and 34 Avocets.—M. FRENCH GILMAN, *Death Valley, California, November 16, 1936.*

Further Additions to the Known Avifauna of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.—In the past few months the United States National Museum has received from Paul Silook, an Eskimo collector on St. Lawrence Island, two small lots of birds comprising eight birds of seven species, six of which have not been hitherto reported from the island. All were collected by Silook, at or near Gambell, in the northwestern part of the island, in the summer (May to August) of 1936. The birds new to the island are as follows:

Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe. European Wheatear. An adult, unsexed, collected in August.

Cyanosylvia suecica. Red-spotted Bluethroat. One taken in August. This essentially palearctic species occurs casually in Alaska, other localities there being St. Michael, Cape Blossom, Meade River, and Point Barrow.

Acanthopneuste borealis kennicotti. Kennicott Willow Warbler. Two specimens, one taken in July, the other in August, were sent in by Silook. Both are somewhat more greenish yellow below than either *kennicotti* or typical *borealis*, recalling in this respect *xanthodryas* Swinhoe of the Kurile Islands; but they have the outermost primary very short, not exceeding the greater outer upper primary coverts, thereby agreeing with *kennicotti* and *borealis*. These two forms are very slightly differentiated, the former being a trifle smaller than the latter. The present specimens have wings measuring 62.5 and 63 mm., respectively, and are in agreement with the type and a few other specimens of *kennicotti*, to which race they are identified.

Anthus spinoletta rubescens. American Pipit. One specimen, June.

Anthus cervinus. Red-throated Pipit. One, collected in July. It is in fresh winter plumage and lacks the reddish on the throat which is pale ochraceous buff streaked with blackish like the rest of the underparts. The date indicates that the winter plumage is acquired early.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula cassinii. Cassin Bullfinch. An unsexed bird, adult male by plumage, was taken in May, and forms the third record for the species in Alaska. The previous two records were, one at Nulato, January 10, 1867, and three specimens on Nunivak Island, October 12 to 16, 1927. Silook recognized it as a new bird in his experience as he wrote on the label, "... unusual kind and killed very first time. . . ." A reëxamination of the relationships of the Alaskan Bullfinch fully corroborates Swarth's findings (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, vol. 16, 1928, pp. 248-250). The present specimen is *cassinii*, the form inhabiting Kamchatka (of which *Pyrrhula kamtschatica* Taczanowski is a synonym), and is very distinct from the Lake Baikal bird, *cineracea* Cabanis, which Hartert (Vög. pal. Fauna, vol. 1, 1903, p. 96) considered to be *cassinii*.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., December 9, 1936.*

The Western Mockingbird in Oregon.—In August, 1935, while Mrs. Jewett and I were camped at the old P Ranch in the Blitzen Valley, Harney County, Oregon, one evening Mrs. Jewett came into the ranch house and casually remarked that she had seen a mockingbird about a mile south of the house, where the Blitzen River emerges through a narrow canyon as it leaves the Steens Mountains. Needless to say, I was surprised and, I admit, skeptical as well; for the mockingbird had not only never been recorded anywhere in Oregon, but its presence was not even suspected. The unexpected often happens to the ornithologist, however, as I was to learn later.

On November 21, 1935, while I was very busy with a large crew of CCC boys building a concrete dam in the Blitzen River, I saw a "grey and white" bird fly from off the hillside and light on the top-most twig of a dead alder tree on the river bank. I thought at the time that it was an odd-looking Northern Shrike, a common winter resident in this locality; but being absorbed in my construction job, I paid little attention to it.

While hiking in the Upper Blitzen Canyon in the Steens Mountains on February 9, 1936, where winter birds were scarce indeed, I flushed and collected an adult male Western Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos leucopterus*) in a scattered clump of junipers. It was then that I realized what bird I had seen on November 21, 1935, and that my wife was apparently correct when she reported one seen