

along the rim; one bird noted on the Hermit's Rest Trail about a thousand feet below the rim. There was a large flock (we estimated its size at two hundred at least) feeding about some stables not far from the hotel, and these birds were so tame as to permit observation at very close range.

Passer domesticus. English Sparrow. Fairly abundant about the hotels and other buildings at the railroad terminus. Not seen elsewhere.

Spinus pinus. Pine Siskin. Seen at several points along the rim; not more than eight or ten all told.

Junco hyemalis hyemalis. Slate-colored Junco. One male bird seen December 20 in a flock of black-headed juncos. It was observed at close range with field glasses.

Junco oreganus shufeldti. Shufeldt Junco. Black-headed juncos of the *oreganus* type were fairly numerous in the woods along the rim of the Canyon. Presumably they were mostly of this subspecies, which is a common winter visitant throughout the state.

Bombycilla garrula. Bohemian Waxwing. As we stepped from El Tovar Hotel the morning of our arrival, December 18, almost the first thing encountered was a flock of these birds. Our attention was first attracted by the hissing call-note, and a moment later a flock of fifteen Bohemian Waxwings swept past. They disappeared for a few minutes, but came in sight again a little later and settled in a juniper nearby. There they set to work gorging themselves upon mistletoe berries, quite unmindful of our presence. We approached cautiously until we were almost directly under the tree. Then some of the birds, moving about, came still nearer, until there were several within six or eight feet. We were close enough to all in the flock to be able to distinguish the waxen tips to the secondaries, as well as the distinctive chestnut-colored under tail coverts and the white or yellow wing markings. We watched them for ten minutes or more, when something startled them and they left.

There has been no record of the observation of the Bohemian Waxwing in Arizona since Cooper secured the one and only specimen taken in the state up to the present time. That was at Fort Mohave, January 10, 1861 (Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., II, 1861, p. 122). Considering the small amount of field work that has been done in northern Arizona, especially in winter, it may well be that this species is of relatively frequent occurrence there during the winter months.

Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus. Rock Wren. Ten or twelve seen all told. Observed at Hermit's Rest Camp, along the Tonto Trail, and on the rim.

Catherpes mexicanus conspersus. Canyon Wren. One seen at Hermit's Rest Camp and two or three more along the Tonto Trail. The call note was heard constantly when the birds were encountered, but the loud song was not given at any time.

Sitta carolinensis nelsoni. Rocky Mountain Nuthatch. Several seen in the timber along the rim.

Sitta pygmaea pygmaea. Pigmy Nuthatch. Seen in the timber on the rim. No large flocks were encountered, not more than three or four individuals together.

Baeolophus inornatus griseus. Gray Titmouse. Four pairs seen in the woods within a mile of El Tovar Hotel. Titmouse call-notes were heard at several points along the Tonto Trail, down in the Canyon, but the birds were not seen.

Penthestes gambeli gambeli. Mountain Chickadee. More common than the last mentioned species. A number were seen near the hotel, and others at various points along the rim.

Planesticus migratorius propinquus. Western Robin. A single Robin was seen at the Indian Gardens, near the junction of the Tonto and Bright Angel trails.—H. S. SWARTH and WINIFERN W. SWARTH, Berkeley, California, February 7, 1920.

An Albino Brown Towhee.—An albino Brown Towhee (*Pipilo crissalis carolae*) was observed January 27, 1920, on Rocky Hill, just two miles east of Porterville, California. It was with others of the same species, one of the most numerous birds to be found there.

On the same day and near the same place an adult White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) was seen. The thickly wooded bottom lands of the Tule River are nearby, no doubt accounting for the presence of this bird in this particular place. They are occasionally seen there and are called by the cattle men "devil hawks".—L. W. HUDSON, Porterville, California, January 30, 1920.