

breeding birds gather at sea for periods of three to four months before moving to the breeding grounds or unless breeding is spread over a long period. Year-around collecting at sea for examination of the gonads

could give badly needed information about the start of the breeding season in this little-known species.

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## NORTHERN RANGE EXTENSION OF WIED'S CRESTED FLYCATCHER

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Two specimens of Wied's Crested Flycatchers (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*) were taken north of their previously published range in May 1966. Both specimens were identified as the race *magister* by Richard C. Banks, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and both are located at Zion National Park, Utah. One was taken at Beaver Dam, Mohave County, Arizona, 5 May (ZNP-1846, ♂). Its larger testis measured 12 × 5 mm. The second specimen (ZNP-1793, ♂) was taken 18 May, three miles above the Lytle Ranch in Beaver Dam Wash, Washington County, Utah. Its larger testis measured 14 × 8 mm. It was first detected on 27 April, among the cottonwood foliage at Beaver Dam, which is located at the confluence of Beaver Dam Wash and the Virgin River. Its call and soft *whit* was unmistakable although I did not see it that day. On 5 May, however, a pair was seen there, presumably mating; the male chased the female from tree to tree for about five minutes before the male was collected. Again on 12 May, a mating pair was

found at the same location by the writer and Bruce Moorehead. Additional records at Beaver Dam include five individuals observed 19 May (one was seen carrying either nesting materials or food), two on 26 May, one on 16 June, two on 23 June, and three on 21 July.

Beaver Dam Wash runs south from Utah's Bull Valley and Beaver Dam Mountains to Beaver Dam. About 25 miles of the wash is in Utah. There are sparse cottonwood growths throughout, and a single large cottonwood-willow woodland situated at the upper end of the wash about 20 miles north of Beaver Dam. That area was visited by the author, 18 May, for the purpose of finding and collecting the Wied's Crested Flycatcher. A mating pair was found and the male collected.

This flycatcher's previously known range was "from extreme southern Nevada, central Arizona (Big Sandy, Fossil Creek), and probably New Mexico (Gila River) south" (AOU Check-list 1957:338). The Nevada specimens were taken "opposite site of old Fort Mohave, Clark County, Nevada on 19 July and 16 August 1951" by Warren Pulich (personal communications). The Utah record extends the range north about 140 miles and represents the first for the state.

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## A BREEDING COLONY OF CASSIN'S AUKLET AND POSSIBLE BREEDING OF THE RHINOCEROS AUKLET ON GOAT ISLAND, SOUTHWESTERN OREGON

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Goat Island, Curry County, Oregon, is an island approximately 21 acres in area about 2000 feet offshore from Brookings. The northern slope is utilized by burrowing alcids. On the nights of 23-26 March 1966 the authors noted calling Cassin's Auklets (*Ptychoramphus aleutica*) flying overhead in the vicinity of the northern slope. A dead bird was found on the northern slope on 25 March, another on 26 March, and two on 14 May 1966. On 14 May, 25 Cassin's Auklet burrows were found to contain active breeding birds. One excavated burrow contained a chick not more than four days old. Thoresen (Condor 66:456, 1964) found one dead Cassin's Auklet near the summit of Goat Island in 1958 (?), but did not find evidence of breeding.

On 24 March a partially deteriorated Rhinoceros Auklet (*Cerorhinca monocerata*) was found on the northern slope of Goat Island. On 25 March a burrow thought to be that of the Tufted Puffin (*Lunda cirrhata*) near the latter location was picked at random for excavation. The burrow contained a Rhinoceros Auklet in complete breeding plumage. The bird was photographed and released. On 26 March the burrow was reexamined and contained a Rhinoceros Auklet, which was actively digging. This bird appeared to be the same one photographed on 25 March. The burrow measured six inches in diameter. The main tunnel terminated 95 inches from its entrance. Two side branches about four inches from the entrance were 49 inches and 26 inches long (left and right sides, respectively) from the junction with the main tunnel to their terminus. On 14 May 1966 the burrow was again examined and was found empty. The main tunnel had been extended 18 inches. On the same date three partially deteriorated Rhinoceros Auklets in breeding plumage were found on the northern slope. Further evidence of this species on the Island was negative. The AOU Check-list (1957:255) gives the southern limit of the breeding range of the Rhinoceros Auklet as Destruction Island, Washington (formerly Farallon Islands, California).

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