

**Scarlet Tanager at Boulder, Colorado.**—Although there have been several published reports of the Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*) in Colorado, it seems desirable to place on record an additional observation which recently was made. The previous records are all of some years back, no records later than those summarized by W. L. Sclater (*A History of the Birds of Colorado*, London, 1912: 410-411) having been found by the writer in a survey of the literature. The record of this species in California (Miller and Miller, *Condor*, 32, 1930:217) is, of course, much more remarkable than a Colorado record. Nevertheless, the last Colorado record seems to have been in 1904, and the only previous observation for the Denver-Boulder area is based on a specimen said to have been collected by E. L. Berthoud near Golden in 1867.

On May 8, 1940, Elliot Miller and Owen France, two students in ornithology at the University of Colorado, reported a male Scarlet Tanager on the University campus at Boulder. The bird was seen by me on the same day. It remained among the small trees and shrubs about a pond quite near the biology building for three days, being seen on May 8, 9, and 10. It was not reported after the latter date. Many students, including all members of my class in ornithology, and several faculty members observed the bird at close quarters. It was in the brilliant plumage of the fully mature male, and there was no question of its identification. It appeared perfectly normal in behavior. No attempt was made to collect the bird.—GORDON ALEXANDER, *Department of Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, March 17, 1941.*

**Mountain Plover in Solano County, California.**—On November 12, 1939, Mr. Gunnar Larson and I were hunting jack rabbits in dry pasture land near Cannon, a flag station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, six miles northeast of Suisun, Solano County, California. The fields, because of long lack of rain, were almost entirely denuded of vegetation, leaving little cover for rabbits or any wild life.

Killdeers (*Oxyechus vociferus*) were common, and after we had tramped about for awhile it occurred to me that plover of another species than Killdeer were present. Small groups of four to ten birds reluctantly flushed from the ground at my approach, passing me with a sort of grunting sound and lit not far distant. Taking my field glasses I found that there were about eighty of these birds scattered about and feeding in one part of the large open field. I had not previously met with Mountain Plover (*Eupoda montana*) outside of my ornithological library, but I suspected that they were of this species. I took one specimen for my collection of skins and subsequently went back to the field about an hour later and took another specimen for the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology in Berkeley, where it has been given number 77275.

Upon skinning the plovers both were found to be females. The stomach of one held ten mandibles and other parts of Jerusalem crickets (*Stenopelmatus*), and the other held forty-six mandibles and other portions of *Stenopelmatus* and fragments of two or three small black beetles.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California, November 20, 1939.*

**The Rocky Mountain Creeper in California.**—While doing some field work on February 9, 1939, in the lower valley of the Colorado River, Riverside County, California, the writer took a male creeper in the cottonwoods of the river bottom.

Later, while comparing the specimen with other skins in the collection of the Los Angeles Museum, in company with George Willett, it was found that the specimen resembled most closely skins of the Rocky Mountain Creeper (*Certhia familiaris montana*). Some time later the bird was sent to the late Joseph Grinnell of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, who agreed with Mr. Willett's and the writer's findings.

Dr. Grinnell also stated that the specimen constituted the first authentic record for the state, as all prior records have been disproven. This bird is now in the collection of Dr. Max M. Peet, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.—KENNETH E. STAGER, *Los Angeles, California, February 26, 1941.*

**Some Birds Recorded in Nuevo León, Mexico.**—The 136 forms of birds recorded in Nuevo León between January 27 and March 6, 1938, in the course of the first John B. Semple Expedition to eastern Mexico, have already been reported on (Sutton and Burleigh, *Occas. Papers Mus. Zoology, Louisiana State University*, no. 3, 1939:1-46). These 136 forms include most of the winter birds of the Monterrey district.

In 1939, Mr. Semple and the authors visited Nuevo León somewhat later in the season, and as a result encountered several transient- and summer-resident species not seen the previous year. They collected on the Mesa de Chipinque (3500 to 7000 feet) on March 17 to 21, near Monterrey (1500 feet) on March 21 and 22, and at Linares (a point not visited in 1938) on March 22 and 23. The following list includes only the most noteworthy of the more than one hundred forms encountered in Nuevo León that season.