

to help build up a valuable collection of data on the breeding biology of birds. — GEORGE M. MCKAY, *Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, November 21, 1963.*

Additional Bird Records for Interior Alaska.—Since Gabrielson and Lincoln (Birds of Alaska, 1959:765) and the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list (5th edition, 1957) both give southern Alaska, from Cook Inlet and the Copper River Valley south, as the breeding range of the Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) in Alaska, the following observations seem noteworthy. While mistnetting birds one mile north of Fairbanks, Alaska, on July 13, 1963, a male and a female siskin were taken along with a flock of 23 juvenal Common Redpolls (*Acanthis flammea*). Data for the siskins are as follows: female, molting wing and body feathers, large brood patch, ovary 4 by 3 mm., skull ossified; male, testis 7 by 4 mm., skull ossified. On July 22, 1963, another male was taken with a flock of 11 juveniles and one adult redpoll in the same locality. This siskin was molting its primary feathers and the testes measured 4 by 2 mm. A dried food mass, often seen in finches that feed their young by regurgitation, was on the bill. In both the above mentioned cases, it is believed that the siskins were either feeding with the redpolls or decoyed into the nets by the calls of the captured redpolls. These records seem to establish the nesting of the Pine Siskin some 200 miles north of the accepted range.

On August 29, 1963, a male Townsend Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*) was taken in a mist net on the campus of the University of Alaska at College, Alaska. The skull was not ossified and the testes were less than 1 mm. Gabrielson and Lincoln (*op. cit.*:722) give the Kenai Peninsula, some 200 miles to the south, as the northernmost known area of occurrence in Alaska.

On August 28, 1963, a male Arctic Warbler (*Phylloscopus borealis*) was taken in a mist net in the same area as the siskins noted above. It weighed 9.5 gm.; the skull was not ossified, and the testes were less than 1 mm. In Alaska its distribution is principally coastal except for the inland populations in the Mount McKinley area (Gabrielson and Lincoln, *op. cit.*:677-678) and Anaktuvuk Pass in the Brooks Range (Irving, Birds of Anaktuvuk Pass, Kobuk and Old Crow, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 217, 1960:102-104). All specimens are on deposit in the Biological Collections of the University of Alaska. — CLAYTON M. WHITE, *Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alaska, College, Alaska*, and WILLIAM S. BROOKS, *Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, October 8, 1963.*

Hepatic Tanager Vagrant to Coastal Section of California.—On November 8, 1959, an Hepatic Tanager (*Piranga flava hepatica*) was taken by the junior author at a point two miles south and eight miles east of Shandon, San Luis Obispo County, California. This is apparently the first record of this species supported by specimen evidence from the coastal section of California. The Hepatic Tanager is known to breed in the higher mountains of Arizona near the lower Colorado River Valley, some 400 miles distant. The Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*), both its eastern and western races, is now being detected in increasing numbers as a vagrant to the Pacific coast (A.O.U. Check-list, fifth ed., 1957:545-546).

The tanager found near Shandon visited a fig tree after having bathed in a shallow pool from the overflow of a water tank. Several Brewer Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) were bathing at the same time. The tanager was a male in yellow postjuvinal body plumage and was a bird-of-the-year, as shown by the skull, which was incompletely ossified. The bird was in good physical condition and the wing and tail feathers of the specimen (Mus. Vert. Zool. no. 142145) showed no evidence of wear that would suggest a period of captivity.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley*, and EBEN McMILLAN, *Shandon, California, November 16, 1963.*

Hepatic Tanager in Southern California.—On July 31, 1963, a male Hepatic Tanager (*Piranga flava*) was observed at a feeding station in the Sunland area, Los Angeles County, in the company of a flock of Brown-headed Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*). The bird was observed with binoculars as close as 50 feet through the day. At all times it stayed with the cowbirds at the feeding station and about the orange orchard on the ranch property of Mr. F. S. Wade. This area is at an elevation of about 1200 feet, just south of the Tujunga Wash.