

the cement foundation and a wood box I had placed to serve as a shelter for the birds. The crest of the male now consisted of but one or two feathers. Later that afternoon, I locked this male in one flight cage and the pair in another cage.

The mated pair began nest-building activities on or about 23 April, but did not carry through to completion, and eggs were not laid. I released the single male into the woods on 14 June 1961. This bird remained in the vicinity of the cages throughout the summer and courted the female briefly on 27 August, when the aviary door was opened and the pair flew out and into the woods.

On 28 April 1963 Herbert Estes, who lived about one mile from our house, called to report that a female Cardinal had been killed on her nest the previous night. At that time the bird was incubating three Cardinal eggs and one egg of the Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*). I inspected the nest and picked up the dead female Cardinal. This was the hand-reared bird (512-73923) that I had released on 27 August 1961.

I collected two fully feathered, nestling Rose-breasted Grosbeaks (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) on 13 June 1963. These were hand-reared in the usual manner. One of the birds died on 7 January 1964. It was necessary to release the other bird (female plumage) on 17 June 1964, because of an impending trip to India. This bird (53-150064) was found dead on 22 June 1965, at Mosherville, Michigan, by Millard N. Huey. In view of the migratory nature of this species, one would surmise that the banded bird had made one round trip between its summer and winter homes since its release on 17 June 1964.—ANDREW J. BERGER, *Department of Zoology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 27 September 1965.*

New and Unusual Bird Records from Utah.—During field work in Utah over the past several years a few collections and observations were made that seem worthy of special note.

Pelecanus occidentalis. Brown Pelican. The Brown Pelican was reported for Utah years ago on the basis of a sight observation by Woodbury near Great Salt Lake (Condor, 39:225, 1937). One individual was observed by Merlin L. Killpack and me on 18 and 19 May 1963 at Pelican Lake, Uintah County. The bird was seen several times and observed closely with a spotting scope. It was in company with a few White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) on each occasion.

Anser albifrons. White-fronted Goose. Behle (Condor, 46:69, 1944) has stated that three records of the White-fronted Goose in Utah were known from 1850 to 1940. The Brigham Young University collection contains an adult female taken near Lehi, Utah County, 22 April 1933, and another specimen of undetermined sex obtained by a hunter in marshes near Utah Lake, Utah County, 8 November 1964.

Pluvialis dominica dominica. Golden Plover. On the basis of sight records the Golden Plover has been considered to be a "fairly common migrant" through Utah, especially through Uinta Basin both in spring and autumn (Twomey, *The Birds of the Uinta Basin, Utah, Annals of the Carnegie Museum*, 28:390, 1942). However, it appears that few actual specimens have been recorded. We have one female specimen taken at Pelican Lake, Uintah County, 23 September 1961. The bird was taken from a flock of Black-bellied Plovers. Comparison of our specimen with the series at the U.S. National Museum shows that it belongs to the race *dominica*.

Squatarola squatarola. Black-bellied Plover. While the Black-bellied Plover has been known as a migrant in Utah for many years, it has been considered to be uncommon (Woodbury, Cottam, and Sugden, *Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Utah, Bull. Univ. of Utah*, 39(16):12, 1949). Twomey (*op. cit.*, p. 390) did not find them in that area. We now know them to be consistent and fairly common migrants at Pelican Lake, Uintah County, near Vernal. We have specimens taken on 13 May and 23 September 1961. Flocks of up to 30 birds are sometimes seen, although the plovers are usually scattered singly or in pairs around the borders of the lake.

Numenius phaeopus. Whimbrel. A flock of 28 birds was seen resting on a sand bar at Montez Creek Reservoir, Uintah County, 18 May 1963. One female specimen was collected from the flock and is now in the collection at Brigham Young University. To my knowledge this is the

first published record of the Whimbrel for Utah.—C. LYNN HAYWARD, *Department of Zoology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, 27 September 1965.*

The Flight Song Display of Two Taxa of Vermilion Flycatcher, genus *Pyrocephalus*.

—Although it has been long known that the Galápagos Vermilion Flycatcher, *Pyrocephalus nanus*, gives a “butterfly-like” song flight (Gifford, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 4th Ser. 2, pt. 2:198–200, 1919), the song flight and song seem never to have been described. While participating in the Galápagos International Scientific Project, I observed the song flight of this species inland from Academy Bay on Isla Santa Cruz (Indefatigable) on 23 January and 21 February 1964, and on both occasions was greatly impressed by its dissimilarity to the song flight and song of the mainland Vermilion Flycatcher, *P. rubinus*, which I had previously observed in southern Arizona.

Only a single song flight was seen 23 January, whereas several birds were seen displaying repeatedly on 21 February. On both occasions the details noted were essentially the same. The flycatcher, which perched well up in tall trees, rose 15 to 25 feet above the vegetation and in a strongly undulating song flight traversed a roughly circular path of variable length. During the song flight the leading edge of the wings was perpendicular to the long axis of the body; the primaries were widely fanned and the tail was closed. The wing motion was rapid but shallow as the flycatcher dipped and rose, and at the peak of each undulation of the song flight the wings were held at about 45 degrees above the horizontal, the flycatcher briefly gliding, then flapping and gliding anew. As the flycatcher neared the peak of each undulation, it gave its song, which can be readily imitated by loudly whispering *chew wit*. The song was followed by a sharp mechanical snap, which seemed to come on the first wing stroke after the short glide at the peak of each undulation of the song flight. The snapping sound may have been a single bill snap, although its timing suggests it may have been made by the primaries snapping together during the first wing beat, which is deeper than the following wing beats, of each bout of flapping. Examination of specimens reveals no modifications of the primaries for such sound production. Each undulation of the song flight was somewhat less than one second in duration, and the period of sound production occupied about one third of this.

In addition to the flight song, perched Galápagos Vermilion Flycatchers were heard to whistle a sharp *pew* note similar to the mainland bird and to give a song *chew wit*, much like, if not the same as, the flight song. “Bill rattling” was also noted, although the details were not recorded; such sounds are not infrequently heard during the feeding sallies of other flycatchers.

The song flight of the mainland Vermilion Flycatcher has been briefly described by Beebe (*in* Bent, U.S. Natl. Museum Bull. 179, 1942). To check on the details I visited the lower Colorado River Valley in southeastern California on 6 June 1964. Vermilion Flycatchers were less common than anticipated, and only three song flights were seen, two of which were in heavy wind obscuring some of the details. Nonetheless, those details noted were similar to Beebe’s account, to my earlier recollections, and to each other. The posture of the bird during the song flight and the flight path were similar to the Galápagos birds; one bird beginning from an elevated perch showed the undulatory flight of the Galápagos birds, whereas those beginning closer to the ground eventually rose to the same altitude and the flight was little or not at all undulatory. The mainland birds erected the red crown and body feathers during the song flight, a feature not recorded either positively or negatively in the Galápagos birds. The wingbeat was slow and deep and continuous through the entire song flight, the wings being raised conspicuously higher above the body than lowered below the body, producing a butterfly-like effect. No period of gliding was recorded except as the flycatcher dropped down to land after the song flight. The song was a strident, whistled *pt pt pre-ee-eeen*, repeated several times during each song flight and slightly longer in duration than the interval between songs. The interval from song to song, including the silent period between songs, was about one second. No snapping noise was recorded from any of the birds I observed. One bird observed giving the song flight appeared to be mated to a female with a one-egg nest. Another male feeding three well-grown nestlings was not observed to give the flight song; other than the “call note” the only vocalization recorded from this bird was a song