

On November 22, 1919, a dove was seen in my yard and on the 25th a dead specimen was found in an irrigating canal. I was very much surprised on December 21 to find the half of a small white egg-shell and after considerable search to find a Ground Dove brooding a single young in its nest in a eucalyptus tree. The nest was well built for a dove's nest and being set on some lodged bark was well hidden from view from the ground.

The nesting birds were not disturbed and two weeks later the two old doves and the young were discovered feeding on the ground. They soon flew to a tree where the young bird was fed by regurgitation, but by one of the parents only. No time was available for observation until the following Sunday when the three doves were again seen feeding, and later all three flew to an umbrella tree where the young dove was fed by both parent doves. The young dove after being fed once hopped onto the old birds back then down to the limb on which the old dove was perched; then, when not being fed, it extended its wing out over the parent dove and gently tapped the back of its parent until it was fed again. It then flew to where the other parent dove was perched, where it went through the same actions. Whether this is typical of the behavior of young Ground Doves I am unable to say.

Two Ground Doves were seen pursuing one another through the trees on January 16, 1920, to all appearances mated. A second nest of this species of dove was found on the 22nd of January. This nest contained but one young bird which left the nest the next day and has not been seen since. This nest was also in a eucalyptus tree, about 18 feet from the ground, and was a rebuilt Mourning Dove's nest. This second nest was watched, and on February 14 was seen to have a sitting Ground Dove on it. The two eggs it contained were collected the next day and found to have been incubated already several days. —JOHN C. FORTINER, *Brawley, California, February 29, 1920.*

Calaveras Warbler in San Benito County, California.—The Calaveras Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla gutturalis*) is well known in high altitudes along the Sierras in California, where it breeds over an extended range, and it is found also on the higher mountains north of Lake County and in the migrations on the lowlands in southern California. It has seldom been noted, however, on the ocean side of the great valleys or along the coast north of Santa Barbara. Two records only in this area between Santa Barbara and Lake counties are all that I remember having noticed; one made by Joseph Grinnell just back of the Berkeley campus on September 9, 1912, when two individuals were seen by him at close range (*Condor*, xvi, 1914, p. 37), and one for San Benito County, where two birds of this species were noted on April 20, 1899, by the late Mr. T. E. Slevin and myself, as we were collecting together near Paicines, one of the birds being secured by him (*Condor*, III, 1901, p. 126).

This year, on April 17 (1920), in company with Dr. G. Dallas Hanna, of the Department of Palaeontology, California Academy of Sciences, a number were noted about four miles southeast of The Pinnacles, on Bear Valley Creek, as near as we could make out from our map. Dr. Hanna and I had motored from Hollister to "The Pinnacles", a rather striking mass of rocks where a great "fault" has occurred, about 30 miles south of that town. It was a cold, windy day, and having one long stretch of very badly cut up road to negotiate we arrived late at our destination. At one particularly inviting spot on Bear Valley Creek we were inclined to stop, but the delay we had experienced decided us to push on as we did not then know how much longer it would take us to reach our objective point. Reaching this spot about three o'clock in the afternoon on our return, however, we concluded that we had time enough to spare for this work and so stopped at a place where the little stream ran between a small meadow and a brushy hillside, with willows and cottonwoods on its banks—an ideal place for warblers. The first bird that caught my eye was a Calaveras Warbler, and further search developed the fact that there was quite a number of individuals of this species moving about. The high wind made it very difficult to distinguish these warblers from some of the other species among the constantly moving leaves and branches of the trees, but we certainly saw twenty-five or thirty of them, at least. They were very restless and seemed to be moving up stream in a northerly direction, often leaving the trees along the stream to fly up into the brush, or vice versa. The difficulty of identifying them quickly in the midst of fluttering

leaves was so great that about the time we would have one positively identified it would be just too late to shoot.

Dr. Hanna kindly assisted me in the endeavor to procure specimens for identification and we finally succeeded in securing four. It was a pity that we did not obtain a greater number, for those taken all proved to be males, and we do not know whether there were any females in this flight, or whether the males were migrating alone, as happens with some species.

Three days later (April 20), we went some distance up the Tres Pinos Creek into the Panoche Pass, without going as far as the summit. This also was a cold windy day, and but few birds were seen or heard. I did not see any Calaveras Warblers to be sure of, myself, but Dr. Hanna secured another male here. We were very unfortunate in having such weather to contend with, as it hampered our observations extremely. While Dr. Hanna was primarily interested in his own line he also kept a keen eye open for birds, to which he is also very partial, thereby being of great assistance in my work, and for which I take this opportunity of thanking him.

Several other likely canyons in the county were visited, particularly along small streams with more or less wooded banks, but no more of this species were found among the numbers of the commoner warblers that were met with. Press of other matters compelled us to return to San Francisco without having had the time to go back to The Pinnacles for a more thorough study of the situation, but I will hope for an opportunity next spring to look farther into the matter, and to ascertain whether or not this species migrates regularly along that range of mountains.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, May 6, 1920.*

Bald Eagle at Wawona.—Upon a visit to Fresno, California, in 1916, I saw in the store of Mr. F. G. Normart, a local taxidermist, a mounted specimen of the Bald Eagle, presumably the southern subspecies, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*. Inquiry developed that the bird had been killed at Wawona, Mariposa County, about July, 1914.—TRACY I. STORER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, May 14, 1920.*

Another Rusty Song Sparrow from Southern California.—On December 1, 1919, while collecting Fox Sparrows along a little canyon to the north of here, I flushed a very dark colored Song Sparrow from the weeds. The bird was collected and sent to Mr. H. S. Swarth for his determination. He says: "The dark colored song sparrow seems to me to be *Melospiza melodia rufina*. At any rate I can duplicate it with birds from the known habitat of that subspecies." There appears to be only one other known occurrence for this form for southern California, and that from Riverside (Swarth, Condor, XII, 1910, p. 108).—WRIGHT M. PIERCE, *Claremont, California, February 23, 1920.*

The Harris Hawk a Breeder in California.—On March 30 of this year (1920) I noticed a pair of Harris Hawks (*Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi*) in the act of mating near Brawley in Imperial County. I was not able to find their nest, but the next day about eight miles away and three miles west of Calpatria I took a set of three eggs. These were very heavily incubated. As far as I am aware, this is the first record of the bird nesting in California, but judging from my own observation and that of others there is reason to believe that the bird will soon become a regular breeder in the Imperial Valley.

The nest was built in the crotch of a willow tree about thirty-five feet above the ground. It was on the outer fringe of a thick growth from the overflow of the Alamo River and easily visible from a near-by farm house. The climb was made for me by Ashton Rood, a young boy, and so I am unable to give an accurate description of the nest.—GRIFFING BANCROFT, *San Diego, California, May 27, 1920.*

Further Notes on Differential Sex Migration.—I received the following letter from Mr. John A. Gregg of Burlington, Iowa, in response to my article on "Differential Sex Migrations of Mallards in New Mexico", recently published in the Condor. Mr. Gregg is an experienced sportsman and a keen and reliable observer.

"I was particularly interested in your article for the reason that for a great many years I have noticed the same differential applies in this territory. I recall shooting