

a pepper tree. On July 17 another nest, also in a pepper tree, was found not far from the first. This nest held four young. We believe both nests were built by the same pair, as only one pair of birds was seen either time. Also, in July of 1935, a pair of robins was seen several times on the University of Redlands campus.

In the summer of 1936 we did not look for the robins where they were observed the preceding year, but a male was heard singing in June on the Redlands High School grounds. In 1937, robins were seen during May and June at all three places where previously observed. At Smiley Park two males were heard singing at the same time, and one nest was located.

Though the Western Robin customarily breeds at elevations above 5000 feet in southern California, the planting of large lawns and ornamental trees seems to have created an environment suitable for the robins at a much lower elevation.—HAROLD M. HILL and DAVID BILLINGS, *Redlands, California, August 28, 1937.*

**Notes on Birds from Graham County, Arizona.**—From March, 1935, to September, 1936, I was stationed at Safford, Arizona, the county seat of Graham County in the southeastern part of the state. In the course of incidental field observation during this time in that county, a total of 192 species of birds was observed. Included in this total are the following records which may be of interest:

Egret. *Casmerodius albus*. Seen at various times along, or near, the Gila River: March 5 and 26, April 9, and May 9, 1936; also December 19, 1935.

Black-crowned Night Heron. *Nycticorax nycticorax*. One seen May 4, 1935, at Allred's Pond near Safford. Apparently an uncommon species.

White-faced Glossy Ibis. *Plegadis guarauna*. Not uncommon along the Gila River and on reservoirs in the vicinity of Safford. A flock of 9 was seen on April 26, 1936; 16 on May 4, 1935; 1 on May 6, 1935; and 26 on August 26, 1936.

Zone-tailed Hawk. *Buteo albonotatus*. Seen in the Transition Zone on the Graham Mountains (7000–9000 feet) on April 3, May 9, and June 26, 1936. It very likely breeds in these mountains.

Long-billed Curlew. *Numenius americanus*. Seen twice, near the Double Circle Ranch headquarters along Eagle Creek on April 12, 1936, and at Safford on September 14, 1935. A single individual was seen in each instance.

Dowitcher. *Limnodromus griseus*. A flock of six was seen at Allred's Pond near Safford on April 26, 1936.

Black Tern. *Chlidonias nigra*. Immature birds were seen at reservoirs in the vicinity of Safford on August 7 and 13, 1936, and on September 28, 1935. Apparently this tern does not occur in the spring migration.

Arizona Woodpecker. *Dryobates arizonae*. Occurs in the scrub-oak belt on the Graham Mountains.

Tree Swallow. *Iridoprocne bicolor*. Rare; one record, April 3, 1936, in the foothills of the Graham Mountains.

Clark Nutcracker. *Nucifraga columbiana*. Common in the Graham Mountains in the fall of 1935. It possibly breeds in these mountains, as indicated by records for April 26 and June 28, 1936.

Red-breasted Nuthatch. *Sitta canadensis*. Probably a permanent resident in the Graham Mountains; seen June 14, 1936, and October 20 and December 19, 1935.

Dipper. *Cinclus mexicanus*. Seen in Wet Canyon in the Graham Mountains March 5, 1936, and December 19, 1935. The species is rare in southern Arizona.

Golden-crowned Kinglet. *Regulus regulus*. Recorded on June 7, 1936, from the top of the Graham Mountains, altitude 9700 feet.

Pipit. *Anthus spinoletta*. Seen in the vicinity of Safford on March 18, 1936, and on December 19, 1935.

Cedar Waxwing. *Bombycilla cedrorum*. Seen feeding on mulberries in Safford on April 28, 1936; also seen on October 20 and on December 19, 1935, in the Transition Zone of the Graham Mountains. Chat. *Icteria virens*. Apparently rare; seen once in the brush along the Gila River on May 28, 1935.

Great-tailed Grackle. *Cassidix mexicanus mexicanus*. Report of the occurrence of this species at Safford was first published by the writer in the *Wilson Bulletin* (vol. 48, 1936, p. 48). On the date of that record (May 28, 1935) three adult birds were observed. The species was noted again on May 9 and on June 23, 1936. On the latter date juvenal birds were seen. Search during the winter at the locality in which the birds had been seen failed to reveal the species.

Lazuli Bunting. *Passerina amoena*. Apparently rare. Met with but once, on May 7, 1935, in the foothills of the Graham Mountains.

Evening Grosbeak. *Hesperiphona vespertina*. Five individuals were seen in the Transition Zone of

the Graham Mountains on May 9, 1936. These may have been either migrants or representatives of a resident subspecies.

Goldfinch. *Spinus tristis*. Seen at Safford on April 29, 1936.

Scott Sparrow. *Aimophila ruficeps scottii*. Noted on April 26, 1936, in the scrub-oak belt of the Graham Mountains.

Lincoln Sparrow. *Melospiza lincolni*. Observed in the foothills of the Graham Mountains on April 3, 12, and 16, 1936.

Chestnut-collared Longspur. *Calcarius ornatus*. Two flocks were noted in the fall of 1935, one of 18 along the San Simon River near Tanque on October 14, and one of 17 in the Whitlock Valley on the 19th of that month.—GALE MONSON, *Gallup, New Mexico, July 24, 1937*.

**An Overlooked Synonym of the Chestnut-backed Chickadee.**—Having learned that birds had been collected in California in the 1850's and sent abroad by, or for, one Carl Lundahl, I started enquiry as to the possibility that this man might have written something about those birds, or that someone else might have based an article on them. One clue led to another, and eventually I got into productive correspondence with Professor Pontus Palmgren, of the Zoological Museum at the University of Helsingfors, Finland, who proved to know something about Lundahl.

Dr. Palmgren was unable to find anything in the Finnish literature written by Lundahl concerning Californian birds; indeed, it would appear that the latter published but one small paper on birds. This paper, however, turns out to bear directly on Alaskan ornithology—hence of interest to American students. The article in question has, to my knowledge, never before been cited in American literature, and since it contains a new name for an American species, its existence and purport need to be made known. The series containing the article is a rare one; I was unable to locate it in any western library. Professor Palmgren most kindly sent me a photostat copy of the article, and furthermore he freely granted me permission to publish upon it, though it was solely his own discovery.

The article in question is the first in a new series, of title page as follows: Notiser | ur | Sällskapets pro Fauna et Flora Fennica | Förhandlingar. | Bihang till *Acta Societatis Scientiarum Fennicæ*. | Första Häftet. | Helsingfors, | Hos A. W. Gröndahl. | 1848. The article, occupying pages numbered 1 to 6, is written in the Swedish language. Its full title (at top p. 1) is: Anmärkingar om tvenne | med *Parus sibiricus Gmel.* | förvexlade Mes-arter, | af | Carl Lundahl. Translated (by Professor Palmgren) this title is: "Remarks on two species of *Parus* which have been confused with *Parus sibiricus Gmelin*." Reference is made in the text to accompanying drawings, plate I, figures 1 and 2; but these are not included with the photostat copy. Figure 2, Professor Palmgren writes me, is an excellent colored likeness of *Parus rufescens Townsend*.

Through the effort of my junior colleague Dr. Seth B. Benson, and of his friend Mr. Robert Erickson, a full translation of the article is now available in typed form to accompany the photostat in the files of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. This translation from the Swedish was most generously performed by Mr. Oscar A. Anderson, of Berkeley, who took special pains to secure accuracy in technical matters.

In the first and greater portion of the article, its author, Lundahl, discusses the characters and nomenclature of the chickadees of Lapland and other northern parts of Eurasia. The portion of primary interest to Americans begins on page 5, whereon lines 4 to 6 are in latin, as follows: *Parus ferrugineus mihi*. | *P. capite et collo supra, maculaque gutturis magna dilatata* | *fuliginosis; dorso et uropygio ferrugineis; cauda emarginata*.

Then follows a long paragraph, in Swedish, giving measurements and details of coloration; then a short one concerning generic affinities; and finally a paragraph of special purport. This reads, translated literally by Mr. Anderson, as follows: "*P. ferrugineus* is common on the Sitka and in the territory around Ochotsk; from these places a teacher at the University, Herr Dr. F. Sahlberg, has brought over thirty specimens which I have had opportunity to examine. I have not been able to find any difference between the individuals of North America and Siberia."

Since the Chestnut-backed Chickadee has never been found in Siberia, to this extent a mistake was made—maybe previously, in labelling the specimens received from the well-known zoological collector Dr. R. F. Sahlberg. Evidently Lundahl was totally unaware of the previous description of this species by John K. Townsend, for he says (top p. 5) [translated] ". . . I have so far nowhere seen this species described." Sahlberg did his collecting in Alaska in 1839 and (or) 1840.

Thus we have *Parus ferrugineus* Lundahl (1848), type locality, Sitka, Alaska, to keep track of as an additional synonym of *Parus rufescens Townsend* (1837), type locality, Fort Vancouver, Washington. An already listed synonym of the species is "*Parus sitchensis Kittlitz*" (1836), a "nomen nudum" according to Ridgway (*Birds N. and Mid. Amer.*, vol. 3, 1904, p. 418).—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, June 18, 1937*.