

seven adult Glossy Ibises on the ponds of the Red River Fisheries, near Grant, Choctaw County, Oklahoma, and that four of these had had no white on the face. The seven birds had all been in the same flock.

The White-faced Glossy Ibis (*P. mexicana*) has been recorded many times during recent years in Oklahoma. Mrs. Nice ("The Birds of Oklahoma," 1931:58) listed the species as "accidental" and mentioned a specimen taken near Dover, Kingfisher County, in 1897. John B. Semple collected an adult male specimen three miles south of Gate, Beaver County, on May 18, 1937. Our University bird collection has two specimens, both adults, one taken May 8, 1953, from a flock of sixteen birds at the Byron Fish Hatchery, Alfalfa County, by Clyde Burleson; the other taken by Cecil Nation, at the Red River Fisheries in Choctaw County, May 29, 1954.

No Glossy Ibis of either species has, so far as I know, ever been known to nest in Oklahoma. Though I continue to suspect that *mexicana* may prove to be a color-phase of *falcinellus*, I must admit that the coloration of the above-discussed specimens now in our collection corroborates Wetmore's statement (Auk, 68, 1951:525-526) to the effect that the shade of green in the wing plumage of *falcinellus* is oily and dark while that of *mexicana* is brassy. The difference is especially noticeable in the primary coverts.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Oklahoma Biological Survey, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, November 11, 1954.*

A Winter-active Poor-will.—The interest aroused by Jaeger's observations (Condor, 51, 1949: 105) on hibernation in the Poor-will (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*) makes the following observation noteworthy. At the Crown Ranch (elevation 1500 feet) in the Santa Ana Mountains south of Corona, California, on January 30, 1953, a single Poor-will was seen at 3 p.m. It could be approached within 10 feet before taking flight and would fly for about 10 seconds before again landing on the ground. It stayed within an area not greater than 25 yards square in a chaparral creek bottom. The air temperature was 60°F. No insects were apparent even after a cursory search.—NORMAN H. MELLOR, *Corona, California, August 17, 1954.*

Some Recent Arizona Bird Records.—In the period from September, 1951, to September, 1953, I accumulated a number of records bearing on the distribution of birds in Arizona. Many of these are from the Roosevelt Lake region of the central part of the state. I wish to express my appreciation to the Arizona Game and Fish Commission for providing collecting permits and for their cooperation and to Allan R. Phillips for identification of specimens here reported and for advice in preparation of this manuscript.

Pelecanus occidentalis. Brown Pelican. An emaciated immature male was found on a lawn in Goodyear, Maricopa County, on August 5, 1953, and presented to Abe Margolin, biologist at Phoenix College. The specimen measured as follows: wing chord, 570; culmen, 345. It is therefore referable to the western race *californicus*.

Mycteria americana. Wood Ibis. On August 23, 1953, this species was seen at a cattail marsh along the Salt River, one-half mile south of Paloverde, Maricopa County. At one time forty-nine were counted in the air. This is an exceptional number for central Arizona.

Aix sponsa. Wood Duck. A male was taken on January 17, 1953, near Tucson. It is the first specimen for southern Arizona. In view of the fact that Wood Ducks are raised commonly in captivity, it should be noted that there were no indications that this bird had been a captive. Its feathers were in perfect unworn condition, and its bill, legs, and feet were free from scales or diseased areas. A second male was seen at Arivaca, Pima County, on February 23, 1953.

Aythya marila. Greater Scaup. A partial skeleton was found at Picacho Reservoir, south of Coolidge, Pinal County, on January 31, 1953. Measurements of the bill and nail, and of the wing, plus color characteristics of the remaining primaries were sufficient to identify the species. This is the second verified record of the species for the state, although hunters have reported taking "big scaup ducks," and they are undoubtedly more common than records indicate. Picacho Reservoir is heavily hunted, and the bird found was presumably a cripple which had been eaten by scavengers.

Lophodytes cucullatus. Hooded Merganser. An immature male was observed on Tonto Creek, one mile north of Roosevelt Lake, Gila County, on November 17, 1951, and a female was flushed from some flooded *Tamarix* along the lake shore on April 5, 1952.

Accipiter gentilis. Goshawk. On February 12, 1953, I was attempting to "squeak up" Red Cross-

bills on Mount Lemmon in the Santa Catalina Mountains. An adult female Goshawk responded to my squeak and lit in the tree over my head. I collected the bird, and by its large size and dark dorsum it proved to be referable to *A. g. apache*. It is the first record for the species from the Santa Catalina Mountains and the northernmost record of the race *apache*.

Rallus limicola. Virginia Rail. An immature male taken at a slough along the Salt River several miles west of Phoenix on August 22, 1953, is the earliest fall record for the state. The species is not known to breed in the lowlands of southern or central Arizona.

Caprimulgus vociferus. Whip-poor-will. On November 4, 1952, I picked up a very dark male Whip-poor-will dead on the road four miles south of Roosevelt, Gila County. This is the first specimen taken between October and April in Arizona. Comparison with specimens from the collections of Cornell University, American Museum of Natural History, and Donald R. Dickey showed it to be similar to specimens from El Salvador of the eastern race *vociferus*, a subspecies not previously taken in Arizona.

Sphyrapicus varius. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. A dark red-headed sapsucker with an almost solid black back was taken in the bottomlands along Sonoita Creek, three miles southwest of Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, on February 2, 1953. It was identified as probably *ruber* by T. R. Howell and is the second record of that race for Arizona.

Corvus brachyrhynchos. American Crow. A flock of about twenty crows was seen on several occasions about the north end of Roosevelt Lake in February and March of 1952. Two adult males were taken from this flock on March 20. One (wing chord 317, tail 177) was identified as *hesperis*; the other was larger (wing chord 335, tail 188) and was determined to be *hargravei*, the race breeding in Arizona. I saw and heard a pair of crows in the same vicinity on April 13, 1953. This is the second record of crows occurring at this locality during the breeding season. It is an area of cottonwoods and willows along Tonto Creek, in the Lower Sonoran Life-zone. The normal breeding range of the crow elsewhere in Arizona is in the Transition Life-zone.

Hylocichla guttata. Hermit Thrush. A very pale bird taken six miles southwest of Roosevelt, Gila County, on April 9, 1952, is the northeasternmost record of *H. g. slevini* in the state.

Hylocichla ustulata. Swainson Thrush. A juvenile molting into first-winter plumage was taken at Jack Smith's Cabin, in the cork-bark fir belt of the San Francisco Peaks, Coconino County, on August 29, 1953. This is the locality where Phillips (Condor, 49, 1947:122) reported hearing them earlier in the summer. It is the first breeding record for this thrush in Arizona and the only record for northern Arizona of the controversial subspecies *almae*, which was previously considered merely accidental in the state.

Cassidix mexicanus. Boat-tailed Grackle. A first-year male, as determined by plumage, was taken at Apache Lake, Maricopa County, on May 10, 1952. This is to date the northernmost and westernmost record of the large, slender-billed race *monsoni*.

Euphagus cyanocephalus. Brewer Blackbird. A heavily molting male was taken just west of Phoenix on July 26, 1953. Its testes measured 3 and 4.5 millimeters. The record is interesting for the date involved.

Piranga rubra. Summer Tanager. The first tanagers along Rock Creek (eight miles northwest of Roosevelt) in 1952 were seen April 20, when two males were taken. One (RWD 572) was of the local breeding race, *cooperi*, while the other (RWD 573) was a first-year male (the molt into first breeding plumage nearly complete) of the eastern form *rubra*. This is the third specimen of *rubra* for the state.

Loxia curvirostra. Red Crossbill. An adult male and two accompanying juveniles, with bills just beginning to cross, were collected on February 26, 1953, on Mount Lemmon, in the Santa Catalina Mountains. This is the first breeding record of the Red Crossbill for that range.—ROBERT W. DICKERMAN, *Arizona Co-operative Wildlife Research Unit, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, October 28, 1954.*

Black Scoters Reported from Baja California.—As I have seen all three species of scoters along the northwestern coast of Baja California and as all three have been reported wintering south to San Diego County, California (Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 27, 1944: 89-91), it is surprising to find no record of the Black Scoter or American Scoter (*Oidemia nigra*) from Baja California or elsewhere in México. It is not included in the treatises by Grinnell (*Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 32, 1928:77), by Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore (*Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 29, 1950:45), or by Blake