

mingbird, the only common species of this locality, leads me to be confident of my identification of the bird.

Sutton (The Breeding Birds of Tarrant County, Texas, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 27, 1938:171-206) questions the occurrence of the Black-chinned Hummingbird reported by Ramon Graham (Nesting Dates of Texas Birds, Oologist, 33, 1916:81-82) as a breeding bird of the county. It has been reported elsewhere as far east as Tarrant County, so there seems to be no reason to doubt the likelihood of the bird's presence here.—PHILIP F. ALLAN, *Soil Conservation Service, Fort Worth, Texas, April 13, 1949.*

Catching Petrels by Flashlight.—On September 6, 1929, I drove with Mr. C. Irvin Clay eight miles north of Crescent City, California, to catch a glimpse of some rocky islets where a few years before he had collected sea birds. We stopped on a grassy plot near the seashore; but the fog had come in and we could see nothing, not even the ocean a few feet below us. The night was quite calm, and presently we became conscious of some light specks passing back and forth above us irregularly, like swallows feeding in the day time. Although we had little hope of being able to discover what they were, we suspected they were petrels. Clay turned his powerful flashlight toward the sky in an attempt to focus on one of these light spots. Suddenly it left its orbit and plunged to the ground at our feet. We found it was one of the small white-rumped petrels, probably *Oceanodroma leucorhoa beali*, the form recorded as frequenting this part of the California coast.

Soon we caught another which had followed down the beam of light and struck the ground near us. After a short trip back to Crescent City to refill the exhausted flashlight, we returned to our petrels and found they were still coursing. We collected two more and stayed on until 10:30 p.m. when most of the birds disappeared. Later I noticed that birds always escaped when the light struck them from behind but when the light hit them full in the face they fell as if shot, hitting my body with considerable force and staying on the ground until picked up. These birds were evidently feeding on night-flying insects, and in striking the ground they vomited the amber colored fluid so characteristic of petrels. Their flight was slow and fluttering.

One of the birds taken (now in Chicago Mus. Nat. Hist.) had white spots on the back of the head, ear-coverts, and chin and a broad white bar across the lower abdomen. As I could find no petrel of this description, I decided it was merely albinistic.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, *Pasadena, California, May 2, 1949.*

A Guerrero Whip-poor-will Impaled by an Insect.—On January 15, 1949, while collecting on some great rocks at the foot of a cliff near the Chiapa River, Chiapas, México, I found a Guerrero Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus ridgwayi*) which seemed very awkward. When touched with a long twig, it made no effort to fly. The bird was captured alive by hand and taken to the museum where it was examined. I then discovered in its mouth the head of a dobson fly (*Corydalis cornuta*) with one of the long mandibles and one antenna.

Later, when the bird was being prepared as a study skin, I was much surprised to find the other mandible of the insect thrust through the oesophagus, trachea and skin of the neck; it had further penetrated through the skin of the chest where it was fixed firmly in the breast muscles. All around this place the muscles were full of coagulated blood; the long mandible was as hard as when fresh. The stomach of the bird was empty.

Undoubtedly the bird was to die, but whether the insect bit upon being swallowed or the mandible was pushed through by the bird's movements, it was impossible to determine.—MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Museo de Historia Natural, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, México, March 20, 1949.*

Ground Dove and Black-chinned Sparrow in Southern Nevada.—A single Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina*) was observed with Mourning Doves at Corn Creek Ranch, Desert Game Range, Clark County, Nevada, on June 27 and again on June 29, 1945, by Fred Wagner of Texas, A. V. S. Pulling, and the writer. The small size, rufous-red flash of the wings and short black tail served to identify the bird to all three observers who were familiar with the species and who saw it at close range. This seems to be the first record of this species for Nevada.

The Black-chinned Sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*) was observed in company with House Finches drinking at Cabin Springs in the northern Sheep Mountains of southern Lincoln County during the