

thickets in the valleys and along the mountain streams and singing exactly like eastern birds of this species. The other is the breeding bird of the region. It inhabits the fir forests in the mountains and has a totally different song, as described in the *Auk*, xxviii, 1911, p. 48. I secured adult males of both forms but could find no difference in plumage or measurements.

***Myadestes townsendi*.** Townsend Solitaire. A common summer resident in the mountains throughout most of the region, particularly in the very rocky country in parts of Jefferson and Silver Bow counties. Migration dates March 15, 1910, October 2, 1909, and October 14, 1910.

***Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*.** Willow Thrush. Common summer resident in willow thickets of the valleys and lower mountain streams. Migration dates June 5, 1910, June 5, 1911, and August 27, 1910.

***Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*.** Olive-backed Thrush. Common summer resident of the mountains. Migration dates May 16, 1910, May 14, 1911, and August 25, 1910. A large flight of thrushes of this and the next species was noted in late August on Gold Creek. On one unusually cold day during the flight I found an Olive-back, so numb with cold that I caught it in my hands.

***Hylocichla guttata auduboni*.** Audubon Hermit Thrush. Common summer resident of the mountains. Noticeably much commoner than farther east in Montana. Migration dates are May 25, 1910, May 17, 1911, September 28, 1909, and September 10, 1910.

***Planesticus migratorius propinquus*.** Western Robin. Common summer resident in both valleys and mountains. Also a rare winter resident. Migration dates are March 16, 1910, October 23, 1909, and October 13, 1910.

***Sialia currucoides*.** Mountain Bluebird. Common summer resident. Migration dates, March 10, 1910, and October 7, 1909.

BIRDS OF A MOHAVE DESERT OASIS

By CHESTER LAMB

THE locality of which I am about to write, is known as the Daggett region, formerly famous on account of its Borax mines. It is situated in the Mohave River Valley about forty miles northward from the south-central edge of the Mohave Desert, and one hundred and sixty miles northeast of Los Angeles. The valley here is about ten miles wide; on the north are the Calico Mountains, and on the south the Ord Mountains. These are low ranges entirely bare of vegetation except the ever present creosote bush. The floor of the valley is about two thousand feet above sea level.

In about the center of the valley flows the Mohave River, that is, it flows about three months of the year, from February to May, and the rest of the year it is a burning streak of sand except in a few places where the water comes to the surface and where cottonwoods, willows and mesquites grow, forming veritable oases.

It is at one of these oases that, with a few exceptions, all my observations were made. In fact, of the one hundred and thirty-three species and subspecies noted, only forty-three were seen at all at other points.

The oasis in which my observations were made is nine miles east of the town of

Daggett, San Bernardino County, California. Here the water comes to the surface making two ponds about a half a mile apart, connected by a little stream of flowing water. One of the ponds is about one hundred yards long by fifteen wide, the other about half as large. In some places the water is twelve feet deep. On one side of the pond thick brush, mesquites and cottonwoods come right down to the water's edge, and on the other side it is open and sandy making it especially favorable for shore birds. For probably a half a mile surrounding the water-holes mesquite trees and bushes grow profusely, with a scant mingling of cottonwoods.

Outside of this tree area is the desert, mostly sandy, and in the majority of places covered with small pieces of broken lava. The only vegetation is the grease-wood bushes and other low desert shrubs. No cactus or tree yuccas grow in this vicinity.

With the exception of a little water above Daggett and twelve miles below the oasis, there is none for miles around, so this place becomes indeed a place of rest for the migrants, and an ideal home for the residents.

The climate here is mostly very warm during June, July, August and September, generally 100 degrees or more every day. In the winter time the thermometer sometimes goes as low as twenty-five degrees above zero in the early mornings. There is practically no rainfall. I only saw rain twice that would wet one were he out in it, and that only lasted for two hours.

During the twelve months from August 1, 1910, to August 1, 1911, the writer was located at a mine three miles from the water hole, and eleven hundred and fifty feet up the mountain side from the floor of the valley. The little railroad town of Yermo three miles away produced a couple of birds seen nowhere else. Around the railroad shops is a small oily pond, formed from the waste from the shops, and this sometimes attracted a few birds, often to their sorrow, on account of the crude oil all about.

I desire here to extend to Mr. H. S. Swarth and Mr. J. Grinnell my sincere thanks for their trouble in identifying many of the birds.

For the sake of identification specimens of all birds mentioned in this article were secured, with the following exceptions: Forster Tern, Black Tern, Canada Goose, Wood Ibis, Sandhill Crane, Wilson Phalarope, Turkey Vulture, Marsh Hawk, Prairie Falcon, White-throated Swift, Rufous Hummingbird, Western Chipping Sparrow, San Diego Towhee, Cliff Swallow, Barn Swallow, and California Yellow Warbler. Below is the list of the birds seen.

Colymbus nigricollis californicus. Eared Grebe. Two were recorded, one seen August 28 and one secured September 27.

Podilymbus podiceps. Pied-billed Grebe. These are resident in small numbers the year round and could be seen on nearly every trip to the water hole. Some small young were seen July 30.

Gavia immer. Common Loon. One seen April 10, and one secured April 16. This one was in an extremely emaciated condition.

Larus philadelphia. Bonaparte Gull. But a single bird was seen, secured November 8.

Sterna forsteri. Forster Tern. A single one was seen fishing at the water hole August 13.

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis. Black Tern. A single bird was seen hovering over a small oily pond near the railroad shops June 28.

Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus. Farallon Cormorant. Two were seen during the year of these observations, one August 12, and another seen and secured November 8.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. White Pelican. One killed by a local hunter October 1.

Mergus serrator. Red-breasted Merganser. Mergansers were seen several times in company with ducks the first few days of November. Two females taken November 14 proved to be of this species.

Anas platyrhynchos. Mallard. None were seen till November 27, when one lonely female was secured; small flocks were seen during the next thirty days.

Mareca americana. Baldpate. Quite common at times from August to March. On October 23 I secured a young male just about changing into adult plumage, and it is interesting in that it has a white ring nearly around the lower neck.

Nettion carolinense. Green-winged Teal. Quite common at all times during the winter, and a few occasionally dropped in during the summer. Many were secured, they seemingly being the least wild of any of the ducks.

Querquedula cyanoptera. Cinnamon Teal. These birds did not make their appearance till March 15, but after that many large flocks dropped in, and for the next two months there were always a few on the ponds. One single bird was seen July 30.

Spatula clypeata. Shoveller. First seen November 4; then common till January 14, after which they all disappeared. None were seen again till April when two or three small flocks dropped in.

Dafila acuta. Pintail. They, with the Baldpates, were the most abundant duck visiting here. Were common at all times from August to March 15. A few remained throughout the year.

Marila americana. Redhead. None of these birds were noted till February 21, when three males were seen. A pair was secured March 14.

Marila affinis. Lesser Scaup Duck. Like the Redhead this duck's visits were rare. A pair seen November 4, a large flock March 15 and 20, and a single bird April 5.

Marila collaris. Ring-necked Duck. One was secured March 10. Possibly half a dozen were seen, all during the interval between March 1 and 10.

Clangula clangula americana. Golden-eye. A single pair seen November 17. While observing this pair I was lying not fifteen yards from them, concealed in the grass on the bank. I watched them for some time and was much interested in their diving for food. At this place the water was about four feet deep. They would dive and stay under water possibly forty-five seconds, and when coming up I could hear them breath so plainly, it sounded to me as loud as a full grown man after a hard run. The birds remained on the surface, apparently to recover their breath, about half again as long as they stayed under water.

Charitonetta albeola. Buffle-head. Only five individuals were noted, three secured November 9 and two seen December 29. All these were females.

Branta canadensis subsp.? Canada Goose. A pair that I took to be of this species were seen feeding at the margin of the pond. I emerged from the brush not twenty-five yards from them before they flew. Other flocks of geese were heard passing at night.

Plegadis guarauna. White-faced Glossy Ibis. Seen on three occasions; on August 5 a flock of fourteen hung around the water hole all day, September 10 one was seen and again two on September 24.

Mycteria americana. Wood Ibis. One seen June 18. Being familiar with this bird in Mexico there was no mistaking it as it flew low over me.

Botaurus lentiginosus. Bittern. Two were seen, one on January 27 and the other April 5.

Ixobrychus exilis. Least Bittern. One caught August 7 in the oily pond near the railroad shops, its wings covered with crude oil.

Ardea herodias herodias. Great Blue Heron. One could be seen on nearly every trip to the water hole throughout the year.

Herodias egretta. Egret. A flock of three stopped for a few minutes May 2 at the small oily pond near the railroad shops. One, shot by an engineer and given to me, is now in the collection of Mr. A. B. Howell of Pasadena.

Butorides virescens anthonyi. Anthony Green Heron. A few seen at the water hole during August and September and not again till April 5.

Nycticorax nycticorax naevius. Black-crowned Night Heron. Several were seen during August and September, after which they left to re-appear April 5. Even in the town three or four would occasionally roost in the very small cottonwood trees, a few feet from dwellings.

Grus mexicana. Sandhill Crane. Four were seen in a small grain field February 28. They only stayed one day. A flock of twelve flew overhead March 17 and three April 5. I spent nearly an hour stalking these four birds and was within a few feet of shot gun range when they flew away alarmed by a horse with a bell on its neck running out of the brush. From their large size I took them to be *Grus mexicana*, rather than the smaller *G. canadensis*.

Porzana carolina. Sora. Resident; seen occasionally through the year.

Fulica americana. Coot. Seven or eight always in evidence at the water hole, while at times as many as fifty were present. Breeds.

Lobipes lobatus. Northern Phalarope. Seen only between August 20 and September 10 when they were plentiful. Three secured August 28.

Steganopus tricolor. Wilson Phalarope. A lone individual seen swimming at the margin of the pond, June 10.

Recurvirostra americana. Avocet. Four stayed at the pond during the interval between August 20 and 28.

Himantopus mexicanus. Black-necked Stilt. About a dozen stayed along with the Avocets. A lone bird was seen April 10.

Gallinago delicata. Wilson Snipe. First seen October 22, and then commonly up to, and through, April.

Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus. Long-billed Dowitcher. One seen and secured February 24.

Pisobia minutilla. Least Sandpiper. Several observed in August; none seen again till February 28, when they became fairly numerous.

Totanus melanoleucus. Greater Yellow-legs. Nine birds were seen, one each on October 19, February 21 and February 23, a pair March 20, three on April 5 and one on April 21.

Actitis macularius. Spotted Sandpiper. Seen August 5 and October 11. After April 16 a dozen or more could be seen about the water hole every day.

Oxyechus vociferus. Killdeer. Abundant resident, and I might say a great nuisance when hunting other birds.

Lophortyx gambeli. Gambel Quail. Abundant resident. Very hard to secure, as their favorite haunts are the thick mesquites.

Zenaidura macroura carolinensis. Mourning Dove. Abundant everywhere during August and September. After September they left and were not seen again till December 9, when a pair would be seen rarely around the water hole. After May 1 they became abundant again.

Cathartes aura septentrionalis. Turkey Vulture. Occasionally seen circling around up to October 1. After that none were seen again till March 20.

Circus hudsonius. Marsh Hawk. One seen September 12 and another December 13.

Accipiter velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk. Quite common from October to February. None were noted before or after those dates, with the exception of one taken February 28.

Accipiter cooperi. Cooper Hawk. Seen occasionally throughout the year. I was unable to locate any nests.

Buteo borealis calurus. Western Red-tail. Seen frequently around the water hole, and in secluded mountain canyons, where they usually nest on inaccessible cliffs.

Falco mexicanus. Prairie Falcon. Two were seen flying low over Daggett February 20, and one chasing a dove at the water hole September 24.

Falco sparverius phalæna. Desert Sparrow Hawk. Very rare, not more than four seen, and those in the fall up to December 29. All were seen in mesquite trees.

Aluco pratincola. Barn Owl. One secured in the mesquites October 1.

Asio wilsonianus. Long-eared Owl. Only three seen, between October 26 and November 16. I secured one November 15.

Bubo virginianus pallescens. Western Horned Owl. Not uncommon among the cottonwoods throughout the year, and often heard in the mountain canyons at night. An adult female that I collected December 21 had an entire coot in her stomach. This bird and a young male, very much lighter in color, secured January 20, were both identified by Mr. Grinnell as *B. v. pallescens*.

Geococcyx californianus. Roadrunner. Not common; a few seen among the mesquites and around mountain canyons.

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis. California Cuckoo. One collected August 6 and one seen June 7.

Ceryle alcyon. Belted Kingfisher. Two were seen September 12 and one each on April 2, 5 and 10, respectively.

Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis. Red-naped Sapsucker. Two were seen and secured October 22 and November 28. Both were identified by Mr. Swarth.

Asyndesmus lewisi. Lewis Woodpecker. About six birds visited here between October 9 and 16. They were feeding in company with Red-shafted Flickers on the dried-up wild grapes. Two were secured.

Colaptes cafer collaris. Red-shafted Flicker. None were seen till September 12, but after that date they became abundant everywhere, where there were any trees. By the first of May they had all left.

Phalaenoptilus nuttalli nuttalli. Poorwill. Very rare. One flushed from under my horses' feet in a dusty road toward evening October 21. Not seen again till March 12, after which they were occasionally noted. Only once did I see one on the floor of the valley; otherwise about one thousand feet up the hillside. One I secured March 14 has been identified by Mr. Grinnell as of this species.

Chordeiles acutipennis texensis. Texas Nighthawk. Very abundant during August. By the 10th of September they had all left, not to return till April 2, when a few made their appearance. A week later they were abundant, and hundreds could be seen flying around over the water hole. Some days they would commence to fly at 4 P. M. and other days, apparently no different, they would not appear till as late as 6:30. All I collected had the same beetle-like insect in their stomachs, and in enormous quantities.

Aeronautes melanoleucus. White-throated Swift. Four seen March 28 at an elevation of about four thousand feet. After that date they were not uncommon in

the mountains, but I only saw them once around the water hole, June 18, when about a dozen were observed.

Archilochus alexandri. Black-chinned Hummingbird. Not uncommon in August. After that none were seen till March 20, when they began to grow numerous again.

Selasphorus rufus. Rufous Hummingbird. A lone male lit on the clothes line at the mine April 10.

Tyrannus verticalis. Arkansas Kingbird. Very abundant everywhere during August and September, after which they left to reappear April 2. A pair had a nest on the cross pieces of a telegraph pole not thirty feet from the station, and where ten trains passed every day.

Myiarchus cinerascens. Ash-throated Flycatcher. Two seen May 21 and a few during the following week, but none thereafter.

Sayornis sayus. Say Phoebe. Common resident everywhere. The favorite nesting site was in deserted mine and prospect holes in the mountains.

Sayornis nigricans. Black Phoebe. One or two could be seen on every trip to the water hole, and occasionally around houses in Yermo.

Empidonax trailli trailli. Traill Flycatcher. Rare. One taken August 17, and no more observed till April 16. After May 15 a few more were noted.

Otocoris alpestris pallida. Sonora Horned Lark. Never seen around the water hole or mesquites, but very abundant around town, the stock yards, open roads and so called dry lakes throughout the year. A specimen secured November 20 was identified by Mr. Swarth as belonging to a pale-colored desert race included under *O. a. pallida* in the A. O. U. *Check-List*.

Corvus corax sinuatus. Raven. Common at all times everywhere, nesting on cliffs in the mountains. They are exceedingly wild, and it was only through cautious hunting with a rifle that I was able to secure any.

Molothrus ater artemisiae. Nevada Cowbird. Several small flocks were seen both at the water hole and in town, but only during the interval between June 1 and 7. One secured June 7 has been identified by Mr. Swarth as *M. a. artemisiae*.

Molothrus ater obscurus. Dwarf Cowbird. These were in company with the foregoing in about equal numbers. One taken June 7 has been identified by Mr. Swarth as belonging to this form.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus. Yellow-headed Blackbird. Two were seen August 6 and then no more till April 12, when a small flock hung around the stock corrals for about a week. A lone individual was observed at the water hole July 19.

Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis. San Diego Redwing. Four were seen October 8, and after that date none till April 13, when a few pairs, not more than six, took up their residence in the tules. These birds were extremely wild and hard to approach. Two were secured, one October 8 and one June 18. The former was an immature male of undetermined character, while the last has been identified by Mr. Swarth as *A. p. neutralis*.

Sturnella neglecta. Western Meadowlark. Abundant at all times in the river bottom and about the stock yards.

Icterus bullocki. Bullock Oriole. Quite common during August, but leaving the first week of September. They returned to their summer home April 2.

Euphagus cyanocephalus. Brewer Blackbird. After September they became common around the stock yards in Yermo, though none were seen elsewhere. By May 1 they had all left for their summer homes.

Carpodacus cassini. Cassin Purple Finch. A pair heard singing early in the

morning of November 8, and after some little difficulty, discovered in the top of a mesquite tree. The one I secured has been identified by Mr. Swarth.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis. House Finch. Not common, though more so in the summer. Seen mostly around towns. Breeds.

Astragalinus tristis salicamans. Willow Goldfinch. These and the following seen on most trips to the water-hole, in small flocks of from six to a dozen birds. One taken January 7.

Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus. Green-backed Goldfinch. These seemed less abundant than the foregoing. One taken December 15.

Passer domesticus. English Sparrow. Very common around the towns of Yermo, Daggett and Barstow.

Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus. Western Savannah Sparrow. First observed November 4 in the river bottom. After that date an occasional small band would be seen up to April 10.

Chondestes grammacus strigatus. Western Lark Sparrow. Five were seen at Barstow August 5, and a lone bird was seen and secured near the water hole July 19.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli. Intermediate Sparrow. These birds first appeared here September 15; and a week later they were abundant everywhere, except in the mountains where none were seen. They became scarce by April 10, and by the 23rd they were all gone.

Zonotrichia coronata. Golden-crowned Sparrow. Only one seen, secured near my house on the mountain side October 14.

Spizella passerina arizonae. Western Chipping Sparrow. A flock of these birds frequented my door steps, first appearing September 27 and staying till October 3.

Junco hyemalis hyemalis. Slate-colored Junco. Were present in small numbers usually in company with the Sierra Junco. A small flock made its home around the mine barn, from September 10, on which date they were first seen, to February 15, after which they disappeared from there as well as from around the river bottom. Two secured January 25 and September 22 have been identified by Mr. Swarth as belonging to this race.

Junco hyemalis thurberi. Sierra Junco. From September 10 to January 1 they were very abundant. A few seen during January, and a lone bird on May 2.

Amphispiza nevadensis nevadensis. Sage Sparrow. Not infrequently met with on the open desert, being most numerous during November and December. One secured November 16 has been identified by Mr. Swarth.

Melospiza melodia montana. Mountain Song Sparrow. Very abundant around the river bed from October 1 to April 1. The last bird that I secured was on April 16, when all song sparrows were quite scarce. I cannot say upon what date they arrived as I took no song sparrows in August and September. Single birds secured on October 19, November 28, December 15, January 3, February 15 and April 16, respectively, have been identified by Mr. Swarth as *M. m. montana*.

Melospiza melodia cooperi. San Diego Song Sparrow. Of the series of twenty-five song sparrows secured from October 1 to April 16, only four proved to be of this form; during May, June and July they seemed to be the only song sparrow present, though not at all numerous. Birds secured, one each on January 3, 4 and 27 and July 10, have been identified by Mr. Swarth as *M. m. cooperi*.

Melospiza lincolni lincolni. Lincoln Sparrow. Not more than eight birds were seen altogether, four being taken, one each December 21 and 23, February 15 and April 13.

Passerella iliaca megarhyncha. Thick-billed Fox Sparrow. One taken in the town of Yermo, May 28. Identified by Mr. Swarth.

Passerella iliaca schistacea. Slate-colored Fox Sparrow. One flew in the well house at the mine September 22. Identified by Mr. Swarth.

Pipilo maculatus megalonyx. Spurred Towhee. A pair were seen at the water hole September 24. I was unable to secure them but they were probably of this subspecies.

Zamelodia melanocephala. Black-headed Grosbeak. A few birds seen during August. They made their spring appearance April 13.

Guiraca caerulea lazula. Western Blue Grosbeak. These birds stayed longer and appeared later than the Black-headed. By October 1 they had all gone, not to re-appear till May 21.

Passerina amoena. Lazuli Bunting. Very rare. Probably a dozen birds seen in August. In the spring they did not arrive until May 14.

Progne subis hesperia. Western Martin. A pair was seen perched on the top of a dead cottonwood tree August 28, and one was secured.

Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons. Cliff Swallow. Abundant in September, less so in October, after which they all left. They re-appeared again about the first week of May.

Hirundo erythrogastra. Barn Swallow. Many seen flying around the water hole in company with Tree Swallows during August and up to September 15.

Iridoprocne bicolor. Tree Swallow. Very abundant during August and September. The first birds arrived in the spring February 17, then gradually became numerous again.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. Rough-winged Swallow. Many seen around the water hole after June 1; several that I secured were juveniles.

Bombycilla garrula. Bohemian Waxwing. One seen and secured December 13, as recorded in the CONDOR, XIII, 1911, page 34.

Phainopepla nitens. Phainopepla. Not common. Seen throughout the year, though none were observed in their usual haunts from September to November 18.

Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides. White-rumped Shrike. Very rare, an occasional one seen throughout the year either at the water hole, on the open desert or the mountain side. One secured August 14, compared with *L. l. gambeli*, is noticeably paler colored.

Vireosylva gilva swainsoni. Western Warbling Vireo. One seen and secured, September 15.

Dendroica aestiva brewsteri. California Yellow Warbler. Seen twice, August 14 and May 2.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni. Audubon Warbler. Abundant in the timber from September 10 to April 20.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. Western Yellow-throat. Yellow-throats were quite rare residents. One taken January 17 has been identified by Mr. Swarth as of this form.

Icteria virens longicauda. Long-tailed Chat. One seen May 3 and one secured May 21. Not uncommon in June and July.

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata. Pileolated Warbler. Only seen on two occasions, two on April 16 and several on May 3. One secured April 16 has been identified by Mr. Grinnell as *W. p. pileolata*.

Anthus rubescens. Pipit. First seen at the river bottom November 3. After that date they became very abundant up to April 15, after which none were noticed.

Mimops polyglottos leucopterus. Western Mockingbird. Two individuals seen during August and then none again till December 20. After that date they became plentiful around the water hole and frequently one would visit the mine.

Toxostoma lecontei lecontei. Leconte Thrasher. Very rare, only six birds being seen throughout the year. With the exception of one all were on the open desert among the greasewood. A pair were secured February 28.

Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus. Rock Wren. Common on the hillsides and mountains, and sometimes met with on the open desert.

Catherpes mexicanus conspersus. Canyon Wren. Rare; only a few seen on the rocky mountain side during the winter. One taken October 16 has been identified by Mr. Swarth.

Troglodytes aedon parkmani. Western House Wren. One seen and secured September 16.

Telmatodytes palustris paludicola. Tule Wren. Very common among the weeds by the water hole throughout the year. One taken October 18 has been identified by Mr. Swarth as belonging to this subspecies.

Telmatodytes palustris plesius. Western Marsh Wren. Several seen, but not nearly as common as the foregoing and not observed till December 25. One secured on that date has been identified by Mr. Swarth as *T. p. plesius*.

Certhia familiaris zelotes. Sierra Creeper. But one seen, secured December 7. Identified by Mr. Swarth.

Auriparus flaviceps flaviceps. Verdin. Very common in the mesquites throughout the year. I found complete sets of eggs by March 20. These birds use their nests the year round to roost in at night, and I have frequently captured the birds in them in the day time.

Regulus calendula calendula. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. First seen October 22, and a week later were common among the mesquites and cottonwoods. By April 10 they had all left.

Polioptila caerulea obscura. Western Gnatcatcher. Common everywhere at all times.

Polioptila plumbea. Plumbeous Gnatcatcher. Rare. Only four birds were seen, all in October. These kept close to the mesquite trees and did not go out upon the open desert as did *P. c. obscura*.

Myadestes townsendi. Townsend Solitaire. One seen and secured January 3.

Hylocichla guttata nanus. Dwarf Hermit Thrush. But two were seen November 15 and January 7. One secured November 15 has been identified by Mr. Swarth.

Planesticus migratorius propinquus. Western Robin. A single bird was secured October 13, but it was not till November 8 that I saw any more. After that date they were very abundant at the water hole, feeding on mistletoe berries, as do so many of the birds here. By the first of May they had all left for their summer home.

Ixoreus naevius meruloides. Northern Varied Thrush. One seen and secured November 28. Identified by Mr. Swarth.

Sialia mexicana occidentalis. Western Bluebird. First seen November 14, after which date they became abundant. None were seen after March.

Sialia currucoides. Mountain Bluebird. Only four were seen, one December 29, two February 20 and one March 5.