

In early June, 1943, a minor flight of *Gryllus* was noted, unaccompanied by gulls; California Gulls normally are absent from the region in spring.

On September 3, 1943, five gulls were noted hawking over the shipyard in the dusk. As in the previous year, no insects could be seen from the ground. The number of gulls steadily increased, until September 16, when an estimated 400 were present. The weather on the 16th, 17th and 18th was unusually warm. About the same number of gulls was present on these three days. Crickets were seen in abundance, and other insects as well. Moths, crane flies and water beetles were most common. Two large water bugs (Belostombidae) were also noted. The black crickets, however, outnumbered all other insects and the gulls seemed to be feeding on them exclusively. A marked decrease in the number of gulls was apparent on September 19. Only about twenty were seen on the 21st. Two or three were seen every evening for a week thereafter, but no crickets were seen. The hawking of the gulls consisted of a steady flight at moderate speed, seemingly accomplished by movements principally of the terminal part of the wings. They occasionally swerved to left or right or dipped down to catch an insect, but most captures were made with an upward swoop followed by a return to the original flight level. Their flight continued long after complete darkness had fallen. The insects were doubtless made visible to them by the many brilliant lights of the shipyard. The gulls hunted in absolute silence.—WALTER W. DALQUEST, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, January 9, 1944.*

Notes on Some Birds Taken in Utah.—While conducting field work at St. George in southern Utah from October 5 to 25, 1937, fifty-three species and subspecies were collected. The following species appear to merit especial attention. One has seldom been reported whereas two are new additions to the State list.

Sialia mexicana occidentalis. Western Bluebird. There are few records of this bluebird from western and central Utah. A single male was taken from a flock of seven *Sialia mexicana bairdi*, the breeding form in Utah, on October 21, 1937, at Kanab, Utah. One male *S. m. occidentalis* was obtained 19 miles south of Moab, Utah (Behle, *Wilson Bull.*, 3, 1941:183).

Vermivora celata lutescens. Lutescent Orange-crowned Warbler. A Lutescent Warbler taken at St. George, Utah, on October 12, 1937, constitutes the first record for the State. The author reported *Vermivora celata celata* as a fall migrant in northeastern Utah and *Vermivora celata orestera* as the breeding form in the mountains of the Uinta Basin (Twomey, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.*, 28, 1942:341-490).

Anthus rubescens pacificus. Western Pipit. A male of this species was collected from a flock of twenty *Anthus rubescens alticola*, fifteen miles southeast of St. George, Utah, on October 19, 1937. This straggler is the first record of the Western Pipit for Utah.

Zonotrichia leucophrys oriantha. Oregon White-crowned Sparrow. Seventeen specimens from the Uinta Basin, Utah (Jensen; Paradise Park, Uinta Mountains; Bald Mountains; Heber), were identified as *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys* (Twomey, *loc. cit.*). Since collecting a series of topotypical specimens of *Zonotrichia l. oriantha* from Barley Camp in the Warner Mountains, fourteen miles southwest of Adel, Oregon, the birds from the Uinta Basin have been found to be *Z. l. oriantha*. A comparison of measurements with breeding specimens of the eastern race failed to show any significant differences.

The Uinta specimens are identical with topotypical specimens of *oriantha* in being much paler (more grayish tan) over the dorsal surface, particularly the rump, back and nape, than the eastern race, *leucophrys*. This paleness is also pronounced over the breast and flanks. The rump of the Uinta birds has an olive shade that distinguishes them slightly from *oriantha* and *leucophrys*. The Uinta specimens must, therefore, be regarded as belonging to the western race, *Z. l. oriantha*. Miller (Condor, 43, 1941:262) in a recent study of this group makes the following statements about this race: "There seem to be good grounds for recognizing the race [*Z. l. oriantha*] if all eastern materials is as dark-colored as the specimens we have at hand. Close comparison of groups of breeding birds from the Cascades, Sierra Nevada, and Willowa Mountains, Oregon, and Rocky Mountains of Wyoming and Utah, shows no differences between western populations."—ARTHUR C. TWOMEY, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1943.*

California Cuckoo Collected in Eastern Oregon.—In the "Birds of Oregon" (Gabrielson and Jewett, 1940:329-330), the California Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*) is reported as uncommon in eastern Oregon, only three records being available at the time this book was published. Bendire first recorded cuckoos in 1876 as nesting along the Snake River, on the Oregon side. Since then cuckoos were recorded in 1896 and 1910 in southeastern Oregon.