

choosing another location on the same cliff perhaps one hundred yards from the site of the first nest. Three young disappeared from this nest shortly after hatching.

Under a slanting rock on the tundra at the top of the cliff was the nest of a Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*) containing two young. Five days after the destruction of the rosy finch nest and eggs the young pipits were found dead. One was still in the nest, the other had been dragged over the edge. The bird in the nest had a single small wound in the back of the head, the other had a single bloody spot on the breast. This was presumed also to be the work of a nutcracker.—NORMAN R. FRENCH, *University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 7, 1954.*

**New Nesting Records from Boulder County, Colorado.**—The Bush-tit (*Psaltriparus minimus*) is a common resident in the cedars and piñon pines of southern Colorado, but it has been observed only infrequently in the north-central part of the state. Jollie (Condor, 47, 1945:81-82) first described the occurrence of wintering Bush-tits in yellow pine forests near Boulder. From February to June, 1954, the writer saw several birds of this species in a foothills habitat about one-half mile south of Boulder. On June 12, in the same location, two parent birds were observed while feeding their young in a yellow pine near the eastern limits of this forest, at an elevation of 5800 feet. The pendant nest was constructed seven feet out on a limb, about thirty feet from the ground in a forty-five foot pine. The pair actively foraged in a large wooded area west of the home tree. On June 20, the nest was empty, and on June 26, the family of two adults and five young was seen in the forest nearby. A second brood was raised in the same nest; the young were being fed there on July 25, and a noisy family group was observed in the pines west of the empty nest on August 2.

Regarding the Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*), Niedrach and Rockwell (Birds of Denver and Mountain Parks, 1939:129) state: "Very little information relative to the occurrence of this species in the Denver area is available." During the winter of 1953-54, small flocks of Golden-crowned Kinglets were found in a foothills habitat of yellow pine forests and bushy gullies (elevation 5700-6200 feet) extending two miles south of Boulder, Colorado. One to ten birds were seen on each of several field trips from December 25, 1953, to April 18, 1954. A pair of Golden-crowned Kinglets was observed while feeding young in a nest in Boulder Canyon, one-fourth mile east of Tungsten, at an elevation of 8025 feet, on June 27, 1954. The nest was about twenty feet from the ground, three feet out on a limb of a thirty-five-foot Engelmann spruce. Two other birds of this species were heard in a dense stand of large Engelmann and blue spruces several hundred yards east of this location and were believed to be nesting males.

Regarding the Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*), Niedrach and Rockwell (*op. cit.*:151), suggest that "this species may be a rare breeder" near Golden, Colorado. During June and July, 1954, a male Indigo Bunting was observed several times in a bushy ravine (elevation 5700 feet) just south of Boulder. The male sang repeatedly from a regular perch, and it was assumed to be nesting.—LOUISE HERING, *Boulder, Colorado, August 10, 1954.*

**Frigate Birds Crossing the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.**—In a note by Walter W. Dalquest (Condor, 53, 1951:256), it is suggested that Frigate Birds may fly regularly overland from one ocean to the other. This is quite possible since on August 12, 1954, at about noon I was at the Zoological Park in the outskirts of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, in northwestern Chiapas, and saw two adult Frigate Birds (*Fregata magnificens*), male and female, flying overhead. The grounds at our zoo are open fields and I had a clear view of the birds when they approached from the north. The birds were somewhat low and sailing at moderate speed, and after circling twice over the town, they took altitude and headed purposefully due southwest. The day was bright and there was a moderate wind from the northwest.—MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Instituto Zoológico, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, México, August 10, 1954.*

**Record of the Least Flycatcher in Central British Columbia.**—Munro and Cowan (A Review of the Bird Fauna of British Columbia, 1947:150) record the Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) in British Columbia only from the northeastern section, principally in the Peace River parklands. On June 2, 1934, I took a specimen of this species at Indianpoint Lake in the Cariboo District of the central interior of the province. It was a male with testes measuring 5 mm. and was singing continually, giving a raspy *che-bek* note. This note seemed different from the notes of the

Wright and Hammond flycatchers with which I was familiar and which occur in the Cariboo District. The bird was located in alders and willows over swampy ground at the inlet to the lake, a habitat normal for the breeding season in this species. These circumstances strongly suggest that it was stationed for nesting.

The identity of the bird was not clear to me at the time it was taken and I am indebted to Allan R. Phillips for aid in subsequent proper determination of it as well as to J. A. Munro for pointing out the significance of this record from west of the Rocky Mountains.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, May 10, 1954.*

**Albino Swallow in Sequoia National Park.**—An albino swallow was observed on August 4, 1954, near the Wolverton Ski Hut in Sequoia National Park, California. A group of forty-five park visitors watched the white bird sweeping through the air capturing insects for more than twenty minutes. On occasion when the bird wheeled and turned within ten feet of us, we could see that its entire plumage was white and the eyes pink. It was flying in company with a large flock of normally colored Violet-green Swallows (*Tachycineta thalassina*) and we assumed it was of the same species as it appeared to be of the same size and shape. Also, no other species of swallow was noted in the area that morning. On August 11, 1954, Violet-green Swallows were again observed at Long Meadow, but the albino bird was not seen that day. Three days later, however, three park visitors who had just returned from a hike to Heather Lake reported they had observed a white swallow flying above Tokopah Valley in the vicinity of The Watchtower, at an altitude of 8600 feet. This could have been the same bird observed at Long Meadow on August 4, or another one.

Although albinism reasonably may be expected in any species, its occurrence in swallows seems sufficiently unusual to be noteworthy.—JACK C. VON BLOEKER, JR., *Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, California, September 1, 1954.*

**Additional Records of Emperor Goose from California.**—On December 1, 1935, I received two male Emperor Geese (*Phalacrocorax canadensis*) from the Gustine Gun Club to be mounted. These birds had been shot the same day approximately four miles southeast of Gustine, Merced County, California, by W. Evans of Salinas, a member of the club. The two geese had been sitting together in the marsh and were not associated with other geese. Upon being frightened, they had flown off "... cackling with every flap of their wings," according to George W. Fink of Crows Landing, who had flushed them. One of the geese weighed four pounds while the other weighed three pounds 15 ounces. The fact that these weights are considerably below the mean weight of 6.1 pounds listed by Kortright (*The Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America, 1943:382*) for seven males of this species, may be a reflection of their poor condition due to wandering far from their customary range and habitat. The mounted skins of these geese are still in existence at the Clubhouse near Gustine.

In correspondence with George Fink concerning these birds, I learned that two other Emperor Geese were taken on the same day at the Modesto Properties Gun Club, ten miles south of Turlock, a locality also within Merced County. The skin of the male was retained by Hugh P. Walls, of Sacramento, for several years, and subsequently lost. No weights are available for these geese, but they, too, are reported to have been apart from other species of geese at the time they were taken. The possibility that these geese had wandered from their normal range in company with the Gustine birds is suggested.

The only previous record as far south as Merced County in interior California was listed for Ingomar in "December of 1912" (Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:70*). Ingomar is a small settlement situated less than a mile and a half to the southwest of the southern boundary of the 2200 acre Gustine Gun Club. No Emperor Geese have been reported at this locality during the intervening nineteen years.—RICHARD E. GENELLY, *Department of Zoology, University of California, Davis, California, September 8, 1954.*