

**Further Additions to the List of the Birds of Yellowstone National Park.**—Reference is made to two papers by Emerson Kemsies (WILSON BULLETIN, September, 1930, pp. 198-210; and March, 1935, pp. 68-70) listing the birds known to occur in Yellowstone National Park. Checking the lists carefully, the writer finds two additional species that properly belong. These are given below, with records and references.

Farallone Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus*). Dr. Harry M. Kelly, ranger naturalist for a number of summers at Yellowstone Lake, informed the writer that a pair of these birds nested on the Molly Islands in 1928, and that he observed the nest with two half-grown young in that year. On June 26, 1930, Ludwig von Feuhrer, a Park Service taxidermist, found two nests of this cormorant, and observed two pairs of birds on the Molly Islands. One nest contained four eggs, the other was empty. The writer visited the islands on July 1, 1930. The two nests, both empty, were seen, but only two birds, very shy, were noted. The specific status of these cormorants had never been established, as they were very hard to observe. The writer, who had at that time seen very few cormorants, mistakenly considered them to be Baird's Cormorant, from their apparently small size, and so recorded them in the *Yellowstone Nature Notes* for August, 1930.

On June 29, 1931, Ranger Naturalist J. T. Stewart visited the islands and found two nests, each containing four eggs. All four adults were seen. His observations were recorded in *Yellowstone Nature Notes*, July, 1931. On July 18, 1931, the writer spent a short time on the nesting ground with a party led by George M. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Survey, National Park Service. Four cormorants were seen, but both nests were empty. On this visit the whitish crests and large size of the birds were plainly seen, proving them to be some form of Double-crested Cormorant and not Baird's Cormorant, as the writer had thought. Further, Baird's Cormorant, a Pacific Coast species entirely, would be far out of its known range here. So when one of these birds is examined at close range, it probably will be found to be the Farallone Cormorant.

George M. Wright (*Condor*, July-August, 1934) notes the finding of a nest containing three eggs, and of seeing two birds on June 4, 1932. In this paper he uses both the terms "Farallone" and "Double-crested" in designating the birds, and it is assumed that these names are used synonymously.\* On July 12, 1932, the writer, with Ben Thompson of the Bureau of Wildlife Survey and Park Rangers Al Elliott and Frank Anderson, visited the Molly Islands for the purpose of banding young gulls and pelicans. Four adult cormorants were seen, but there was no sign of the nest reported earlier by Wright.

From these notes it would seem that one or two pairs of Farallone Cormorants nest each season on the Molly Islands, but that they rarely rear young, perhaps because of the abundance of California Gulls on the tiny, crowded islands.

Black Duck (*Anas rubripes tristis*). It is the writer's belief that there are no published records of this bird for Yellowstone Park. Three definite sight records are presented here. On August 23, 1932, two birds were seen on Junction Lake, a small glacial "pothole" in the Lamar Valley. Half an hour later three

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\*The Farallone Cormorant is a subspecies of the Double-crested Cormorant. It would seem desirable to have these records of the Farallone Cormorant for Yellowstone Park verified by further observations or specimens.—Ed.

birds were noted on Trumpeter Lake, a larger pothole lying immediately south of the first-named pond. It is possible that two of these were the two previously flushed from Junction Lake.

Black Ducks were not seen again until August 28, when three birds were recorded with a flock of Mallards on a little pond about two miles north of the above locations. Both Park Ranger Ben Arnold and Mrs. Marguerite Arnold, who have lived in this district for a number of years, told the writer that they believed they had seen Black Ducks on these lakes in former years, but were unable to give any definite dates.—COMPTON CROOK, *Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.*

**Behavior of the White-fronted Goose at TI-ELL, Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C.**—On the evening of May 15, 1935, as I lay concealed beside the tidal flats on the TI-ell River, a line of thirty geese flying abreast and twenty-five yards or so above the ground came straight toward me. A few birds were talking. Twenty-eight were White-fronted Geese (*Anser albifrons albifrons*) and two were Cackling Geese (*Branta canadensis minima*). When the flock was about fifty yards from me the birds swung into the southwest wind and, with wings bent down from the carpal angle, yellow feet thrust forward and webs extended, slanted down to a sand flat in the river. They alighted as they had arrived, in a long line, and for about ten minutes kept this alignment. As they stood thus, on the sandy stretch of river bottom where shallow pools of water glistened, some birds drank, thrusting the neck forward then throwing back the head to swallow the water, without moving from their position in the line. Others thrust heads into the shallow water and remained so for a minute or longer, perhaps taking sand. One bird stretched out a wing and balanced on one foot while combing the wing with the other. Accompanying these movements was a low, murmuring chatter of voices.

The birds were less than 100 yards distant, the light was perfect and binoculars revealed each feature in detail, the brilliant yellow feet, the pinkish bills, the white foreheads and the massed black on the bellies of the older geese. The two Cackling Geese in relation to the others appeared less than two-thirds the size.

Presently the birds became restless and individuals moved a short distance to one side or the other but kept the general alignment. Finally those at the end of the flock nearest to the salt grass meadow began walking toward it and soon the whole company was in motion and still in single file they paced, with rather long steps, toward the grass fifty yards away. Over a deep channel they swam and, still in single file, climbed a two-foot bank and on to the meadow grass. One bird, probably a male, seized with its bill a smaller bird by the tail coverts and held on with outstretched neck while the one thus held walked straight ahead, paying no attention to its follower. Six birds rose and after making a wide circle over the meadow and calling loudly dropped again to the main flock.

After all had reached the meadow they kept walking ahead in a fairly straight course but no longer in single file, seizing a piece of grass here and there without pausing. Fifteen minutes after reaching the meadow the birds had traveled about half a mile, passing through a wire fence on the way, and no longer were distinctly visible. On May 17 seven visited the meadows. These were the last seen.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, B. C.*