

(Figure 1). For malar stripe color, which is absent in females, males were compared with total hybrid indices of their mates, after Short (op. cit.). There is no significant intrapair correlation here for any of the characters, using the multinomial Chi-square test for dependence (0.05 level, Table 2). The same was also true for the smaller Rocky Ford sample, which is not shown.

Insofar as pairing in the hybrid zone appears to be essentially random, the results of this study support Short's conclusion that *auratus* and *cafer* are conspecific. The apparent randomness in mate selection based on plumage characters suggests that in the area of contact and interbreeding such characters do not serve as isolating mechanisms.—CARL E. BOCK, *Biology Department, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80302*. Accepted 1 Dec. 70.

**Audubon's Warbler in North Carolina.**—On 28 February 1970 I trapped an Audubon's Warbler in a residential neighborhood on the western edge of Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina. The bird was collected and subsequently identified as an immature male of the Pacific coast race, *Dendroica auduboni auduboni*, by Roxie C. Laybourne of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the U. S. National Museum. This is the first specimen of Audubon's Warbler to be taken in North Carolina, and according to John P. Hubbard (in litt.) only the second authentic record of the form for eastern North America. The specimen is catalog No. 3398 in the North Carolina Museum of Natural History at Raleigh.—BETTY DAVIS, 3325 Amherst Road, Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27801. Accepted 20 Oct. 70.

**A transcontinental Mourning Dove recovery.**—A Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) banded in New York has been reported shot in California. On 25 August 1969, near Palmyra (43° 00' N, 77° 10' W), New York Department of Environmental Conservation personnel placed U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service band 883-97279 on the leg of a hatching-year Mourning Dove of unknown sex. During the first weekend of the dove season in September 1970, Stan Solus (P. O. Box 594, Seiad Valley, California) recovered the band from a dove he shot in the Shasta Valley, Siskiyou County, California (41° 30' N, 122° 20' W). As Mr. Solus included the band with his reporting letter and, in response to my asking him for verification, reaffirmed his original information, the recovery has been accepted as authentic.

I suggest this vagrancy may be explained by assuming that the inexperienced New York bird got emotionally involved with a western bird with which it shared winter quarters, perhaps in Mexico, and thus the following year ended up a flower child in California.—BRIAN SHARP, *Bird Banding Laboratory, Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel, Maryland 20810*. Accepted 18 Feb. 71.

**House Sparrows feeding young at night.**—In the late evening of 24 March 1955 my wife and I waited to embark our plane at the airport at Bangkok, Thailand. Our attention was attracted to a half dozen House Sparrows, *Passer domesticus*, that were engaged in a continuous foray against moths and other insects attracted to a floodlight. The birds came out of the dark, fluttered about the light, crammed their beaks with insects and disappeared, to return in a few moments. Apparently the birds were feeding young. We watched this performance at least a half hour (approximately 10:30 to 11:00) until our departure was announced. It was still another instance of the resourcefulness and adaptiveness on the part of the canny House Sparrow.