

Icterus parisorum. Scott Oriole. Two males were taken on the Mesa de Chipinque, March 18. Not noted in 1938.

Piranga bidentata sanguinolenta. Lafresnaye Tanager. Male taken on Mesa de Chipinque, March 19 (Burleigh). Not noted in 1938.

Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus. Western Grasshopper Sparrow. Female (wing, 63 mm.; tail, 45) taken near Monterrey, March 21 (Burleigh). This is *A. s. bimaculatus* of the A. O. U. Checklist. (For change of name, see Auk, 51, 1934:549.) The Grasshopper Sparrow was recorded in 1938 only at Victoria, Tamaulipas, a specimen of the eastern race (*pratensis*) being taken that year on February 24.

Aimophila cassinii. Cassin Sparrow. Noted repeatedly about Monterrey on March 21 and 22; males were in full song at that time. Not seen in 1938; but this hardly proves that it winters south of Monterrey for it is an exceedingly inconspicuous bird when not singing.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON and THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, November 19, 1940*.

Barn Owls Nesting at Kanab, Utah.—Of late, while perusing the literature pertaining to Utah birds, I have noted the scarcity of records of the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) for the state, and especially the absence of breeding records. Indeed, I have found the species listed only three times. Tanner (Condor, 29, 1927:198) stated that he had collected the bird in March in the St. George area but that they were not common. Presnall (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters, 12, 1935:201) gives its status as rare for Zion National Park. Hardy and Higgins (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters, 17, 1940: 99) record the owl as having been seen by them on April 19, 1939, and March 16, 1940, at St. George. It seems advisable, therefore, to place on record data pertaining to breeding Barn Owls collected recently at Kanab, in Kane County, central southern Utah.

Mr. Clifton M. Greenhalgh has observed Barn Owls in the vicinity of Kanab for many years and has found them inhabiting caverns in the banks of Kanab Creek near the town. In the spring of 1939 he brought me a quantity of pellets, but he was unable to secure a specimen. On June 14, 1939, Dr. A. M. Woodbury, acting on Greenhalgh's directions for finding the birds, secured a specimen, now number 5684, Mus. Zool. University of Utah. Then in July, 1940, Mr. Greenhalgh secured two additional specimens from Kanab. Number 5813 is a male taken July 12, 1940, two miles south of Kanab at 4600 feet; number 5814, also a male, was secured at the same place on July 10, 1940. This latter specimen is a juvenile, as indicated by some natal down feathers adhering to the tips of the juvenal feathers.

In all probability, the distribution of Barn Owls in the state is confined to the southern portion where Lower Sonoran or near Lower Sonoran conditions prevail. Nesting and roosting in cavities in mud banks formed by water seepage is an interesting adaptation to local conditions. According to Mr. Greenhalgh, the Barn Owls nest and roost only in one area along about a mile of Kanab Creek where there is an abundance of caverns and side washes and where the main gully is in places as much as 40 feet deep. The Barn Owls are presumably summer residents, arriving sometime in April at which time pairs seek out small caverns for individual nesting sites. Later on, at the termination of the nesting season, they display a gregarious tendency and congregate, at least in daylight hours, in the larger caverns. Here they come to rest on dirt ledges in the darkest portions. As many as 30 Barn Owls assembled together have been noted by Mr. Greenhalgh under these conditions.—WILLIAM H. BEHLE, *University of Utah, Salt Lake City, January 15, 1941*.

California Cuckoo in Southeastern Nevada.—In Linsdale's "Birds of Nevada" (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936:61) reference is made to the occurrence of the California Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*) along the Lower Truckee River and in the Pyramid Lake region of Nevada. Because of the relatively few records of this bird in this state, it seems appropriate to record that the writer observed a cuckoo in the town of Alamo, Clark County, Nevada, on August 28, 1940. The bird was observed in a cottonwood tree about 30 feet from the ground.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C., December 2, 1940*.

Another Summer Record of the Great Gray Owl in Yellowstone National Park.—The recent note by W. S. Long (Condor, 43, 1941:77-78) recording a sight observation of the Great Gray Owl (*Scotiaptex nebulosa*) in Yellowstone National Park stimulates me to place the following observation on record. On September 9, 1940, at about 3:45 p.m., I saw one of these owls in a meadow between West Thumb and Old Faithful, Yellowstone Park, at a place that must have been very close to the location at which Long made his observation on July 3. The bird I saw was perched on top of a lodgepole pine stub about twelve feet high and only thirty feet from the highway. The bird

was facing the road obliquely in the direction from which automobiles approached on the near side, but the approach of our car from the opposite direction caused it to turn its head slightly toward us. The owl was not seen when we drove back about seventy minutes later. Like the day described by Long, September 9 was cloudy, with a heavy drizzle in the morning. It seems entirely possible that the same owl had remained in this limited area for most or all of the summer.—FREDERICK H. TEST, *Department of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, February 5, 1941.*

Bird Notes from Lassen Volcanic National Park.—Since the publication in 1930 of the "Vertebrate Natural History of a Section of Northern California through the Lassen Peak Region," (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.) by Grinnell, Dixon, and Linsdale, further observations on birds have been made, chiefly in the more limited area of Lassen Volcanic National Park proper. The report of 1930 dealt with a strip 24 miles wide and 124 miles long, extending from west of the Sacramento River nearly to the Nevada line, and with elevations from less than 300 feet to 10,453 feet. Approximately in the middle of the strip is Lassen Park, which is about 12 miles wide and 17 miles long, with elevations of from 5250 feet in Warner Valley to 10,453 feet on Lassen Peak.

Except as otherwise noted, the following observations were made by the writer in the period from 1937 to 1940. Specimens mentioned are in the park collection at Manzanita Lake; these were identified at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. Species not recorded by Grinnell, Dixon, and Linsdale for the park itself are marked with an asterisk. Acknowledgment is made to Dr. Carl R. Swartzlow, Merlin K. Potts, and Joseph S. Dixon of the National Park Service, for assisting with this report.

**Colymbus nigricollis californicus*. American Eared Grebe. From one to seven were seen at various times in September and October of 1939 and 1940, at Manzanita Lake and Snag Lake. Also seen by Merlin K. Potts at Butte Lake, November 7, 1939.

**Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*. Northern Pied-billed Grebe. Seen by Potts at Summit Lake, November 6, 1938, and at Butte Lake, November 8, 1938. Also seen in September and October, 1938-39, and July-October, 1940, at Manzanita Lake; and on September 20, 1940, at Hat Lake. In September, 1940, 2 adults with 6 young were seen on Manzanita Lake. The number of adults otherwise seen was usually one or two.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. American White Pelican. One was observed at Manzanita Lake from August 20 until September 11, 1939.

**Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus*. Farallon Double-crested Cormorant. Seen from August until October, 1938-40, on several of the larger lakes of the park. One to three commonly seen on lakes in the north and east parts of the park.

Ardea herodias hyperonca. California Great Blue Heron. Frequently observed at Manzanita Lake; and seen as early as June 3 and as late as November 16 (1940). Also seen at Summit and Butte lakes, in September of 1939 and 1940.

**Casmerodius albus egretta*. American Egret. What was thought to be a breeding pair was observed at Manzanita Lake from July to September, 1936, by C. R. Swartzlow. A single individual was seen twice in September, 1940, in Upper Kings Meadow, about three miles southeast of Lassen Peak.

**Botaurus lentiginosus*. American Bittern. One individual was seen at Manzanita Lake, August 13, 1940.

**Cygnus columbianus*. Whistling Swan. Fifteen were seen on Manzanita Lake, November 9, one on the 13th, and one on the 16th, 1940.

Branta canadensis canadensis. Canada Goose. Numerous at Manzanita Lake and Snag Lake in September and October, each year. Also seen on other lakes in the park. Commonly seen and heard flying over Manzanita Lake region on southward migration. On October 18 and 19, 1940, about 1000 were seen during the day, flying south in V-formations of 15 to 100 each.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos. Common Mallard. Most common duck in the park. Seen on lakes throughout the park in September and October. Three or more broods raised at Manzanita Lake each summer, May-August. They are tame during the summer, but wild after about September 15.

**Mareca americana*. Baldpate. In November, 1939, as many as 30 were seen on Manzanita Lake by Potts and Swartzlow. Potts observed 16 on Summit Lake on November 16. In 1940, 12 or more were present on Manzanita Lake during late October and November.

**Aix sponsa*. Wood Duck. A female was observed on Hat Lake, November 6-7, 1938, by Potts. On October 26, 1939, a pair was observed feeding along the shore of Reflection Lake.

**Nyroca collaris*. Ring-necked Duck. Observed by Potts at Summit and Butte lakes in November, 1938; 65 were on Summit Lake.