

The summer resident species found on Clark Mountain that were absent on Potosi Mountain are the Hermit Thrush (*Hyalocichla guttata polionota*) and the Flammulated Owl (*Otus flammeolus*). Detection of the owl on Clark Mountain was somewhat a matter of chance; if the species were hunted for by special nighttime technique, it probably would be found in the more northern mountains here under consideration. The absence of the Hermit Thrush may be ascribed to the openness of the patches of forest on Potosi Mountain; there was no low thick growth of firs. Hermit Thrushes breed in numbers on the Charleston Mountains.

Notable absentees on Potosi Mountain, all of which are summer resident in the Charleston Mountains, are: Williamson Sapsucker, Wright Flycatcher, Steller Jay, Pigmy Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Robin, Townsend Solitaire, Green-tailed Towhee. Probably the forested areas on Potosi are too small to sustain populations of the sapsucker, jay and nuthatch and they are probably both too small and too scattered and heavily insolated for solitaires and creepers; moist ground for robins is essentially lacking.

Surprisingly, two species, the Western Wood Pewee and Solitary Vireo, present on Potosi Mountain, were not found, except as migrants, in the Charleston area. These two were met in the best tract of yellow pine timber, about 20 acres, on the northeast slope of Potosi at 8000 feet. A pair of Wood Pewees sang and buzzed continually and acted as though they were worried about a nest. A male Solitary Vireo was singing with full voice in the middle levels of these pines and gave every evidence of territorial establishment. Upon dissection it showed testes in breeding condition; however, it was moderately fat. The bird, which is typical for worn plumage of *V. s. cassinii*, seems to indicate summer residence of the species in view of the date and other circumstances.

In this same tract of timber, in a small string of white firs, was stationed a pair of Ruby-crowned Kinglets. The male sang repeatedly, and it scolded heavily during a commotion started by Pigmy Owl note given by me at a near-by Mexican Bluebird nest. Audubon Warblers, a Cassin Finch, and a Gray-headed Junco also made their appearance at this disturbance. Mountain Chickadees and Virginia Warblers were much more numerous than on Clark Mountain, the latter in the extensive tracts of Gambel oak scrub.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, April 10, 1945.*

**Recent Records of Breeding Waterfowl in Utah and Southern Idaho.**—According to the A.O.U. Check-list (1931:51) the Canvasback (*Nyroca valisineria*) is a breeding bird in northern Utah. Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 126, 1923:201) gives the breeding range of the Canvasback in Utah as "Northern Utah (Boxelder and Davis Counties)." However, since no breeding records have been reported in recent years, the following observations are deemed worthy of publication.

Two broods of the Canvasback were observed at the Ogden Bay Refuge, near Ogden, Utah, both in the spring of 1943. One brood of eight, about one week old, was first noted by Nelson on July 7 and three subsequent observations were made later in the summer. The other brood of six was seen only once, in mid-July: The most recent Canvasback record in Utah was made on June 27, 1944, by Low and Nelson at Clearlake near Fillmore, Utah. On this occasion, a brood of nine young about three weeks of age was seen. This brood, with the adult female in attendance, was approximately 50 yards away and was easily identified with the aid of binoculars.

On July 21, 1943, at Gray's Lake in Bonneville and Caribou counties, Idaho, two broods were seen by Dr. D. I. Rasmussen, Joe Rabb, and the writers. The first brood was sighted on the channel leading from the south end of the lake at about 6:30 p.m. Identification was readily made at 75 yards with binoculars. This brood was estimated at 7 to 10 days old. The second brood in the pond below the outlet dam consisted of three 14-day-old juveniles, one of which was dead. This dead duckling was made into a skin and deposited with the Utah Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.

During a field trip to Gray's Lake, May 12 to 17, 1944, a total of 150 Canvasbacks was counted. On May 13, a Canvasback nest was found by Low. The nest was constructed of hardstem bulrush (*Scirpus acutus*) in the corner of a patch of the bulrush in 15 inches of water (fig. 20). The nest cavity was 8 inches across, 3 inches deep, and had a ramp on one side and a slight cupola above the nest. Eight Canvasback eggs plus two Redhead (*Nyroca americana*) eggs were in the nest and incubation had apparently started. The female flushed off the nest at 15 yards from the observer. She alighted in the open water about 50 yards away facilitating even further the identification. Finding this nest and two broods in two consecutive seasons substantiates the claim that the Canvasback is a breeding bird in southern Idaho.

Baldpates (*Mareca americana*) have been recorded from the Ogden Bay Refuge in northern Utah for three consecutive seasons. One brood encountered by Nelson on the Weber River above Unit 1 in early August, 1942, consisted of the adult female and nine ducklings approximately two weeks old, two of which were caught and examined. A few days later, two other broods of eight and seven ducklings, respectively, were observed in one of the channels in Unit 1. On June 12, 1943, one nest of eight

eggs, which hatched on June 21, and one brood of eight were noted by Nelson in the same vicinity as those of the previous season. In 1944, on July 15, Low and Edward O'Neil observed a week-old brood of three Baldpates accompanied by the female.

At the Bear River Refuge, Utah, on August 8, 1944, C. S. Williams observed a brood of three Baldpates in Unit 2 which appeared to be about one week old.



Fig. 20. Nest of Canvasback at Gray's Lake, Idaho.

One nest of the Green-winged Teal (*Anas carolinensis*), containing nine eggs, was observed by Nelson at the Ogden Bay Refuge, Utah, on June 21, 1943.—JESSOP B. LOW, *Utah Fish and Game Department, Salt Lake City, Utah*, and MARCUS NELSON, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Brigham City, Utah, February 8, 1945*.

**Clay Bank Has Multiple Use for Wildlife.**—While on a field trip into the Gray's Lake region of Caribou County, Idaho, May 12 to 17, 1944, I stopped to observe the use made of a clay bank by swallows and other forms of wildlife. The bank, located on the Blackfoot River, about 12 miles from Soda Springs, Idaho, was approximately 250 feet long and about 45 feet high. The upper half was pockmarked with Bank Swallow holes, while the lower half had no holes and was slightly sloping (fig. 21).

The swallow population, approximately 300 pairs using the holes, consisted of Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) and Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*) in about equal numbers. In addition, Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon albifrons*), nearly as numerous as either of the other two swallows, were building their adobe nests against the clay banks, usually in crevices and protected corners. Nest building by the Cliff Swallows was just getting under way as many nests were only partly completed.

Across the river in a clump of willows (*Salix Bebbiana*) were perched a Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) and a Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*). Shortly, the kingfisher was joined by its mate