

form found at Rio de Janeiro, not so far to the south.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

An Albino Chipping Sparrow.—An entirely white bird was observed in a flock of Chipping Sparrows, *Spizella passerina passerina*, on September 18, 1940. The sparrow was feeding on the lawn and gave us every opportunity to observe it. The entire plumage was white; the bill pink. The sky was heavily overcast at the time and in the subdued light the eyes appeared dark. Except for color, it checked exactly in size and form and in flight, feeding habits, alertness, and other activities with the Chipping Sparrows with which it associated. Apparently it was a true albino.

The bird was observed in the neighborhood several times between about the middle of September and October 7, when last seen. It was seen by at least nine different people in the immediate neighborhood, which comprises five homes along a country road over a distance of about 300 yards. These homes are surrounded largely by cultivated and pasture land. None of the observers has been able to determine the eye color definitely. Probably it was a member of a local brood as the birds seemed to have definite feeding areas in the neighborhood. This white individual seemed to be accepted on an equal footing with other birds of the flock.—O. M. AND H. L. SWEETMAN, *Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts.*

Records from Lower California, Arizona, Idaho and Alberta.—During the course of routine work on the collection and distribution records of North American birds of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service I have discovered a few unpublished items that seem significant enough to put on record. These are as follows:

Spizella breweri breweri.—In the Biological Survey's collection there are six specimens of Brewer's Sparrow from Lower California collected in July. These apparently are significant because of the fact that there are no published breeding or even summer records for this species from Lower California. Grinnell (*Univ. California Publ. Zool.*, 32: 167, Nov. 6, 1928) states that it is only a winter resident throughout the entire area of this northwesternmost part of Mexico. However, the skins establish that Brewer's Sparrow is at least a casual summer visitant if it does not actually breed in northern Lower California. The specimens, collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman at Piñon on the west slope of the San Pedro Martir Mountains, are as follows:

No. 197307, July 9, 1905, immature male

No. 197313, July 10, 1905, adult female

and those collected by them at Vallecitos in the San Pedro Martir Mountains are:

No. 197322, July 17, 1905, immature female

No. 197316, July 15, 1905, immature unsexed

No. 197317, July 15, 1905, adult female

No. 197319, July 15, 1905, adult male

Spizella breweri taverneri.—The range of the Timberline Sparrow, described by Swarth and Brooks (*Condor*, 27: 67-69, March 15, 1925), is very little known. There have been a few recent records adding to the known distribution (*Auk*, 53: 92, 1936; *Auk*, 45: 509, 1928; *Condor*, 34: 231, 1932; *Condor*, 37: 178, 1935; *Condor*, 40: 86, 1938) of this race, and to these can be added the male specimen collected in

Smoky Valley fifty miles north of Jasper House in central western Alberta on August 26, 1896, by J. A. Loring and recorded by E. A. Preble (North Amer. Fauna, no. 27: 440, October 26, 1908) as *Spizella breweri*. The specimen, No. 155779, was identified as *Spizella breweri taverneri* by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser.

Amphispiza bilineata deserticola.—So far as I have been able to ascertain there is no published record of the Desert Sparrow from Idaho. This perhaps is due to the lack of field work in that State. In his unpublished field notes in the files of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, L. E. Wyman says: "Desert Sparrows noted and identified but once near Ellis. One secured out of a party of four." This specimen, no. 239440, a male in worn plumage, collected by L. E. Wyman on June 25, 1912, at Ellis in the Pahsimeroi Valley in central Idaho, represents a substantial extension of range northeastward for this species. Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, Ore. State Monographs, Zool., no. 2: 565, March, 1940) have recorded several from southeastern central Oregon.

Dumetella carolinensis.—Although there are published records of the occurrence of the Catbird in Arizona (Condor, 37: 81, March, 1935) I feel that it is best to add these additional records because I believe they are the first specimens of this species collected in that State. E. A. Goldman in his unpublished field notes says: "A few seen in the timber along the Little Colorado River, June 7 to 10, 1915," and H. H. T. Jackson, who was with Goldman on that same trip, in his field notes says: "Three or four pairs of Catbirds were noted in the timber along the river. A male specimen, no. 285337, was taken by Goldman." This specimen was collected at Springerville in central eastern Arizona at an altitude of 6,900 feet on June 7, 1915. In the Tunitcha Mountains, on Wheatfield Creek, at an elevation of 7000 feet in northeastern Arizona, Paul E. Trapier collected a female Catbird, no. 299738, on June 25, 1927.—ALLEN J. DUVALL, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*