

received from Rollo H. Beck but was collected by W. T. Strong who, so far as is known to the writer, has had no other part in the ornithology of Colorado.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C., April 26, 1952.*

Additions to the Check-List of Birds of Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.—The Check-List of Birds for Grand Canyon National Park, including additions of recent years, lists 179 species and subspecies, of which 15 are water birds. Specimens of birds taken for the Park Museum by Allan R. Phillips in Havasu Canyon, from September 23 to 26, 1950, include five species new to the park, bringing the total to 184. These additions are: Wright Flycatcher (*Empidonax wrightii*); Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris plesius*); Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*); Savannah Sparrow (*Paserculus sandwichensis nevadensis*); and Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). The Dickcissel is the first modern record for northern Arizona. A flock of nearly a hundred Savannah Sparrows was observed by H. C. and Amy M. Bryant just west of Grand Canyon Village on September 12, 1950; a few remained there until October 3, 1950, and later. The Marsh Wren represents the proposed race *pulverius* Aldrich, according to Phillips.

Other species of more than ordinary interest identified by Phillips in Havasu Canyon in September were: Ladder-backed Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos scalaris*), Virginia Warbler (*Vermivora virginiae*), Hermit Warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*), and Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*).

In the fall of 1950 there was an extraordinarily conspicuous fall migration. For example, five species of warblers were seen in the same tree (a black walnut at El Tovar Hotel) within one week, September 14-21, 1950: Calaveras, Orange-crowned, Yellow, Audubon and Macgillivray. The Green-tailed Towhee also was a conspicuous and abundant migrant.—HAROLD C. BRYANT, *Grand Canyon, Arizona, February 1, 1952.*

A New Nesting Record of the Cinnamon Teal in Humboldt County, California.—On May 25, 1951, while we were conducting a waterfowl nesting study in Humboldt County, California, a female Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) was flushed at 10:45 a.m. from a nest containing seven eggs. The nest was situated in a coastal fresh-water marsh composed of nigger head (*Juncus effusus*), and bog rush (*Carex obnupta*). The nigger head was the dominant cover plant with only a fraction of 1 per cent being comprised of bog rush. About 5 per cent of the water surface was open, the balance was closed over with a continuous mat of water buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and smaller duckweed (*Lemna minor*). The nest itself was placed on the south side of a nigger head clump, six inches above the water and was constructed of dead nigger head leaves. Little down was present at the time of discovery. Water, sixteen inches in depth completely surrounded the plant growth containing the nest. A second visit was made to the nest on June 2. At that time the female was flushed again and the nest revealed an increase of three eggs, making a clutch of 10.

This female and her mate were the only Cinnamon Teal observed in the quarter section included in the nesting study. A review of the literature indicates that the Cinnamon Teal seldom nests in the humid coastal belt of California, but frequently is found in the interior (Grinnell, Bryant, and Storer, *Game Birds of California, 1918:126*; Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:74*).—NED DOLLAHITE and MORRIS P. ANDERSON, JR., *Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, July 10, 1951.*

Additional Nevada Bird Records.—There follow some of the more significant items extracted from our notes which supplement Linsdale's recent publication, "A List of the Birds of Nevada" (*Condor, 53, 1951:228-248*). In addition our personal notes contain many other items of less importance, but which would alter Linsdale's information on the distribution and abundance of some birds within the state, particularly the ducks. We will retain this information until such time that a more extensive report on the birds of Nevada is undertaken.

Chen caerulescens. Blue Goose. This species is not listed by Linsdale. An adult, shot by a hunter at Carson Lake, Churchill County, in December of 1950 is now mounted and on display at the Sagebrush Cafe in Fallon. Hunters report seeing a few of these birds at Carson Lake almost every winter since 1937.

Chen rossii. Ross Goose. This species is not listed by Linsdale. Hunters report seeing occasional geese of this species in Churchill County since 1933 and it is not uncommon for one or more to be