

during August of the same year. Another was seen near the same locality on March 26, 1936, and an immature one was collected about two miles east of Fish Lake, Steens Mountains, Harney County, at about 7500 altitude, on August 30, 1936.

From the above evidence it would seem that there is an isolated colony of resident mockingbirds on the west slope of the Steens Mountains in southeastern Oregon.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Burns, Oregon, October 27, 1936.*

**The Red Phalarope in Texas.**—There is a mounted specimen of the Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) in the museum of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society at Canyon, Texas. The bird, a female in winter plumage, was collected by L. E. Simms at a wet-weather lake six miles south of Canyon, Randall County, Texas, on October 12, 1933. The specimen is labelled "Wilson Phalarope," an obvious error in identification. Apparently this is the first occurrence of the species in Texas and the record is remarkable in that this bird was obtained on the high plains of the Texas Panhandle. There are few records of this species from the interior of the United States.

Mr. L. E. Simms of Canyon, Texas, has kindly granted me permission to publish this note.—JAMES O. STEVENSON, *Wildlife Division, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., October 24, 1936.*

**A Nest of the Olive-sided Flycatcher.**—Records of actual nests of the Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Nuttallornis mesoleucus*) in Arizona consist wholly, to my knowledge, of the nests found on July 1, 1931, by Jenks (*Condor*, vol. 36, 1934, p. 175) on the Kaibab Plateau. These were 40 to 70 feet up in spruce trees, which is the normal nesting habitat, according to various authorities. My experience this summer has been at such marked contrast as to be perhaps noteworthy.

Laboratories of the Museum of Northern Arizona are at Coyote Range, the estate of Dr. Harold S. Colton, 2½ miles northwest of Flagstaff (altitude 7100 feet). The region is typical yellow-pine forest (Transition Zone). A creek just below the Colton house supports a growth of willows and gooseberries, and the side of this little canyon is grown up to ferns, Gambel oak, and quaking aspen. Arrival of the Olive-sided Flycatcher was noted May 28, 1936, when one was heard just below the Colton house; possibly the same bird was heard and seen here May 30. Only one pair bred in the vicinity, and no definite migrants were seen all summer.

On June 6, on the canyon's edge just back of the Colton house, an Olive-sided Flycatcher was seen carrying a twig for its nest. On June 27, at the same spot, one was flushed from a nest 10 feet up in a small crotch against the trunk of a small Gambel oak. The tree was too slender to be climbed, so the contents were not seen until June 29, when with the aid of a tripod three eggs were counted; photographs were taken by Dr. Colton. Two of the eggs hatched between 1 p.m., June 30, and 12:15 p.m. July 1. At this time an eggshell was found on the ground below the nest; it showed signs of having been cut in half and was saved.

My absence prevented further observations until July 11, when at 5:15 p.m. three young were seen in the nest. Next noon, however, there were but two; the fate of the third is not known. The two remaining young were still in the nest, but appeared ready to leave, when I left on a trip at 4:45 p.m. July 16.

An adult was brooding June 27 (9:05 a. m.), 29 (2:30 p.m.), 30 (12 m.), and July 1 (12:15 p.m.). None was on the nest at 1 p.m., June 30, or after July 10. The nest, placed on the east side of the tree, was composed of twigs and yellow-pine needles, with a grass lining and rim decorations of mossy, green rootlets; it thus resembled Mr. Jenks' nests.

It seems likely that these birds built in such a situation because of unsuitability of the surrounding western yellow pines for nests of this type. This pine's bare branches, tipped with thick clusters of long needles, offer little support. If true, this theory would help to account for these birds' apparent preference of the Canadian Zone (Jenks, *loc. cit.*), where they may find at the same time suitable nesting trees and a certain amount of yellow-pine needles, which are favorite building materials. It would also show why they are so uncommon in pure yellow-pine regions, for nesting under such circumstances is hazardous. Indeed, I was constantly expecting the fragile nest to be blown down.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, September 24, 1936.*