

received from Rollo H. Beck but was collected by W. T. Strong who, so far as is known to the writer, has had no other part in the ornithology of Colorado.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C., April 26, 1952.*

Additions to the Check-List of Birds of Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.—The Check-List of Birds for Grand Canyon National Park, including additions of recent years, lists 179 species and subspecies, of which 15 are water birds. Specimens of birds taken for the Park Museum by Allan R. Phillips in Havasu Canyon, from September 23 to 26, 1950, include five species new to the park, bringing the total to 184. These additions are: Wright Flycatcher (*Empidonax wrightii*); Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris plesius*); Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*); Savannah Sparrow (*Paserculus sandwichensis nevadensis*); and Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). The Dickcissel is the first modern record for northern Arizona. A flock of nearly a hundred Savannah Sparrows was observed by H. C. and Amy M. Bryant just west of Grand Canyon Village on September 12, 1950; a few remained there until October 3, 1950, and later. The Marsh Wren represents the proposed race *pulverius* Aldrich, according to Phillips.

Other species of more than ordinary interest identified by Phillips in Havasu Canyon in September were: Ladder-backed Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos scalaris*), Virginia Warbler (*Vermivora virginiae*), Hermit Warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*), and Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*).

In the fall of 1950 there was an extraordinarily conspicuous fall migration. For example, five species of warblers were seen in the same tree (a black walnut at El Tovar Hotel) within one week, September 14-21, 1950: Calaveras, Orange-crowned, Yellow, Audubon and Macgillivray. The Green-tailed Towhee also was a conspicuous and abundant migrant.—HAROLD C. BRYANT, *Grand Canyon, Arizona, February 1, 1952.*

A New Nesting Record of the Cinnamon Teal in Humboldt County, California.—On May 25, 1951, while we were conducting a waterfowl nesting study in Humboldt County, California, a female Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) was flushed at 10:45 a.m. from a nest containing seven eggs. The nest was situated in a coastal fresh-water marsh composed of nigger head (*Juncus effusus*), and bog rush (*Carex obnupta*). The nigger head was the dominant cover plant with only a fraction of 1 per cent being comprised of bog rush. About 5 per cent of the water surface was open, the balance was closed over with a continuous mat of water buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and smaller duckweed (*Lemna minor*). The nest itself was placed on the south side of a nigger head clump, six inches above the water and was constructed of dead nigger head leaves. Little down was present at the time of discovery. Water, sixteen inches in depth completely surrounded the plant growth containing the nest. A second visit was made to the nest on June 2. At that time the female was flushed again and the nest revealed an increase of three eggs, making a clutch of 10.

This female and her mate were the only Cinnamon Teal observed in the quarter section included in the nesting study. A review of the literature indicates that the Cinnamon Teal seldom nests in the humid coastal belt of California, but frequently is found in the interior (Grinnell, Bryant, and Storer, *Game Birds of California, 1918:126*; Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:74*).—NED DOLLAHITE and MORRIS P. ANDERSON, JR., *Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, July 10, 1951.*

Additional Nevada Bird Records.—There follow some of the more significant items extracted from our notes which supplement Linsdale's recent publication, "A List of the Birds of Nevada" (*Condor, 53, 1951:228-248*). In addition our personal notes contain many other items of less importance, but which would alter Linsdale's information on the distribution and abundance of some birds within the state, particularly the ducks. We will retain this information until such time that a more extensive report on the birds of Nevada is undertaken.

Chen caerulescens. Blue Goose. This species is not listed by Linsdale. An adult, shot by a hunter at Carson Lake, Churchill County, in December of 1950 is now mounted and on display at the Sagebrush Cafe in Fallon. Hunters report seeing a few of these birds at Carson Lake almost every winter since 1937.

Chen rossii. Ross Goose. This species is not listed by Linsdale. Hunters report seeing occasional geese of this species in Churchill County since 1933 and it is not uncommon for one or more to be

killed each fall. We examined two that were killed at Carson Lake on November 4, 1951. One of these birds was sent to the Charles R. Conner Museum at Pullman, Washington, and the other is to be mounted for display at the Sagebrush Cafe in Fallon. A larger number of these birds than usual turned up in the Fallon area in 1951, when a minimum of five was shot by hunters.

Aythya valisineria. Canvasback. Linsdale did not list this species as breeding. According to unpublished reports and the personnel of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Nevada Fish and Game Commission, it is a common breeding duck at the Ruby Lake Refuge in Elko County.

Clangula hyemalis. Old-squaw. This species has not previously been listed for the state. According to Vernon L. Mills, a mounted Old-squaw at the Oats Park School in Fallon, which we examined, was killed in the 1920's in the vicinity of Stillwater, Churchill County. A more recent specimen present in the Sagebrush Cafe in Fallon was shot at Carson Lake about October 20, 1949.

Perdix perdix. Hungarian Partridge. This species is not listed by Linsdale. It is well established over a wide area in the northern part of the state. Alcorn collected one about 10 miles south-southeast of Denio, Humboldt County, on January 29, 1942. Two others were shot by Vernon L. Mills on April 21, 1942, about 15 miles north of Winnemucca and prepared as specimens by Alcorn. This species has been seen by Alcorn as far south as the southwest side of Smoke Creek Desert in Washoe County and at Kingston Canyon on the east side of the Toyabe Range in Nye County.

Alectoris graeca. Chukar Partridge. Linsdale states: "Reported by Alcorn (1946:132) as resident, not common, in cultivated areas near Fallon." In a later publication, "The Chukar Partridge in Nevada" (Alcorn and Richardson, Jour. Wildlife Manag., 15, 1951:265-275) this bird is reported as now being well established over a large part of Nevada.

Charadrius alexandrinus. Snowy Plover. Evenden (Condor, 54, 1952:174) found the first evidence of this species nesting in the state, a downy young seen at Fernley Sink, Lyon County. On June 19, 1951, Marshall observed an adult snowy plover incubating three eggs at the northeast corner of the Stillwater Marsh, Churchill County. On June 21, 1951, two additional nests, both also with three eggs, were found approximately 100 feet from the former.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus. Willet. Linsdale says this bird may breed in Nevada. Alcorn counted seven adults and three young on June 28, 1943, a few miles north of Minden, Douglas County.

Sturnus vulgaris. Starling. We have the following additional locality records. From 2 to 27 were seen by Alcorn from December 14, 1945, to February 21, 1946, on four occasions about 10 miles north of Beatty, Nye County. Twenty-two were seen near Fallon on February 2, 1947. On February 3, 1947, two were collected at this location, one of which is no. 97196 in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. They were feeding on Russian olive berries (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*). Starlings were again seen in the Fallon area in the winter of 1948, and since have become more numerous each winter. Flocks totaling up to 200 birds were seen at various locations in the Fallon area in October, November, and December of 1951 by Alcorn, Mills and Marshall. Marshall saw a flock of 50 near Imlay, Pershing County, on November 20, 1951.—DAVID B. MARSHALL, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service*, and J. R. ALCORN, *Fallon, Nevada, January 10, 1952*.

Willet Eats Jack Smelt Eggs.—On April 4, 1951, at Ocean Beach, San Diego, California, I observed a lone Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) feeding in a shallow salt water pond. This bird was shaking and thereby separating a stringy mass into smaller portions which were then swallowed. This feeding behavior was observed many times with 8 × 30 binoculars at a distance of approximately 40 feet. As the mass was quickly diminishing in size, I flushed the bird, causing it to drop the food. The remaining food was put into a jar of sea water and examined the following day. It consisted almost entirely of fish eggs adhering to a few leaves of Torrey surf grass (*Phyllospadix torreyi*). The mass was somewhat cylindrical in shape with rounded ends and measured 2.5 cm. in diameter and 12.5 cm. in length. The eggs were not viable. They were later identified as those of the jack smelt (*Atherinopsis californiensis*). Within the mass were three immature beach hoppers (*Orchestoidea*) all less than 2 mm. in length and some bits of calcareous algae.

Jack smelt are known to spawn in surf grass found in shallow water along the coast. During heavy surfs, surf grass is commonly cast up on the beach.—HOWARD R. ATTEBERY, *San Diego, California, April 26, 1952*.