

that they had a pleasant odor strongly reminiscent of that of citrus fruits and comparable in strength to a freshly peeled orange. Later in July, Phillips was riding in a small boat on the Bering Sea when he suddenly became aware of this same pungent odor. He looked for the source of the odor and finally saw a flock of about 200 Crested Auklets rise from the water a hundred yards or less ahead of the boat and fly off. With the departure of the birds the odor disappeared.

Humphrey's observations were made while aided by a contract between the Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy, and the Arctic Institute of North America; reproduction in whole or in part is permitted for any purpose of the United States Government.—PHILIP S. HUMPHREY, *Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut*, and RICHARD E. PHILLIPS, *Department of Conservation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, January 30, 1958*.

**A Record of the White-headed Marsh Tyrant from the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.**—The acquisition of two specimens of the White-headed Marsh Tyrant (*Arundinicola leucocephala*) by the United States National Museum definitely places this form on the list for the State of Rio Grande do Sul. In the Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum (Vol. 14, 1888:38) an adult male skin is recorded from the state at Pelotas. However, von Ihering (Ibis, 7th ser., 5, 1899:432) presents evidence for considering the locality erroneous. An editorial note at the termination of the article also states that the locality data are quite unreliable.

The range of this species is recorded by Cory and Hellmayr (Catalogue of Birds of the Americas, vol. 5, 1927:86) as occurring in "Brazil . . . south to São Paulo and Matto Grosso." O. Pinto (Catálogo das Aves do Brasil, pt. 2, 1944:123) cites a literature reference (J. Sztolcman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polon. Hist. Nat., 5, no. 3, 1926:158) for placing the southernmost extension in Brazil at Invernadinha, Paraná. However, the date of collection and the collector's sojourn at that locality do not coincide. The specimen was collected at Rio de Janeiro on January 8, 1922, while the stay at Invernadinha was from April 28 to May 14, 1922. This discrepancy would then place the southern limit of occurrence in Brazil as stated by Cory and Hellmayr.

The specimens are United States National Museum nos. 461528-9. They are, respectively, a male and female taken at Guaíba, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on August 1, 1948, by J. Belton. The locality Guaíba does not appear on any of the maps or in any of the gazeteers which I have consulted. However, in a letter from the American Consul at Pôrto Alegre, R. B. Jordan, it is stated that "Guaíba (formerly Pedras Brancas) . . . is located opposite . . . Pôrto Alegre . . . across the Guaíba River. Its latitude is 30°1' 53" S, longitude 51° 13' 19" W."—BERNARD FEINSTEIN, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., December 5, 1957*.

**The Nest and Eggs of the White-throated Flycatcher.**—On July 7, 1956, I collected a breeding pair of White-throated Flycatchers (*Empidonax albigularis timidus*), their nest, and three fresh eggs about 2 miles south-southwest of El Salto, state of Durango, México. I have found no description of the nest and eggs of this species in the literature.

The locality at which these specimens were taken must be close to, if not at the point at which E. A. Goldman and E. W. Nelson took the type specimen of this form on July 17, 1898. It is along the small stream which flows through the lumbering town of El Salto. Near the town the borders of the stream are heavily overgrazed and devoid of brush or tall bunch grasses. Two miles upstream from the village there is a small forestry nursery which has been fenced in to protect it from grazing by domestic animals. The dominant trees of the valley slopes and open park-like valley bottom (fig. 1a) are several species of pine, including *Pinus cooperi*, *P. teocote*, and *P. ayacahuite*. Along the stream-banks within the fenced-in area are patches of bushes, including *Salix* sp., *Symphoricarpos microphyllus*, and *Cornus stolonifera*. Shorter grasses and forbs grow luxuriantly in the openings.

The active nest (MMNH nest and egg coll. no. 1750) was about three feet above ground in a vertical crotch of a small willow (fig. 1b). The shrub was growing at the edge of the stream. A second nest was found in a similar willow that had been partly tipped over and submerged by high waters earlier in the year. When it was found on July 6, the nest was caked with dried aquatic plants. There were no eggs in this nest.

The thick walls of both nests are composed of seedless heads and other fine parts of dried grasses.

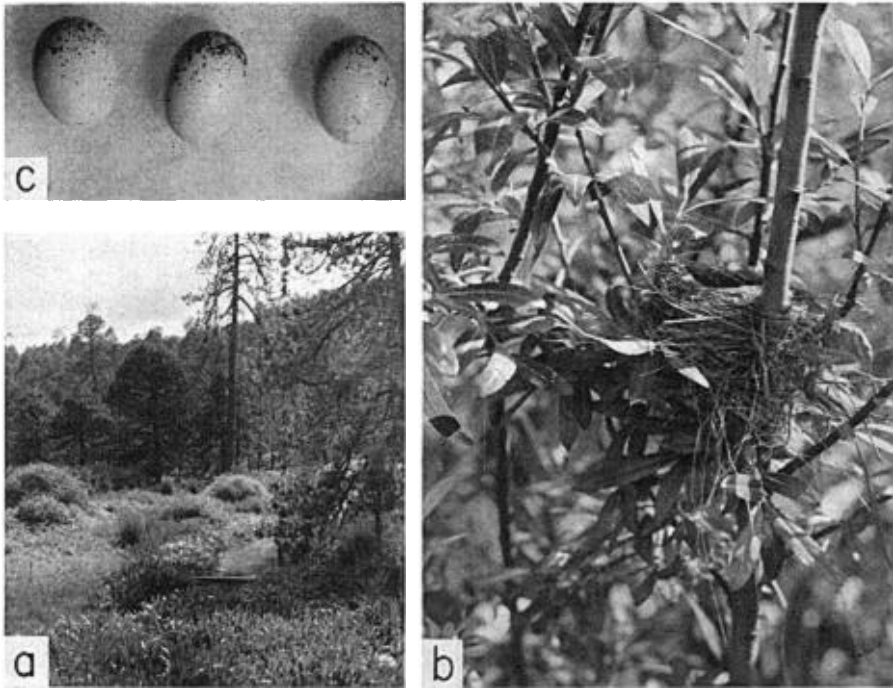


Fig. 1. (a) Nesting habitat, (b) nest, and (c) eggs of the White-throated Flycatcher (*Empidonax albigularis timidus*). Photographs a and b were taken near El Salto, Durango, on July 7, 1956.

The cups are lined with similar but finer material. The nests were measured in the field before they were distorted by wrapping and packing for shipment. They measured: outside diameter, 80 and 75×85 mm.; outside depth, 70 and 64 mm.; diameter inside nest cup, 48 and 48 mm.; inside depth, 38 and 36 mm. The color of the eggs is creamy, with a wreath or crown of burnt umber spots and splotches circling the larger end (fig. 1c). The three eggs measured: 17.2×13.2, 17.8×12.5, and 17.3×13.1 mm.

The adults are very dissimilar in appearance. The female appears to be in almost fresh plumage, with both the primaries and rectrices graduating to apiculate tips. The male is badly worn and faded; the ends of his primaries are rounded, although some of the rectrices still have their original tips. In coloration the female is paler, near Light Brownish Olive of Ridgway's Color Standard, while the worn male approaches Olive Brown. The top of the head of the male, with the feathers worn to thin, dark centers, is darker and browner, contrasting more sharply with the back than it does in the female. Ventrally the female is creamy to buffy-yellow, with a cast of buffy-olive on the sides and flanks. The male is faded to a dirty cream color with nearly grayish-olive sides and flanks.

The female (MMNH 13943) weighed 11.0 grams and measures: wing 59.0; tail 53.0 mm. The male (MMNH 13942) weighed 10.4 grams and measures: wing, 62.0; tail, 55.0 mm.—ROBERT W. DICKERMAN, *University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History, Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 9, 1957.*