

5 birds observed 4 miles north of Fountain Green (BYU). According to Woodbury, *et al.* (*op. cit.*) Knowlton observed 2 more near Moroni on the same date.

Summit County.—Ridgway (1877. *Ornithology, in Clarence King's report, "U.S. Geol. Expl., 40th Parallel," U.S. Army, 4:487*) took a juvenile male at Parley's Park near Kimball Junction, 6,400 feet, July 30, 1952.

Tooele County.—An immature was observed in greasewood and shadscale on the east side of Camel Back Mountain, September 12, 1952. A male bunting was seen near the Iosepa Ranch, Skull Valley, September 30, 1952.

Uintah County.—Killpack (1951:99) took 2 males 2 miles south of Gusher, May 21, 1950. He collected an immature female from a group of 3 on Diamond Mountain Plateau, 30 miles north of Vernal, September 9, 1950. A male was collected by Lynn Nielson along the Green River 5,500 feet, June 10, 1952 (UUMZ). On June 12, 1953, Killpack saw 7 males and 3 females in greasewood and shadscale about 11 miles east of Jensen.

Utah County.—On May 29, 1937, Fautin observed a male bunting feeding in a pasture near Lakeview (Woodbury, *et al.*, unpublished MS).

Washington County.—Hardy and Higgins (1940. *Utah Acad., Sci., Arts and Letters, 17:109*) list 4 taken from a flock of about 40, May 10, 1940 (2 males, one female, USAC). On May 6, 1941, Behle (1942:231) reported collecting the male of a pair from a cholla cactus on the west slope of the Beaver Dam Mountains, 3,300 feet, 5 miles north of the Utah-Arizona border (UUMZ).

Weber County.—A Lark Bunting was collected at Farr West, 4,200 feet, May 28, 1951, (WC); and, June 2, 1952, 3 males were seen in the West Warren, Reese and Little Mountain section of the county. This locality is just across the Great Salt Lake from where Erwin saw 7 on May 30 of the same year.—RICHARD D. PORTER AND HAROLD J. ECOSCUE, *Department of Zoology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, November 23, 1953.*

Pine Siskin nesting in eastern South Dakota.—The literature on the status of the Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) as a breeding bird in South Dakota is meager indeed. Over and Thomas (1946. "Birds of South Dakota." Revised, *Univ. S. Dak. Mus., Nat. Hist. Studies* No. 1:161) list it as "a winter resident." Roberts (1936. "Birds of Minnesota." Vol. 2, p. 365) reports it as a common migrant in Minnesota but has only one record of a nest — from the northern part of the state. There are numerous sight records for South Dakota but only two published items which relate to breeding. Larabee (1937. *Wilson Bull.*, 49:116) reported a nest in Yankton County and Youngworth (1936. *Wilson Bull.*, 48:311) noted a pair nesting in Yankton.

Although I have checked every available item in Stephens' "An Annotated Bibliography of South Dakota Ornithology" (1945. Privately printed, Sioux City, Iowa), I have found no published records of the hatching of young of the Pine Siskin in South Dakota. Letters from Drs. W. J. Breckenridge and O. S. Pettingill, investigators in the state, who report sight and collection records but no breeding records, seem to bear this out.

The following observation therefore is probably the first record of the Pine Siskin hatching young in the state—certainly in the eastern part of the state. I have been collecting data on this species at Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, since 1948, and have sight records for all months of the year, excepting June, July and August.

Although I was certain in 1949 that this species nested in the area, it was not until May 19, 1951, that I discovered the first nest in Sioux Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Herman F.

Chapman corroborated my observation. Circumstances did not permit further investigation to determine whether eggs were laid or young hatched. In April, 1952, I found six nests in Woodlawn Cemetery and in McKennon Park, Sioux Falls. Two contained eggs. One nest held three eggs, the other two. Chapman and I photographed these nests and eggs. Regrettably, circumstances again made it impossible to determine whether the eggs hatched or young were reared.

On May 9, 1953, I was in Woodlawn Cemetery, listening to the call of an adult Pine Siskin, when I heard a hoarse, huskily-articulated *chay-ip*. A moment later I saw an adult Pine Siskin fly from a nearby blue spruce (*Picea pungens*), in which I found a young Pine Siskin perched on the lower bare branches, near the trunk. The young siskin continued its plaintive *chay-ip* even after I pushed the branches aside for a closer look. It was more than half grown and was completely feathered except on the sides under the wings. The bird could fly from branch to branch but not on extended flights. The yellow patch on the wing was just beginning to show, the coloring being heaviest along the shafts of the feathers. The yellow in the tail was faint but unmistakable. The breast was streaked much like the adult but tufts of down indicated its immaturity. Willard Rosine of the Biology Department, Augustana College, substantiated my observations. We photographed the bird and liberated it.

Later we saw an adult Pine Siskin fly into a neighboring spruce. Hearing more calls, we discovered a second young siskin, better able to fly. It escaped into the upper branches before we could examine or photograph it. We were unable to find a nest or nests from which the two might have come.

Unfortunately a heavy rainstorm in the night of May 9 killed what I feel sure was the individual we photographed. I found it next morning under the spruce in which I had discovered it. The specimen is now in the biology laboratory at Augustana College. I found no trace of the second individual.

Further study and observation may reveal how frequently the Pine Siskin breeds in eastern South Dakota and perhaps also something about its adaptation to an environment far removed from its usual breeding grounds in more boreal situations.—HERBERT KRAUSE, *Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, March 8, 1954.*

First record for eastern Canada of the Black-throated Gray Warbler.—Late on the afternoon of December 7, 1952, while visiting part of the Don Valley, Toronto, Ontario, known as Glendon Hall, I identified a Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*). Such a rarity stirred up much local interest and many persons observed the bird prior to its disappearance on December 17.

The autumn of 1952 was mild, with little snow or cold weather. The tropical air which moderated the temperature in this region during December might have been responsible for the presence of this bird.

Previous to the winter of 1952-53, this species had been recorded about 9 times in the east. However, as reviewed by Griscom (1953. Audubon Field Notes, 7:200), a noteworthy movement of these birds took place along with a general eastern invasion of other western species in that season. The 1952 observations raised the total of Black-throated Gray Warblers seen in the East to about thirteen. It is interesting to note that nine of these were recorded in November and December.

Photographs of the warbler here reported were obtained by C. Molony and A. Van. A copy of a photograph by the former has been donated to the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology.—J. B. FOSTER, *136 Dawlish Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario, March 27, 1954.*