

No. 8, 1948:165). Although only two of these records are of pairs taken in the breeding season, it has been presumed that the species probably bred in small numbers in western Alaska. It is reported that the first nesting record for Alaska has been obtained by Don Bleitz in June, 1959, at Hooper Bay (News from the Bird Banders, 34(3), 1959:40). No details of the nesting are given.

The occurrence of a mated pair of Baikal Teal in late May at Cape Sabine, coincident with the onset of breeding in the local population of Pintails, strongly suggests that the species nests occasionally in northwestern Alaska. This locality is 200 miles north of previously recorded pairs.

This observation was made while the writer was engaged in a project supported by the Arctic Institute of North America under contract with the Office of Naval Research.—WILLIAM J. MAHER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, September 22, 1959.*

Occurrence of Slaty and Dwarf Vireos in Jalisco, México.—In the course of field work in the Sierra de Autlán, 12 miles south of Autlán, southwestern Jalisco, México, in April of 1959, one of my Mexican assistants, Nazario Chávez, had the good fortune to collect specimens of both the Slaty Vireo (*Neochloe brevipennis*) and the Dwarf Vireo (*Vireo nanus*). These represent considerable extensions of the known ranges of these species.

According to the Mexican Check-list (1957), *Neochloe brevipennis* was known previously from Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Guerrero [also occurs in Morelos, see p. 88 of this issue.—editor]. *Vireo nanus* was previously known from Oaxaca, Guanajuato (5 mi. NE Irapuato), and Michoacán.

Our camp, in the Sierra de Autlán, was at an estimated elevation of 8000 feet in humid pine-oak forest. The vegetation zone name used here follows Leopold (Ecol., 31, 1950:507-518), but the zone itself, in the Sierra de Autlán, is not typical of Leopold's pine-oak forest. The oaks at this locality were very tall (60 to 90 feet) and were festooned with mosses, liverworts, and other epiphytes. There was a dense understory of rank herbaceous plants. Both of these vireos were called in to the vicinity of the collector by use of a combination of "squeaking" and "pigmy owling," using in the latter case the bell-like notes of *Glaucidium gnoma*, which is also present in this range.

Other species of interest, found in association with the two vireos at this locality, included the Chestnut-sided Shrike-vireo (*Vireolanus melitophrys*), the Scaled Antpitta (*Grallaria guatemalensis*), the Olivaceous Woodcreeper (*Sittasomus griseicapillus*), the Aztec Thrush (*Ridgwayia pinicola*), and the Caziqwe Hummingbird (*Lampornis amethystinus*), and a single Flammulated Owl (*Otus flammeolus*) which was caught in a nylon "mist" net placed across a small, heavily wooded arroyo. This last specimen also represents an extension of the known range of this species.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology at Los Angeles, for financial aid to complete my field studies, and also for much moral support and encouragement. All specimens mentioned above are deposited in the collections of the Foundation.

The specimen of the Slaty Vireo has been compared with the type of *Neochloe brevipennis browni* at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and proves to be referable to the nominate race *N. b. brevipennis*.—W. J. SCHALDACH, JR., *Colima, México, September 22, 1959.*

Rare Migrants in Death Valley National Monument, California.—On the morning of May 10, 1959, a single Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) was observed in good light for several minutes at Wildrose Campground, elevation 4000 feet, in the Panamint Mountains, Inyo County, California. The bird was walking along a small ditch and seemed unafraid at my close approach. This species is not listed by Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:409) as recorded east of the Sierra Nevada in California. Linsdale does not include the species in his list of the birds of Nevada (Condor, 53, 1951:228-249).

A single male Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) was seen at Cow Creek, in Death Valley National Monument on May 25, 1959. It was perched on a tamarisk tree for several minutes which afforded me a very good observation before it flew up canyon toward the Funeral Mountains. The species was recorded in Mono County in 1901 (Fisher, Condor, 4, 1902:11). This is the nearest record in the state. Linsdale lists the species as "transient" in Nevada, and one of the two existing Nevada records occurred in the Toyabe Mountains, Nye County, east of Death Valley.—ROLAND H. WAUER, *Death Valley National Monument, Death Valley, California, August 5, 1959.*