

on July 23. It is possible that this was the pair nesting there earlier. That this was only an incidental occurrence of the species seems clearly attested by the fact that several observers were present on the campus throughout the summer; any swifts present over an extended period would have been detected.

In the vicinity of the coast, the northern breeding limits of the White-throated Swift are reached in the San Francisco Bay region. This swift probably breeds regularly in the Mount Diablo region, Contra Costa County (Grinnell and Wythe, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 18, 1927:93). It may also breed on Rocky Ridge, east of Moraga, Contra Costa County (Bryant, *Gull*, 15, June, 1933:3, and 17, June, 1935:3) and in the Livermore Valley, eastern Alameda County (Crum, *Gull*, 11, June, 1929:3). Nests have been located in Santa Clara County (Linsdale, *Aud. Mag.*, 43, 1941:400). From areas closer to the outer coast, there are two recent reports of nesting localities: Devil's Slide (Linsdale, *Bird-Lore*, 41, 1939:262) and Rockaway Beach (Andresen, *Condor*, 45, 1943:201), both in San Mateo County. In the East Bay municipalities, Alameda County, other than the above record from Berkeley, there was a breeding colony of swifts in Leona Canyon, Oakland, from at least 1927 (Kelly, *Gull*, 9, December, 1927:2) to 1937 or 1938 (letter, M. Vincent Mowbray). The White-throated Swift is known to nest with Cliff Swallows at Capistrano Mission in southern California (F. M. Bailey, *Condor*, 9, 1907:169, and Skinner, *ibid.*, 35, 1933:241). In areas where swifts are numerous, their nests are frequently grouped in colonies (Hanna, *Condor*, 11, 1909:77, and Little, *ibid.*, 21, 1919:235).—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, December 3, 1943.*

Grus canadensis from the Pleistocene of Illinois.—While visiting some commercial gravel pits near Ashmore, Coles County, Illinois, the writer was fortunate in finding the distal end of a radius of the Little Brown Crane (*Grus canadensis canadensis*), the second known occurrence of this species in the Pleistocene deposits of the central states. This fragment was lying near the top of a stratum of alluvial gravel and was overlaid by black earth. These two members, representing a more or less continuous deposit of post-Shelbyville age, are the last of a series of gravels and clays deposited in a valley floor by a shallow meandering stream in its later stages.

Recent faunal forms have been recovered from the black earth, and both Recent and extinct forms, including the only avian representative, the Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), have been obtained from the alluvial deposits (Galbreath, *Geol. Ser., Field Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 6, 1938:303-313). The presence of the Little Brown Crane in this faunal group is in no way contradictory to the environmental picture indicated by the associated flora, invertebrates, and vertebrates.

I am indebted to Dr. Alexander Wetmore for verification of the identification of the specimen, which has been presented to the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.—EDWIN C. GALBREATH, *Springfield, Illinois, December 9, 1943.*

Uncommon Birds of the Boulder Dam Area, Nevada.—In the course of a recent field trip along the northern arm of Lake Mead near Overton, Nevada, Mr. Victor H. Cahalane and the writer observed several birds which, according to the check-list of this area, are either uncommon or have not previously been reported from this region.

An immature Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*) was seen at the edge of Lake Mead on November 13, 1943, and was noted again on the following day. So far as is known this is the first record of this bird for the Boulder Dam area.

A Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*) also was observed on November 13. Although this is the second record of this bird for the Recreational Area, it is the first for the Nevada section of it.

Other uncommon birds seen included a Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*), Lesser Scaup Duck (*Nyroca affinis*), and a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). The latter bird was perched on the top of a dead cottonwood tree about two hundred yards back from the edge of the lake. Upon our approach the eagle flew off over the water, its flight being marked by an immediate and prolonged uproar from a number of Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) on the sand bars bordering the lake.—GORDON C. BALDWIN, *Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Boulder City, Nevada, November 17, 1943.*

Additional Records of the Green Heron in the Puget Sound Basin.—Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Luhr of Nisqually the writer recently obtained a fine adult male Anthony Green Heron (*Butorides virescens anthonyi*), apparently the third of this species to be taken in the state of Washington. The specimen, now no. 1146 of my collection, was killed on May 13, 1943, as it foraged at the edge of McAllister Creek estuary on the Nisqually tide flats in Thurston County. Considering the date of capture and the gonad enlargement, it seems evident that this bird was, or would shortly have begun, nesting in this area. The testes measured: left, 21.7x7 mm.; right, 19x9.

The bird was in good flesh, fat generally, with notably heavy subcutaneous deposits over belly and rump. Stomach contents: a disintegrated mass containing hard parts of a shrimp (*Crango* sp.), elytra of two small beetles, the caudal peduncle of a tiny fish, and a few bits of wood.

In a previous note (Slipp, Condor, 44, 1942:35-36) it was thought likely that the Green Heron might be in the process of extending its breeding range to the Puget Sound region, although at that time authentic records were limited to fall juveniles which conceivably could have moved northward from nesting areas in western Oregon. Through the interest and cooperation of Mr. Charles R. Foster, of the state trout hatchery near Steilacoom, Pierce County, Washington, yet another fall juvenile has recently come to hand (1163 J.W.S.), a male with remnants of the natal down still adhering to the tips of feathers on the crown and at the bases of the legs. The bird was flushed from one of the rearing ponds on September 8, 1943, and shot by Mr. A. G. Manion in pursuance of the predator control program of the hatchery. Mr. Manion stated that he had seen this bird, on another like it, about the hatchery lake on August 16 and 19.—J. W. SLIPP, *Tacoma, Washington, October 14, 1943.*

Unusual Records from Boulder County, Colorado.—The following observations constitute important additions to our knowledge of the birds of Boulder County, Colorado.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. Black-billed Cuckoo. Both Yellow-billed and Black-billed cuckoos are rare along the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains. The former, however, is seen practically every year at Boulder, whereas only two records, both recent, are available for the Black-billed. On May 19, 1942, I saw a bird readily identifiable as a Black-billed Cuckoo on the University of Colorado campus. Attempts to locate the bird later failed. This year, however, an adult female was collected. This individual was found on June 10, 1943, in a coal chute at the University heating plant by S. R. Colson. It is now no. 4247 in the bird and mammal collection of the University of Colorado Museum. It is the first specimen taken in the Boulder region, but Niedrach and Rockwell (*The Birds of Denver and Mountain Parks, Denver, 1939*) give three records for the Denver region: July 10, 1910, and July 30, 1911 (Lincoln); and June 10, 1924 (Hendee).

Tyto alba praincola. Barn Owl. The status of the Barn Owl in this region is somewhat uncertain. Although there is little evidence for nesting, the bird has been considered a possible resident. Dates of observation locally are, however, all from winter months. There are but two published observations for Boulder County, both sight records of apparently the same bird at the same location, seen by N. deW. Betts on October 31 and November 7, 1909 (*Univ. Colo. Studies, 10, 1913:195*). Recently two Barn Owls were found dead, both in an area of low sandstone cliffs known locally as White Rocks, six miles northeast of Boulder. The first of these was found by Malcolm Jollie, November 27, 1941; the second, a male, no. 4089 in the University of Colorado Museum, was found on December 27, 1941, by Dale Denham and Richard Pillmore.

Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi. Western Evening Grosbeak. The occurrence of this bird is unpredictable. Some years it is rare; but flocks totalling hundreds of birds were seen in Boulder from September 21, 1941, to June 5, 1942, with observations in every winter month. The species was again observed, although less abundantly, in the winter of 1942-1943 and in the succeeding spring. It has been assumed that the species would eventually be found nesting in the region, but the only published record suggesting breeding has been Dille's observation of young birds at the edge of the plains and in the foothills about eight miles north of Boulder, as reported by Henderson (*Univ. Colo. Studies, 6, 1909:235*). These young birds were seen in August and September, 1904. Dille also reported a nest near Estes Park, Larimer County. Young birds have again been reported during the past summer, this time in Boulder. Donald J. Magoon saw one with adults at his home in Boulder, July 26, 1943; Malcolm Jollie and Verna Mace observed an adult feeding young birds on the University of Colorado campus, August 6; Owen France saw two or three young birds near the University campus, August 20; on August 15 I saw and heard several of the grosbeaks at a distance, in Boulder, but could not be sure that any were birds of the year. These four records constitute the only summer records for Boulder, and the only summer records for the county since 1904. Although no nest was found, these observations definitely suggest that during the past summer this species was again nesting in this region.—GORDON ALEXANDER, *University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, December 2, 1943.*