

In the case of the young robin here described several provocative thoughts arise. In the first place, *both* parents, though appearing normal, must have been carriers of the eye defect in order to produce an offspring with a homozygous recessive trait. The chances of two such adults meeting and mating in the wild are of course unknown. It seems remarkable also that the defective offspring lived as long as it did. It survived approximately 13 days of embryonic development (where it had only a 50 per cent chance of living), was successfully cared for during another 10 to 14 days of nest life, and left the nest with its three normal nest mates. How much longer, if at all, the parents would have cared for their blind offspring is conjecture, but it presumably would have soon fallen prey to some mishap.

Though I can find no other records of microphthalmia among wild birds, one wonders if carriers of the defective gene are not of common occurrence, but that two such adults seldom mate and produce young, or if they do the blind offspring (theoretically one-fourth of the brood) would not survive long enough to be detected. Possibly an examination of a large series of nestlings, or unhatched eggs which failed to hatch because of the semilethal gene, would disclose that the condition is more common than heretofore known.—GEORGE J. WALLACE, *Department of Zoology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, August 1, 1955.*

Bird Records for Utah.—The recent accumulation of some bird records for Utah that are not listed in the two check-lists for the state (Behle, 1944. *Condor*, 46:67-87, and Woodbury, Cottam and Sugden, 1949. *Bull. Univ. Utah*, 39:1-40) has prompted us to record them in the literature. All specimens, with the exception of one in the Weber College collection, which will be so designated (WC), are in the University of Utah Museum of Zoology. All specimens unless otherwise designated were collected by the authors. We are grateful to Herbert Friedmann and Gorman M. Bond of the United States National Museum and to Alden H. Miller of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, for the identification of some of these specimens. Our thanks also are extended to Howard Knight of Weber College and Robert J. Erwin of Ogden, Utah, for the use of the data from the specimen at Weber College.

Buteo jamaicensis kriderii.—Red-tailed Hawk. Parker and Johnson in their check-list of Utah bird eggs (published privately about 1899, *vide* Woodbury, *et al.*: 36) reported this subspecies as nesting in Utah. It is now known that the breeding range of this race does not extend into Utah (Friedmann, 1950. *U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull.*, 50:258). Two specimens of this subspecies recently collected in Utah indicate this race to be a fall migrant and possibly a winter resident within the state. One immature male hawk was found dead on October 15, 1951, (WC) by Robert J. Erwin at Willard Bay, 4200 feet, Box Elder County, while the other, also an immature, was collected on August 24, 1953, by Heber H. Hall at Kings Pasture, 9000 feet, Garfield County. The subspecific status of these two birds was verified by Herbert Friedmann.

Calypte costae.—Costa Hummingbird. Although this bird has been observed several times in the Virgin River Valley, only two specimens are known from the state (Behle, 1943. *Bull. Univ. Utah*, 34:41). The collection of a Costa Hummingbird by Heber H. Hall in Garfield County, during the spring of 1953, represents a 100-mile northward extension of range for this species in Utah.

Empidonax traillii traillii.—Traill Flycatcher. In Utah the Traill Flycatcher is represented by two resident subspecies, *E. t. brewsteri*, which is found throughout most of the state, and *E. t. extimus*, which is a breeding bird of the Virgin River valley (Woodbury, *et al.*, 1949:20). The collection of a northern migrant (*E. t. traillii*) on May 25,

1954, at Orr's Ranch, Tooele County, constitutes a first record of occurrence in Utah for the nominate race. The subspecific determination for this specimen was made by Gorman M. Bond.

Anthus spinoletta rubescens.—Water Pipit. Although Woodbury, *et al.* (1949:26) have reported this subspecies as being a sparse migrant and winter resident in Utah, very few specimens exist for the state. Gorman M. Bond identified two specimens recently collected in Utah as *A. s. rubescens*. One was collected at Orr's Ranch, Skull Valley, on May 1, 1954, and another secured on May 12, 1954, at Government Creek marsh, 4 miles north of Camel Back Mountain, both in Tooele County.

Vireo griseus noveboracensis.—White-eyed Vireo. A specimen which proved to be this species was secured by Heber H. Hall eight miles west of Boulder, Garfield County, on May 11, 1953. It was taken from a mixed-species flock of birds in a fruit orchard. This is apparently the first record of the White-eyed Vireo from Utah. Since this species normally ranges east of the Great Plains, the specimen reported here and the one collected August 24, 1933, at Cyanthanis, Cochise County, Arizona (Bent, 1950. *U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull.*, 197:237) constitute the only records to our knowledge of this species west of the Rocky Mountains. The Utah specimen was assigned to *V. g. noveboracensis* by Herbert Friedmann.

Oporornis agilis.—Connecticut Warbler. Not only does the occurrence of this warbler in Utah establish a new record for the state, but it also represents the only known occurrence west of the Rocky Mountains. A specimen collected from Lincoln County (Aiken, 1900. *Auk*, 17:298) in eastern Colorado on May 24, 1899, was formerly the western-most record in this country. The Utah specimen was obtained from the ground beneath dogwood (*Cornus stolonijera*) and willows (*Salix* sp.), of a lower streamside community at the mouth of South Willow Canyon, 5200 feet, 10 miles south of Grantsville in Tooele County, on September 22, 1954.

It is possible that individuals from the populations of this warbler in Alberta, Canada, (Bent, 1953. *U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull.*, 203:522) occasionally pass through Utah and other western states during migration, and due to the lack of collecting during periods of migration and also because of their similarity to the Tolmie Warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*) they have been overlooked. Further collecting is needed to check this possibility. This specimen was determined by Gorman M. Bond.

Seiurus noveboracensis linnaeus.—Northern Water Thrush. A Water Thrush taken on May 16, 1954, from the edge of a pond at Orr's Ranch, Skull Valley, Tooele County, is the second record of *S. n. linnaeus* from Utah. Behle and Selander (1952. *Wilson Bull.*, 64:30) reported an atypical specimen of *S. n. linnaeus* taken on May 10, 1949, at Farmington Bay Waterfowl Refuge in Davis County. A specimen of *S. n. notabilis*, which was with the aforementioned Skull Valley bird, was also collected. The determinations for these two specimens were verified by Alden H. Miller and Gorman M. Bond.

Passerculus sandwichensis anthinus.—Savannah Sparrow. This northern race is known in Utah from only two records, one collected on October 2, 1888, by Bailey (Woodbury, *et al.*, 1949:33) and another taken on December 19, 1939, by Behle (1943. *Bull. Univ. Utah*, 34:74). The collection of three additional specimens at Orr's Ranch, Skull Valley, Tooele County, during spring migration (April 13, 14 and 21, 1954) would seem to indicate that this race is more common in Utah during migration than was formerly thought. Gorman M. Bond and Alden H. Miller identified these sparrows for us.—RICHARD D. PORTER AND JOHN B. BUSHMAN, *Department of Zoology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 31, 1955.*