

mexicana) also was seen, but the only grebe identified was the Pied-billed (*Podilymbus podiceps*), of which two were seen by the road. Among other birds seen were Cinnamon, Blue-winged and Green-winged teal, Red-head, Canvas-back, Lesser Scaup, Mallard, Gadwall, Shoveler ducks, and the Bank Swallow, the last two species being common. At least one Tree Swallow and at least four Water-pipits were still present.

The following day, on the Rio Grande west of Creede, all the ducks seen in the valley below on May 7 and 8 were again seen except the Pintail, Blue-winged Teal, Red-head, and Canvas-back. In addition, a male Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) was seen, and a female was doubtfully identified; also about four Baldpates were seen. More surprising to me, however, was the altitude to which some small passerine birds ranged on these prairies. In the boreal zones two to three miles west of Wright's Ranch were seen two Say Phoebes (*Sayornis saya*), a Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), a Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*), a Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), and some four or five Brewer Sparrows (*Spizella breweri*). Another shrike was seen 20 miles west of Wright's Ranch.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, Tucson, Arizona, June 17, 1950.

Black-and-white Warbler in Santa Clara County, California.—On June 10, 1950, a singing adult male Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) was collected on Stevens Creek, 12 miles westsouthwest of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. The bird was under observation for one hour and 15 minutes before being taken. During this period it sang at regular intervals and foraged mainly in coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*). The bird remained within an area of approximately three acres and made a complete circle in the time it was observed. The specimen had enlarged testes, measuring 5 mm. in length, and showed heavy fat deposits in the abdominal area and along all feather tracts.

Acknowledgements are due Milton L. Seibert and Raymond E. Williams for their cooperation in securing the specimen, which is now deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.—CHARLES G. SIBLEY, San Jose State College, San Jose, California, June 25, 1950.

Notes on the Birds of Mount Locke, Texas.—Mount Locke in the Davis Mountains of Jeff Davis County, Texas, is the site of the McDonald Astronomical Observatory of the University of Texas. It is a minor summit at 6800 feet elevation, 10 miles airline northwest of the town of Fort Davis and 10 miles east of Mount Livermore, which at 8400 feet is the dominating peak of the mountains. As described by L. C. Hinckley ("Vegetation of the Mount Livermore Area in Texas," American Midland Naturalist, 32, 1944:236-250), the Davis Mountains are geologically a part of the easternmost extension of the Front Range of the Western Cordilleras. The characteristic botanical formation of most of the area is woodland represented by various combinations of pine-oak-juniper groupings. On Mount Locke itself the dominant growth is scrub oak. Considerable piñon pine is also found, principally on north-facing slopes. The ground is exceedingly rocky but supports a fair cover of grass. The annual rainfall on Mount Locke is 20 inches, coming mostly in the summer months. The annual mean temperature is 57°F., varying from 42° in January to 71° in June.

The only ornithological record from the Davis Mountains of which I am aware is a brief note in Vernon Bailey's "Biological Survey of Texas" (N. Amer. Fauna No. 25, 1905:37). Van Tyne and Sutton's "The Birds of Brewster County, Texas" (Mus. of Zool., Univ. Mich., Misc. Pub. No. 37, 1937) covers definitively the lower and less rugged terrain 25 miles and more southeast of Mount Locke as well as the mountainous region 120 miles to the southeast.

The writer of the present notes lived on Mount Locke intermittently in the years 1939 to 1942 and 1946 to 1947 and made observations on birds chiefly in the spring season. The observations are restricted to the summit region and to the upper slopes of the mountain. Fall records are lacking altogether. Most of the birds resident on the mountain do not spend the winter on the summit proper where the observatory and accompanying residences are located.

Cathartes aura. Turkey Vulture. Vultures are continuously in evidence after they arrive in the middle of March. They roost in large numbers on the sides of Mount Locke.

Buteo jamaicensis. Red-tailed Hawk. A pair nested on the southern slope.

Alectoris graeca. Chukar Partridge. An individual appeared once. The species has been introduced on a ranch about 20 miles away.

Cyrtonyx montezumae. Mearns Quail. This species is probably resident on the mountain, although it is seen relatively infrequently. Two quail on being flushed killed themselves by flying head-on into

the large observatory dome, which gleams brightly with aluminum paint and could have been mistaken for the open sky.

Columba fasciata. Band-tailed Pigeon. A single individual was seen on Mount Locke in June. It is probably more abundant in the higher mountains where more heavily wooded areas are to be found.

Zenaidura macroura. Mourning Dove. Heard regularly at lower altitudes, but rarely comes to the top of the hill.

Geococcyx californianus. Road-runner. A single individual appeared in the winter. According to Van Tyne and Sutton, the Road-runner was not found above 5200 feet elevation in the Chisos Mountains.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii. Poor-will. Heard at night regularly in the spring. The earliest date noted was April 18.

Chordeiles minor. Nighthawk. Nighthawks are very active around the observatory dome at dusk and dawn, starting about the first of May. They are attracted principally by the immense numbers of large moths that plague Mount Locke from May through October.

Archilochus alexandri. Black-chinned Hummingbird. Black-chinned and Rufous were the only hummingbirds identified. The Black-chinned is the common breeding hummingbird on Mount Locke. April 20 is the earliest date hummingbirds were seen.

Selasphorus rufus. Rufous Hummingbird. In the summer of 1941 a large number of maguey plants sprouted on the summit. Starting about the first of July, they were the regular feeding ground of six or more Black-chinned Hummingbirds. About July 20 a similar number of Rufous Hummingbirds arrived. For approximately a week there was a continuous battle among the hummingbirds around the magueys. The Rufous Hummingbirds were considerably more aggressive and drove off the Black-chins, whereupon the Rufous took up fighting among themselves.

Colaptes cafer. Red-shafted Flicker. Not uncommon in the early spring, from late February to April.

Dryobates scalaris. Ladder-backed Woodpecker. This bird appeared regularly and may be resident on the slopes of the mountain.

Tyrannus melancholicus. Tropical Kingbird. This is the only bird seen on Mount Locke not included in Van Tyne and Sutton's list of birds of neighboring Brewster County. While not as numerous or conspicuous as the Cassin Kingbird, it was seen regularly after its arrival, which appears to be a bit earlier in March than that of the Cassin. [Editors' note: specimens supporting this unusual record should be sought.]

Tyrannus vociferans. Cassin Kingbird. For much of the time in the spring and summer, Cassin Kingbirds are the most conspicuous birds around the summit of Mount Locke, both audibly and visually. They appear in numbers around the dome on the lookout moths.

Myiarchus cinerascens. Ash-throated Flycatcher. These birds are numerous in spring and summer. April 6 is the earliest date recorded.

Empidonax difficilis. Western Flycatcher. Empidonax flycatchers were seen at the summit on several occasions from April to August. The only definite identifications were of this species.

Contopus richardsonii. Western Wood Pewee. The spring of 1947 appears to have been particularly favorable for flycatchers on Mount Locke. Pewees were in evidence regularly during May.

Nuttallornis borealis. Olive-sided Flycatcher. Regularly distributed over the slopes of Mount Locke in late May and June, being more numerous in 1947 than in the earlier years.

Pyrocephalus rubinus. Vermilion Flycatcher. Seen once in August a couple of hundred feet below the summit.

Tachycineta thalassina. Violet-green Swallow. From mid-April until early June small groups occasionally were seen about Mount Locke.

Aphelocoma coerulescens. Scrub Jay. Scrub Jays are common residents.

Parus atricristatus. Black-crested Titmouse. Common residents. For a considerable period in May these birds are the most persistent singers on Mount Locke.

Psaltriparus minimus. Bush-tit. Flocks of Bush-tits work across the summit of Mount Locke regularly. Some probably nest there. The majority of the Bush-tits seen had no conspicuous dark

marking around the eye. On a few occasions the dark cheek patches associated with *P. melanotis* were noted.

Sitta carolinensis. White-breasted Nuthatch. Nuthatches are relatively uncommon on Mount Locke, although they were seen at all seasons.

Thryomanes bewickii. Bewick Wren. A common resident. Its songs are among those most frequently heard.

Catherpes mexicanus. Canyon Wren. In evidence visibly and audibly at all times. Although its song frequently echoes in the canyons, it is heard even more regularly around the buildings. These birds appear to prefer nesting in locations where there is plenty of activity: the rafters of the observatory garage, with trucks and cars going in and out; the ceiling of the machine shop, where they fly through two doorways to reach the nest; the rocker arm of a large pump which provides well water for the observatory; the chassis of my car behind the gas tank. The pump operates but a small portion of the time. When it was running, its motion did not appear to bother nesting activities. The nest under my car was so well built that it remained in perfect condition after a rough trip of 2000 miles. Although this nest was started while the car was in a garage, parking it outside 30 feet away did not discourage the builders, nor did removing the car from the mountain for a whole day.

Salpinctes obsoletus. Rock Wren. This wren also nests on the summit of Mount Locke, but is found more frequently on the lower rocky slopes.

Mimus polyglottos. Mockingbird. From 1939 through 1942 Mockingbirds were not encountered. In 1946 and 1947, however, they moved up to the summit by the second week in May and were common all over the mountain, dominating the vocal picture much of the time, particularly at the lower elevations. The handful of residences at the observatory does not offer shrubs and trees for them.

Sialia mexicana. Western Bluebird. Found at the lower elevations through the year, becoming numerous around the summit in the latter part of the summer. One season bluebirds fed extensively on the moths around the dome, coming into competition with the Cassin Kingbirds. The kingbirds spent their energy chasing the bluebirds, while the latter concentrated on the moths.

Regulus calendula. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Heard on a few occasions in March and April.

Dendroica auduboni. Audubon Warbler. Solitary birds were seen on the summit throughout May.

Icterus parisorum. Scott Oriole. Fairly common from the latter part of May on. In the spring of 1947 the three or four singing males around Mount Locke and the one seen elsewhere in the Davis Mountains all were in the plumage of year-old males. In each case black appeared only on the throat instead of extending around the head and down the back. These parts were olive.

Piranga flava. Hepatic Tanager. These birds arrive on the summit about May 1, and thereafter are among the common singing birds about the mountain at all elevations. One bird that sang precisely like a male *P. flava* had a much different appearance. Reddish coloring appeared only on its cap, instead of being the dominant color. The throat was light yellow, the rest of the underparts darker yellow, the back as of a female tanager. Perhaps this was a yearling male.

Pheucticus melanocephalus. Black-headed Grosbeak. Grosbeaks arrive a bit later than the tanagers, and are about as common on the summit, although less so lower down. Their richer song is heard less regularly than that of the tanagers, particularly during the day.

Guiraca caerulea. Blue Grosbeak. A single bird was seen on Mount Locke in August.

Carpodacus mexicanus. House Finch. As in the case of the Mockingbirds, House Finches had not been seen near the summit in the earlier years. In 1946 and 1947 a few individuals appeared, apparently spilling over from the abundant population lower down.

Pipilo fuscus. Brown Towhee. Ubiquitous residents on Mount Locke, being nearly as continuously in evidence as they are in favorable locations in California.

Aimophila ruficeps. Rufous-crowned Sparrow. This is the only sparrow, in addition to the Brown Towhee, resident on the mountain. It is encountered everywhere and is a consistent early-morning singer throughout the spring.

Junco oreganus. Oregon Junco. Seen in early spring in 1942, but definitely not present in March, 1946.

Junco caniceps. Gray-headed Junco. Seen irregularly in winter and early spring of 1942 until April 15. They did not appear around the summit in March and April, 1946.

Spizella passerina. Chipping Sparrow. These birds are seen at all seasons at the lower elevations. They move up to the summit in the summer and become fairly common.—DANIEL M. POPPER, *Mount Hamilton, California, July 25, 1950*.

Duck Hawks Nesting in Colorado.—Although the Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus*) has been reported nesting in two localities in Colorado, it seems desirable at this time to place on record a third and more northern nesting location in the state. Sclater (*A History of the Birds of Colorado*, London, 1912) wrote of a pair that nested in the Garden of the Gods for five years. More recently Bailey and Niedrach (*Auk*, 63, 1946:253) reported a pair they observed in 1943 nesting at Chimney Rock between Pagosa Springs and Durango in southwestern Colorado.

On April 25, 1950, Victor Favier reported a hawk or falcon nest on the back of the third Flatiron, a prominent rock formation just south of Boulder. The next day he and I visited the site fully expecting to see Prairie Falcons but were surprised to find a pair of Duck Hawks with four eggs. Copulation was observed at this time. The nest was on a ledge about sixty feet from the ground. The site was visited on May 9, 14, and 21. It was next visited about two weeks later when three well-developed young were present. The fourth egg was infertile. The three young were banded at this time. On June 24 a young female was taken from the nest for use in falconry; this is the last time the birds were observed.

The attitude of the birds toward a pair of Prairie Falcons (*Falco mexicanus*) may be of interest. The nest of the Prairie Falcons was situated approximately two hundred yards from but not in direct view of the Duck Hawk site. At the time the nest of these birds was discovered it contained five young slightly older than those of the Duck Hawk. When this nest was approached the Prairie Falcons flew about noisily, much more so than we had ever seen the Duck Hawks do. At one time when I had my eyes fixed on the crying bird a Duck Hawk streaked by almost faster than my eyes could follow and only a few feet over the Prairie Falcon. This performance was repeated at least three times. This was the first time we had ever seen the Duck Hawks take any notice of the Prairie Falcons. These actions and the proximity of the two nests would seem to contradict the conjecture of Webster (*Auk*, 61, 1944:609-616) that the Duck Hawk has been crowded out by the Prairie Falcon as a resident breeding bird in Colorado.—NORMAN R. FRENCH, *University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, Colorado, August 1, 1950*.

Corrections Concerning Data on Alaskan Birds.—In a recent list of birds from Wrangell, southeastern Alaska (*Condor*, 52, 1950:36) I made an error, whereby my bibliographic carelessness reflected on the accuracy of John Burroughs (*Narrative of the Expedition in Harriman Alaska Expedition*, 1, 1902:40). Contrary to my previous statement, Ridgway (*Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 50, II, 1902:725) did report a Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) from Alaska—"Point Gustavus, Glacier Bay," undoubtedly the same specimen referred to by Burroughs. Therefore, the specimen collected and others seen by me represent the second record of the Redstart from Alaska. It is noteworthy that both records are from the mainland coast of the southeastern part of the territory. I suggest that the Redstart, like several other species (Swarth, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, ser. 4, 23, 1936:68), reached the coast rather recently, by way of the large mainland river valleys, from the east.

The time is opportune to correct some errors in my papers on the Black Oyster-catcher (*Haematopus bachmani*) in Alaska, errors dealing with identification of seashore invertebrates:

Condor, 43, 1941:175 and 178; *Wilson Bull.*, 53, 1941:142. For *Acmaea scutum* read *Acmaea pelta* (= *Acmaea cassis pelta*).

Condor, 43, 1941:175 and 178, lines 31 and 42. For *Mitella polymerus* read *Balanus cariosus*.

Condor, 43, 1941:178, line 39. To the associates *Mytilus californianus*, *Pisaster ochraceus*, *Mitella polymerus* add *Acmaea digitalis* and *Balanus cariosus*.

Wilson Bull., 53, 1941:142. To the associates *Mytilus californianus*, *Pisaster ochraceus*, and *Mitella polymerus* add *Acmaea digitalis* and *Balanus cariosus*.

Apparently my identifications of *Balanus glandula* and other invertebrates were correct, although it should be noted that my taxonomy followed Ricketts and Calvin (*Between Pacific Tides*, 1939: 1-320).—J. DAN WEBSTER, *Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, August 16, 1950*.