

from the two females. The noisy bird proved to be a male and seemed to have a quarrel with one of the females. He would stop all his racket and go to feeding; suddenly he would start scolding, drive the female from her feeding place, stop scolding and go to feeding there himself. We saw him do this several times before we left to see what was in a nest of a Black-headed Grosbeak nearby.

From there we went in search of a Western Winter Wren's nest, without success. All of this time we could hear that noisy male Evening Grosbeak at intervals. So back we went, to where the grosbeaks were feeding. We were back several minutes before the quiet male and female flew to another part of the timber. This seemed to set the noisy male agoing; he drove the female across several trees before she disappeared in a thick cluster of small branches near the top of a white fir. The male landed about twenty feet lower down, in the same tree, and all his racket stopped. In a short while he flew in the direction taken by the other pair, and was not followed by the female.

Up the tree I went and was within twenty feet from where the female disappeared when Moore called, "there she goes", and down she came to meet me. Up to the cluster of branches I went; there was the nest, placed in a crotch formed by two branches crossing, and was within reaching distance. The nest was made of dry twigs, that looked as if they were broken by the birds from a near-by dead fir. It was thickly lined with fine dry roots.

The nest contained four eggs, incubation from just right to nearly hatching. The eggs look like Red-winged Blackbirds', and the extremes measured in inches .50 to .64 by .87 to .98. All the time I was at the nest, the female made all the racket the male had previously made, besides snapping her beak. Her scolding must have been heard for quite a distance, but the male did not return.—JOHN M. DAVIS, *Eureka, California, March 30, 1922.*

**The Gray Flycatcher in the White Mountains of California.**—The appearance of the Gray Flycatcher (*Empidonax griseus*) in southern California in migration and in winter, and its disappearance during the breeding season, has for many years been a problem for which there seemed no logical solution. Until recently, there has been no basis of data which would serve to trace its movements in California, after it passes through the San Diegan district as a common spring migrant. However, the recently published records by Oberholser, of the summer occurrence of *griseus* in Nevada (Auk, xxxvii, 1920, p. 133), and in eastern Oregon (Condor, xxii, 1920, p. 37), coupled with the specimens recorded below, seem to shed a little light on the subject. There are, in the Dickey collection, four specimens of this flycatcher, taken by Laurence M. Huey and Mrs. May Canfield, in the White Mountains of east-central California. Three of these are nearly full grown juveniles, two of which were taken at McCloud Camp, Mono County, at an altitude of 10,000 feet, August 27, and the third on Wyman Creek, Inyo County, at 8000 feet, September 4. The fourth is also a juvenile, just coming into first fall plumage, and was collected on Wyman Creek, at 8000 feet, on September 3, 1921. The inference is that these birds were hatched somewhere in the vicinity, for scarcely-grown juveniles would hardly have undertaken any extensive wandering.

It would therefore seem that the Gray Flycatcher, after leaving the San Diegan district, passes north-eastward to the desert ranges to breed. The fact that this region has been but sparingly worked by collectors, accounts, in our belief, for the present scarcity of summer records. These remarks have, of course, nothing to do with the individuals of this species which breed in Lower California, but they do apparently solve the seeming vagaries of movement in the California population of *griseus*.—D. R. DICKEY and A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Pasadena, California, May 30, 1922.*

**A Third Record of the Gray-headed Junco in California.**—The first records of an unexpected bird in any arbitrary geographic area are necessarily so casual in their very nature as to suggest the advisability of publishing further confirmatory notes. Dr. Joseph Grinnell (Pasadena Acad. Sci., Pub. 2, 1898, p. 38), and Mr. Austin Paul Smith (Condor, ix, 1907, p. 199) have already called attention to the occasional presence of *Junco caniceps* in California. Recent experience leads the writer to believe that this species is a more regular winter visitant to California than the previous records suggest.

During the past winter and spring, Mr. A. J. van Rossem had occasion to make several week-end trips to Oak Glen, situated at the head of the Yucaipa Valley, at an altitude of 5200 feet, in the San Bernardino Mountains, California. Careful scrutiny of the flocks of juncos which frequented the vicinity disclosed two individuals of the Rocky Mountain species, *Junco caniceps*. These specimens (nos. K 75 and K 76, coll. D. R. D.) were collected by van Rossem on March 4, 1922, and thus confirm the field determination.

The heavy rains which the West enjoyed during the winter months of 1921-1922, with the consequent heavy snowfall in the higher altitudes, naturally restricted the winter range of these ground-feeding birds which are, in all probability, normally present in the mountains of southern California during the winter months. It is the writer's belief, based on this data, that *caniceps* would be found a regular—though possibly rare—winter visitant to California, if equally favorable opportunities for observation were afforded each winter. The lack of mountain collecting in the winter months, and the rarity of similar snow conditions, have in all probability accounted for the previous dearth of California records of this species.—DONALD R. DICKEY, Pasadena, California, May 30, 1922.

#### RECORD OF BIRDS BANDED

Bands:	5701-5708	9726-9730	12336-12344	24801-24805	32885-32889	56433
	6612-6650		12346-12368	24807-24835	32891	
J. E. Law, at Los Angeles, Calif., November 28, 1921, to May 26, 1922.						
<i>Carpodacus m. frontalis</i> , (22) 6615-17,				<i>Pipilo c. senicula</i> , (1) 32885.		
-29, -41, -42, 6647-6650, 12352,				<i>Zonotrichia coronata</i> , (1) 6626.		
12359-12361, 24810, -13, -15, 24817-				<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> (subsp.), (48)		
24822.				6612, -14, -16, -18, -20, -21, -23, -24, -25,		
<i>Dendroica a. auduboni</i> , (1) 6622.				-27, -28, 6630-6637, 6643, -46, 12341, -42,		
<i>Melospiza m. cooperi</i> , (4) 6619, 24830,				-50, -51, -53, -54, -55, -56, -58, 12362-		
48129, -30.				12368, 24804, -09, -11, -12, -23, -24.		
<i>Mimus p. leucopterus</i> , (1) 32886.						
At Altadena, Calif., December 7, 1921, to May 30, 1922.						
<i>Chamaea f. henshawi</i> , (5) 6639, 24805,				<i>Pipilo m. megalonyx</i> , (2) 12343, -49.		
-07, -08, -14.				<i>Thryomanes b. charienturus</i> , (5) 24831-		
<i>Cinclus m. unicolor</i> , (1) 56433.				24835.		
<i>Hylocichla guttata</i> (subsp.), (2), 6638,				<i>Toxostoma r. redivivum</i> , (5) 9726-9730.		
12357.				<i>Zonotrichia coronata</i> , (13) 6613, -40, -44,		
<i>Junco o. thurberi</i> , (1) 12344.				-45, 24801, -02, -03, -16, 24825-24829.		
<i>Mimus p. leucopterus</i> , (1) 12348.						
<i>Pipilo c. senicula</i> , (5) 12346, -47, 32888,						
-89, -91.						
Ernest P. Walker, at Beardslee Island, Glacier Bay, Alaska, August 3, 1921.						
<i>Larus glaucescens</i> , (3) 5701-5703.						
At South Marble Island, Glacier Bay, Alaska, August 5, 1921.						
<i>Larus glaucescens</i> , (5) 5704-5708.						

### EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

The annual Cooper Club roster appearing in the present issue of THE CONDOR, shows a total membership of 800. This is a six per cent increase over last year, and, of course, is larger than ever before. For the compilation of this directory, which experience has shown to be a very useful feature of our annual volume, the Club is indebted to Mrs. J. Eugene Law.

The best index to current ornithological

literature in the world today, we believe, is that comprised in the "Recent Literature" department of *The Auk*. The editor of this journal, Dr. Witmer Stone, with the advantage of the excellent literary facilities at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, has proven himself able to cover the literature of every country with remarkable thoroughness. Rarely does a title come to light which he has missed. Especially useful is it to have a clue to articles