

believe is the only specimen of the species taken in Utah.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C., December 2, 1940.*

Western Ruby-crowned Kinglet Nesting in the San Bernardino Mountains.—A nest of the Western Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Corthylio calendula cineraceus*) was discovered on May 19, 1940, by seeing a bird take nesting material to it. The location was nineteen feet from the ground and near the end of a downward-sloping branch of a large silver fir tree on a hillside south of Big Bear Lake, San Bernardino Mountains, California, at an elevation close to eight thousand feet. On June 2, 1940, the nest contained eight fresh eggs. The weights of these in grams were (1) 0.71, (1) 0.68, and (6) 0.66. This is possibly only the second actual nesting record for this species in the San Bernardino Mountains.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, June 4, 1940.*

Arboreal Nests of the Gambel Quail in Arizona.—That a Gambel Quail (*Lophortyx gambelii*) would build a nest high up in the top of a large tree seemed to the writer almost unbelievable until one was actually seen and photographed. Referring to the published literature, it is found that Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. No. 162, 1932:76) in summarizing the nesting of the species mentions records of three nests at heights of five feet above the ground. Harry L. Crockett and Ruth Crockett (Condor, 38, 1936:97-99) wrote of tree-nesting quail studied and photographed on the Stannard ranch near Phoenix, Arizona, during the summer of 1935.

After the writer had drafted a manuscript covering the recent observations reported here, it was discovered that the Crocketts had done likewise; they have generously deferred to the writer and made their notes available to him.



Fig. 31. Tamarisk tree in which Gambel Quail nested. Black cross slightly to right and above center of tree marks site.

Glynn and Carlos Stannard, brothers, operate adjoining citrus groves about nine miles northeast of Phoenix, Arizona, near Camelback Mountain; Carlos Stannard is an alert bird student and active bird bander. Overhanging the Glynn Stannard ranch home is a handsome evergreen tamarisk tree, probably *Tamarix articulata*. In 1938 this tree had grown so tall and top-heavy that it was topped back severely; limbs that were fully 12 inches in diameter were sawed through. By the summer of 1940 new growth from about the margins of the old cuts had reached heights up to 20 feet, and the entire rim of the old cut surfaces was built up by scar growth until in the center a perfect basin resulted.

On May 18, 1940, a pair of White-winged Doves (*Melopelia asiatica*) had for some time worked actively at nest building in this tree and Carlos Stannard climbed the tree to search for their nest. To his surprise a nest of Gambel Quail containing 12 eggs was found in one of the old cuts high up in the tree; the nest consisted of one of the basin-like depressions already described, with a thick lining of dead leaflets of the tamarisk and numerous quail feathers. On discussing the nest with members of his brother's household, he found that only a few days before an adult quail had been taken away from the family cat at the foot of this tree and that the quail had flown away, apparently not seriously harmed.

The quail never returned to the nest, and it was inferred that the owner of the nest had been the same quail rescued from the cat. When the writer photographed the nest several days later, it was necessary to reverse the eggs, since cactus wrens or other birds had pierced each one. Figure 31 shows the tree, the approximate location of the nest being marked with an "x"; figure 32 is of the nest and eggs, taken from directly above. By actual tape-line measurement, the nest was twenty-seven feet, six inches, above the ground.

Other moderately high quail nests have occurred in and adjacent to the Stannard groves since 1935. In June, 1936, on an adjoining property, a nest seven feet high in an umbrella tree was reported

to the Stannards and the Crocketts; this nest was close to a bedroom window, and apparently the people frightened the birds away because of the quails' early morning chatter.

Another nest in the Glynn Stannard grove was seen by the writer; this one was in a grapefruit tree between eight and nine feet from the ground in an abandoned thrasher's nest; 14 eggs had hatched safely. Another nest was built in vines over a porch but apparently was deserted, and since the vines were thick no inspection was made.



Fig. 32. Quail nest in tree shown in figure 31.

On the Carlos Stannard lawn is another tamarisk tree in which the two main branches have split apart, leaving a circular space several inches wide and fully 18 inches deep at the center. In June, 1940, a quail occupied the more-or-less circular cavity, about eight feet from the ground. After 11 eggs were laid, Stannard noticed that three of them were pierced. He carefully removed the broken eggs and the quail laid three more, leaving a completed clutch of 11 eggs.

The brood of the nest in the grapefruit tree apparently reached the ground safely, their descent being made fairly easy by the thick branches and leaves below the nest through which they could slide. The brood of 11 from the split-tamarisk nest apparently got down successfully. However, it is extremely interesting to ponder just how the young from the nest high up in the big tamarisk could have reached the ground safely, had they hatched.—JOHNSON A. NEFF, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, California, September 27, 1940.*

New and Additional Nevada Bird Records.—The following notes pertain to new and additional records of birds for the state of Nevada. These observations and specimens were all taken in Churchill County which is situated in the west-central part of the state. Unless otherwise noted observations were made and specimens were obtained by the writer.

Ardea herodias hyperonca. California Great Blue Heron. One specimen was obtained (no. 78987, Mus. Vert. Zool.) four miles west of Fallon on November 13, 1939. This is the first record of this race of heron for the state.

Dendrocygna bicolor. Fulvous Tree-duck. One specimen was taken (no. 1929, Coll. J. R. Alcorn) by Mr. William Fisher, from a flock of about twenty birds, along the Carson River, 14 miles west of Fallon on November 14, 1940.

Melanitta deglandi. White-winged Scoter. One was obtained (Coll. Wm. A. Powell, Jr.) by Mr.