

pygialis), Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*), Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), Palmer Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*), Crissal Thrasher (*Toxostoma dorsale*), Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*), House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), Junco (*Junco oreganus*), and Gambel Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*).—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *Arizona Game Department, Phoenix, Arizona, January 31, 1939.*

Eastern Hermit Thrush in Colorado.—An Eastern Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata faxoni*), a race hitherto unrecorded from Colorado, was found dead in west Denver, by H. M. Baldry, on February 8, 1939. The specimen (no. 19869, Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist.) was an adult female. Such a winter occurrence would have been unusual for even our common thrushes, as they rarely appear in our area before the last week in April.—ALFRED M. BAILEY and ROBERT J. NIEDRACH, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, February 24, 1939.*

Another Record of the Bohemian Waxwing at Grand Canyon, Arizona.—On Sunday, February 20, a dozen Bohemian Waxwings (*Bombycilla garrula*) were discovered feeding upon juniper berries on the north side of El Tovar Hotel on the south rim of Grand Canyon, Arizona. Their size quickly led to further discernment of distinguishing marks from the Cedar Waxwing, of pale color, lack of yellowish on underparts, white wing bars, cinnamon under tail coverts and weak lower-pitched call note. Reaching for a juniper berry a bird would roll it in its bill and flick the core away. Beneath the tree the soft snow was pitted with the dropped cores. Once a few of the birds dropped to a space on the ground, bare of snow, seemingly for gravel.

A small group of Bohemian Waxwings was observed by H. S. and W. W. Swarth (Condor, vol. 22, 1920, p. 79) in almost the same location on December 18, 1919, the only other recorded occurrence for Grand Canyon.—HAROLD C. BRYANT, *Grand Canyon, Arizona, February 24, 1939.*

Black Phoebe in British Columbia.—Shortly prior to his death, the late R. A. Cumming wrote to Mr. J. A. Munro, of Okanagan Landing, B.C., requesting that he prepare and publish a note recording the first capture of the Black Phoebe in British Columbia. As the Cumming collection, including this specimen, has been incorporated in the Provincial Museum collection, Mr. Munro has forwarded the letter to me with the request that I put the specimen on record.

The specimen in question is a well-made skin of a female *Sayornis nigricans nigricans*. This bird, to quote from Mr. Cumming's letter was "taken November 11, 1936, on the B. C. Electric Railway tracks near Marpole. The afternoon was cold, after a rainstorm. My son Gordon was with me at the time."

Had it been in the summer or early fall this occurrence could have been more readily understood. However, it is interesting, perhaps significant, to note that the other recorded occurrences of vagrant flycatchers in British Columbia were also in the fall and winter. Thus the only known specimen of *Tyrannus dominicensis* from the Province was taken at Cape Beale, V. I., on October 9, 1889, and the single specimen of *Tyrannus melancholicus chloromotus* was shot in February, 1923, at French's Beach, V. I.—IAN McTAGGART COWAN, *Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C., February 20, 1939.*

Adult Lamprey Eaten by a Great Blue Heron.—In the course of field work for the California Division of Fish and Game, on the South Fork of the Eel River, a quarter mile below Benbow Dam, Humboldt County, California, on November 17, 1938, occurred the incident here described. It concerned a great blue heron (*Ardea herodias hyperonca*) and a lamprey eel (*Entosphenus tri-dentatus*).

At 2:28 p.m., while I was watching from cover the opposite shore of a crescentic pool at a bend in the river, a Great Blue Heron walked into view about a hundred yards away. It slowly and deliberately waded upstream in the shallow, marginal water, then walked out onto the rocky shore at the edge of the pool, all the while peering for food. Presently, the bird waded deeper into the pool. After poising its head for an instant just out of water, it struck quickly at something below the surface. Straightening up, the heron waded to shore with an adult lamprey held firmly by the head in its beak.

At a point about five feet from shore the heron dropped the twisting lamprey onto the gravel. Each time the lamprey wriggled and contorted its body the heron struck at the head with its dagger-like beak. At 2:34 p.m., the lamprey wriggled once more, whereupon the heron, after poising its head momentarily about two feet above the lamprey, drove its beak hard into the gill region and quickly withdrew it, watching, then, for further movement. Once again the lamprey moved and again it received a severe thrust from the beak of the heron. After another moment of watching the