

Salt Lake City, 1 (September). Kane County: Duck Creek Ranger Station, 8,600 feet, 22 miles south-east Cedar City, 12 (June); Red Canyon, 5,700 feet, 6 miles north Kanab, 4 (December); Tinny Canyon, 5,400 feet, 4 miles northwest Kanab, 3 (September-December); Kaiparowits Plateau, 7,000 feet, 2 (August).

Remarks.—In accord with its central geographic position, this new race has color characters that are intermediate between the races *inyoensis* and *gambeli*. The total aggregate of features of *wasatchensis*, however, shows closer affinities with the former, for the Utah population has the same size as *inyoensis* as well as the same type of slender, attenuated bill. It differs in being darker on the flanks and back. *Wasatchensis* is not so dark, however, as *gambeli* and further differs from that form in bill characters, the bill of *gambeli* being shorter, wider and deeper at the base, thus giving the general impression of being stubbier. The races *gambeli* and *grinnelli* are very close in their characters, the latter being darker, perhaps, on the back. Thus, *wasatchensis* differs from *grinnelli* in essentially the same way as it does from *gambeli*.

As compared with the extensive range ascribed to *gambeli*, this new race has a relatively restricted range and on its fringes intergrades with all surrounding races. The chickadees of the mountain ranges of western Utah, namely the Pine Valley, Deep Creek and Raft River mountains, are intergrades between *wasatchensis* and *inyoensis* although on the whole closest to the latter. The northern limits of *wasatchensis* are seemingly reached in central Idaho, intergradation with *grinnelli* occurring to the north until *grinnelli* in typical form occurs in Kootenai and Bonner counties. Breeding specimens from 5 miles east of Warm Lake and 5 miles west of Cape Horn, Sawtooth Range, Valley County, and 3 miles west of Payette Lake, Adams County, are still referable to *wasatchensis* even though they are intergrades toward *grinnelli*. Farther east the chickadees are intergrades toward either *grinnelli* or *gambeli*, since it is not clear where the latter two races are best divided. A single worn specimen from 3 miles northwest of Victor, Teton County, and 5 in fresh fall plumage from near Ashton, Fremont County, are dark but have longer bills than *grinnelli* or *gambeli* and are thus seemingly closest to *wasatchensis*. A single August specimen from Green River Lakes, Sublette County, Wyoming, is also intermediate with a shorter bill closest to the average condition of *gambeli* or *grinnelli*.

Three September birds from near Saratoga, Carbon County, Wyoming, and one from Centennial, Albany County, Wyoming, are *gambeli*. Specimens from the Uinta Mountains in northeastern Utah and a fall straggler from nearby Fort Bridger, Wyoming, are *wasatchensis* in typical form. Probably *wasatchensis* and *gambeli* intergrade along the mountains of central eastern Utah and western Colorado, for a few birds from the La Sal Mountains are browner than typical *wasatchensis* and have stubby bills, thus suggesting *gambeli*.

Concerning the southern limits of the range of this new race, the chickadees from the Cedar Breaks area in southern Utah are clearly *wasatchensis*. A blending, however, occurs with *gambeli* in northern Arizona as indicated by a few worn specimens from Navajo Mountain and Mt. Trumbull. A series of fall-taken chickadees from the San Francisco Mountains are closest to *gambeli*.—WILLIAM H. BEHLE, *University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, March 20, 1950.*

Eastern Phoebe in San Diego County, California.—A "different" phoebe first seen at Catfish Cove, Henshaw Lake, northern San Diego County, California, October 26, 1949, was tentatively identified as an Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) by Mrs. Sidney S. Doner of Escondido, California, on October 29, 1949, and positively identified by Mrs. Doner and myself November 23, 1949. The bird had not been seen in the area on the preceding October 15th and 25th. It was seen on eight days during the two-month period from October 26 to December 26 and observed carefully seven times for periods of three hours or more from noon until mid-afternoon. On January 3, 1950, it was absent. According to Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:252), the Eastern Phoebe is a casual visitant in California.

An attempt was made to study the bird in its unusual wintering area. Most interesting was its relation to the resident Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*). On November 3, the Eastern Phoebe followed and associated with the Black Phoebe as closely as a fledgling does with a parent bird. It was so active as to make the Black Phoebe appear lethargic. It called "phe-be" almost constantly.

On November 6 we found the association weakened. The Eastern Phoebe followed the Black but not closely nor as often as in our first observation period. It called less persistently. It perched motionlessly for intervals. On November 11 the two phoebes associated together in the same manner

as the preceding time. During this observation period we saw the Eastern Phoebe follow a Say Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*) in flight but not closely. After this date, we saw no association with Black or Say phoebes, although both were in the area. The Eastern Phoebe's absences for twenty-minute intervals and longer and also its use of more distant perches were also noted as changes in behavior.—ELEANOR GUYER BEEMER, *Pauma Valley, Pala, California, March 16, 1950.*

Additions and Corrections to the Check-list of Idaho Birds.—The Check-list of the Birds of Idaho (Arvey, Univ. Kansas Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist., 1, 1947:193-216) has been found to have certain errors, and although this article is not intended as a revision of that paper, it may serve to rectify those errors and to clarify the status of some forms from data obtained by additional field work. I am grateful to Dr. Pierce Brodkorb and to Mr. Thomas D. Burleigh for suggestions in regard to this paper.

Accipiter gentilis striatulus. Goshawk. This bird should be classed as a year-round resident of Idaho rather than as a winter visitor. I found Goshawks breeding in both Custer and Blaine counties in 1948.

Archilochus alexandri. Black-chinned Hummingbird. I observed this bird in the breeding season of 1948 along the Portneuf River in Bannock County and it is, therefore, to be expected at least locally in both southern and northern portions of the state rather than in northern Idaho only.

Tyrannus tyrannus. Eastern Kingbird. This species nests commonly in at least southeastern Idaho instead of being "casual" in this area. It may be found along most stream beds, or in cultivated areas near farms. I have found it nesting in southwestern Idaho but not so abundantly as in the southeast.

Certhia familiaris montana. Brown Creeper. The race *montana* may be added to the state list, in addition to *caurina*, on the basis of five specimens obtained 7 miles west of Yellowstone, Fremont County, Idaho, by L. L. Sandidge, in August, 1949. Specimens obtained by me in 1948 in Custer and Blaine counties show characters intermediate between the two forms, *caurina* and *montana*.

Vireo huttoni huttoni. Hutton Vireo. This bird was listed by me as resident in Idaho. The specimen listed, however, was originally misidentified, and no specimen of this species has been taken in Idaho to my knowledge. The species must therefore be dropped from the state list.

Vermivora virginiae. Virginia Warbler. A record of this warbler was erroneously reported by me (Condor, 51, 1949:150) as the first for Idaho; the bird had been previously reported by Brodkorb (Auk, 55, 1938:125) from Bear Lake County. The specimen obtained in Bannock County by me is the first for that county, but the third from the state. No doubt Virginia Warblers will be found breeding in more areas of southern Idaho through more extensive field work.

Spizella arborea ochracea. Tree Sparrow. This species is not, according to present data, a resident of Idaho, but should be classed as a migrant, since it nests farther to the north in British Columbia. The nest and eggs indicated in the Check-list (*op. cit.*) were actually those of *Spizella passerina arizonae*, as indicated in my field notes, and were transcribed incorrectly as those of *Spizella arborea*.—M. DALE ARVEY, *Department of Zoological Sciences, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, March 2, 1950.*

Dusting by the Merlin (*Falco columbarius*).—About 5 p.m., on June 13, 1948, we were en route along the Alaska Highway near Mile 101 (British Columbia) when we observed a Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) taking a dust bath in the road. Although I was not able to observe the details of the act in the short time between our coming upon the scene as we rounded a bend in the road and the bird's flying to a tree alongside the highway, the general action seemed to be the same as for a gallinaceous bird. Dr. Richard M. Bond suggests that I refer also to the fact that Prairie Falcons (*Falco mexicanus*) are known to dust, since this may not be widely known. The Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) is known to be a water bather.—LEONARD WING, *Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas, March 14, 1950.*