

It may be of interest also to record that on July 28, 1936, while searching for sea birds about one mile off La Jolla, I collected an immature female Man-o'-war-bird (*Fregata magnificens rothschildi*). Although the records of these birds this far north are not uncommon, I believe they may still be considered wanderers north of their regular range. Before it was collected, the bird was observed while it poised gracefully several times before plunging for fish.—KARL W. KENYON, *La Jolla, California, April 27, 1937.*

The Cassin Kingbird in San Joaquin County, California.—A slight northward extension of the known summer range of the Cassin Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*) in California is involved in the occurrence of a pair of these birds on July 15, 1937, in Lonetree Canyon, 9 miles south of Tracy, San Joaquin County. A large company of Western Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) was found about a group of eucalyptus trees and tobacco bushes near the mouth of the canyon on this date. In the same grove, but not mixing intimately with the Westerns, were the Cassin Kingbirds. They were at once recognizable by their distinctive notes. Mr. Ernest I. Dyer and I verified plumage characters by repeated observation.

Dawson (Condor, vol. 18, 1916, p. 27) reported Cassin Kingbirds from western Merced County, and similar records are known from San Benito and Santa Cruz counties. It is not unexpected that the species should extend northward along the arid coast ranges on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley to the point indicated by the present record. In my experience the species is by no means restricted to the Lower Sonoran Zone, and in Arizona it is principally of Upper Sonoran occurrence. Yet it seems to belong to that considerable aggregation of distinctly austral species which reach their northern limits of tolerance at about this point in the coast region.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, August 29, 1937.*

A Herring Gull Record for Utah.—On April 27, 1937, Ralph C. Winslow found the carcass of an unusually large gull on the dike of unit 5 of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, in Utah. Though the bird was too decayed for study-skin purposes, it was tentatively identified as a Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*). Dr. J. S. Stanford, of the Utah State Agricultural College, preserved the carcass in formalin and shipped it to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.; where Dr. Clarence Cottam and Dr. H. C. Oberholser verified the original identification. This is apparently a new record for the state, as there are no notes at any of the state's colleges or in the files of the Biological Survey to indicate its occurrence in this region. Since this note was submitted for publication, another specimen was found on the refuge.—WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, *U. S. Biological Survey, Brigham, Utah, July 20, 1937.*

The White-winged Junco in Arizona.—Previous records of the White-winged Junco (*Junco aikeni*) appear to be all from points east and north of Santa Fe, New Mexico. In the past winter, however, the species was found to have invaded Arizona.

The first record was obtained November 21, 1936, when Phillips, working with Jenks, took a young male at Brentwood Ranch, Apache County, 35 miles south of Springerville. The bird was feeding with a large flock of juncos of various species in a field grown to weeds and sunflowers in the yellow pine belt (Transition Zone). No others were seen during the winter in the White Mountains region.

Hargrave identified several White-winged Juncos on January 21, 1937, the date when a feeding station was established at the new building of the Museum of Northern Arizona, three miles northwest of Flagstaff, Coconino County. This locality is also in the Transition Zone. No observations of birds had been made at this location since December 11, 1936. Traps were set on January 23, and shortly after a male (Z8.944) and a female (Z8.945) White-winged Junco were trapped, separately, and collected. On the 25th two more were trapped; one was given a band (number 36-2324) and the other, a female (Z8.496), was collected. Several times on the 26th an individual *aikeni* was observed. Number 36-2324 was recaptured on the 27th, and again on the 28th, when an unbanded *aikeni* was seen at the same time. Later in the morning two unbanded White-winged Juncos were seen together at close range.

From January 29 to February 26 juncos of this species were seen irregularly. Never more than two were seen at a time. Another male (Z8.947) and a female (Z8.971) were trapped and collected.

The records of *Junco aikeni* in Arizona may be summarized: The first individual was seen and collected on November 21, 1936. The species wintered in the state, remaining until February 26. At least seven individuals were recorded during this period, one bird banded and six specimens collected, five of which are in the collection of the Museum of Northern Arizona.

During the period of observation, from January 21 to February 24, 1937, the ground was deeply covered with snow, there being more than six feet on the level. Also, the weather was extremely cold during most of this time and once the temperature was 35 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Under such conditions the feeding station was a boon to juncos, and many individuals were banded. *Junco hyemalis* was well represented, as also were *J. caniceps* and *J. oregonus*. The great variety of species present during the stay of *aikeni* gave an excellent opportunity for a comparative study of similar appearing birds. Of those species present, *aikeni* alone was new, so that especial attention was paid to its appearance in the field. The comparative results were both striking and surprising, inasmuch as *aikeni* has generally been likened to *hyemalis*.

Miller (Bird-Lore, vol. 38, 1936, p. 430) has stressed similarities in the color and markings of *aikeni* and *hyemalis*. In the field no difficulty was encountered in identifying *hyemalis* or *aikeni*. *Hyemalis* and *oreganus* were dwarfed in comparison with *aikeni*. However, it was sometimes difficult to distinguish *aikeni* from *caniceps*, since at certain angles the two species appeared the same. The gray of *aikeni* and *caniceps* in the field also appeared the same, but in size *aikeni* more closely resembled the race *Junco caniceps dorsalis*, also present at the station in numbers. Frequently, however, the row of white spots on the wing of *aikeni* were conspicuous and together with size were diagnostic. It is Hargrave's opinion that in life *aikeni* much more closely resembles *caniceps* than it does either *hyemalis* or *mearnsi*, and that any competent observer familiar with the species mentioned here can properly distinguish all under normal field conditions.

The familiarity with these species resulting from the recent favorable conditions for comparison permits the statement that in handling several thousand juncos at the Museum station since 1931 Hargrave does not believe that *Junco aikeni* has been previously banded there.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, and RANDOLPH JENKS, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Arizona, March 14, 1937.*

Three New Records from Bryce Canyon, Utah.—In the spring and summer of 1937 there were observed three species of birds not previously reported from Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah.

White Pelican. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. On June 4 I saw a flock of 14 flying over the park in a southerly direction. When first seen, they were flying low and circling about, but they soon gained altitude and flew directly south beyond my vision.

Western Willet. *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*. On April 20 and 21 a shore bird was seen by K. H. Flewelling and Donald DeLeon near the head of East Creek, 8775 feet altitude. At that time practically all of the plateau area of the park was covered by snow, but a small area of mud had been exposed on East Creek when repairs were made in a pipeline. The bird remained on or near this mud during much of the time that it was observed, and would fly but a short distance away when disturbed. On April 23 it was found dead, apparently killed by a hawk or owl. It was identified as a Western Willet, but was not preserved, being in poor condition. Willets have been noted in the surrounding territory in spring and fall migration. Their recurrence within the park boundaries is to be expected only at rare intervals, owing to the dryness of the area.

Nevada Savannah Sparrow. *Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis*. In the course of the limited banding operations carried on at Bryce, we banded two of these sparrows at the museum, which is located in a sparse stand of yellow pines with open meadows nearby. On July 31 the first one was banded, no. 36-113265; on August 3 another was banded, no. 37-43947.—C. C. PRESNALL, *Zion National Park, Utah, August 16, 1937.*