In 1919, I was at the fort in June and saw but four or five pairs of the Cliff Swallows, none of them apparently nesting. I was not there later, so do not know whether the colony had shrunk to this number or whether others came later.

In April, 1922, our party was visiting Fort Huachuca and observed several pairs of the Mexican Cliff Swallows building nests under the eaves of the barracks. There were none at the station or at the section foreman's house where I had previously found them. I believe that a dozen pairs would be a liberal estimate for this scattered colony, now.

In May, Mr. A. C. Bent and I were collecting along the San Pedro River in the vicinity of Fairbanks and discovered a small colony of Mexican Cliff Swallows at the home ranch of the Boquillas Cattle Co., about twenty miles from Fort Huachuca. The cliff swallows were in partnership with some barn swallows in the occupancy of a large two-storied barn. The barn swallows were downstairs, their nests being placed on the joist braces, over the carriage-way. On this date, May 17, most of the nests contained incomplete sets. The cliff swallows were upstairs in the empty haymow. None of their nests was yet more than an outline of mud on the rafters in the peak. On June 9, in company with Mr. Ed. C. Jacot, I again visited the colony and found that it consisted of eight pairs. The birds looked out at us from each of the six completed nests. Two nests were placed at the peak of the roof by each of three adjacent pairs of rafters. Two incomplete nests were farther down the line. Four of the nests held complete sets, two of four and two of five eggs. Incubation was barely noticeable.

The average measurements, in inches, of twelve eggs is .78×.56. The largest is .84×.56, the smallest .75×.55. One set of four deserves special mention because of the uniform size of the eggs, which measure .75×.56, .76×.57, .76×.56, .76.×57, respectively.

I was told of a colony nesting on a railroad bridge near Patagonia, a station on the Southern Pacific branch line from Benson to Nogales and near the latter place, but was unable to verify the report. Apparently this species is becoming more widely distributed in that section, and possibly increasing.—F. C. WILLARD, *Farmingdale, Long Island, New York, April 18, 1923.*

Recurrence of White-throated Sparrow in Orange County.—In The Condor, vol. 23, p. 138, I recorded occurrence here of a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) from March 19 to April 10, 1921. This year, on January 15, a single bird of this species was seen in the same brush pile in company with Intermediate Sparrows, and was seen almost daily until March 31, when it disappeared, although a very few of the Intermediate Sparrows remain at the present time.—JOHN MCB. ROBERTSON, *Buena Park, Orange County, California, April 23, 1923.*

An Albino Nuttall Woodpecker.—Early last March a most unusual white woodpecker was found in Griffith Park, Los Angeles, by Mrs. W. H. Martz and Mrs. I. J. Mitchell, of this city. During the following two weeks the place was visited almost daily by enthusiasts, and in every case the bird was found in the same general locality. Finally, after due ceremony, it was collected by the writer, on March 17.

In hand, the bird, a male *Dryobates nuttalli* showed a remarkable case of albinism. The black was entirely suppressed except for an almost imperceptible barring of the upper tail coverts, and for the eyes which were normal. The red of hind crown and nape, however, seemed actually intensified and extended slightly higher on the crown than in the normal bird.

Since none of the numerous observers saw the bird in company with another of its species, though the mating season had begun, and dissection showed the genitals much enlarged, the suggestion is made that this individual, on account of its abnormal dress, was ostracized by its fellows.—L. E. WYMAN, *Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California, May 3, 1923.*

Four New Bird Records for Oregon.—Among a few birds recently sent to the Biological Survey and identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, I find four forms which seem to be new for Oregon.

Dryobates pubescens turati. Willow Woodpecker. A male woodpecker collected

at Medford on March 2, 1919, proves to be this form. Many California forms enter Oregon in the Rogue River valley, and it is no surprise to find this subspecies there.

Melospiza melodia kenaiensis. Kenai Song Sparrow. A dark colored song sparrow noticed feeding on the rocks at Cannon Beach on February 8, 1922, appeared so different from the usual birds that it was collected.

Melospiza melodia inexspectata. Yellowhead-Pass Song Sparrow. While visiting a neighbor in Portland on January 8, 1922, a peculiar looking song sparrow was noticed in the yard. After watching it for some time I returned home to secure a gun and collected it.

Passerella iliaca mariposae. Yosemite Fox Sparrow. On June 13, 1921, a small colony of Fox Sparrows was found on a brush covered hillside at about 4,000 feet altitude in Jackson County. This colony was located on the north slope of a small butte on Little Butte Creek, about twelve miles from the summit of the Cascades, which, at this point, is about 5,000 feet in altitude. Only one single male was collected.—IRA N. GABRIELSON, *Portland, Oregon, May 14, 1923.*

The White-tailed Kite on the Mohave Desert.—On September 17, 1922, I saw an adult White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) flying up and down the Mohave River, just below the town of Victorville, San Bernardino County. This locality is considerably outside the established California range for the species, and is in a different faunal area. The river at this point would seem to offer every inducement to kites. There are extensive willow and cottonwood groves along the banks and in the adjacent bottomland, as well as numerous small marshes where food should be found in abundance. Under these circumstances it would not be surprising if further observation showed the species to be not so casual here as the single record at present would indicate.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Pasadena, California, March 26, 1923.*

WITH THE BIRD BANDERS

Under the Direction of J. Eugene Law, Altadena, California

Foreword.—When Baldwin's epochal paper "Bird-Banding by means of Systematic Trapping" came west, the manager of this department determined to lose no time in adopting this method of bird study. For two years now, solitary trapping has been yielding surprise after surprise. But where his birds go and where they come from remains a mystery. Only through the cooperation of a corps of earnest workers in well distributed localities can such problems be solved. Obviously, the accumulation of this data will be in direct proportion to the number of operators engaged in such activities.

In the east, the bird banding movement is rapidly gathering momentum under the stimulation of the New England Bird Banding Association and the Inland Bird Banding Association. The Linnaean Society of New York and the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club have both announced their intention of actively promoting it. In the west, the Cooper Ornithological Club has already made provision for the organization of local chapters of bird banders.

It will be the purpose of this department to stimulate interest in bird banding and in the organization of such chapters, and as well to assemble and present in necessarily condensed form any items of interest to bird banders and about banded birds. From time to time lists of birds banded will be added as heretofore, so that one taking a western bird which bears a band can at once, by consulting Condor files, determine the station from which the bird has come. A complete list of bands appears on the back cover.

Merits and Demerits.—Nothing in ornithological history has promised so much as does bird banding for the advancement of accurate knowledge of the travels of birds. We have studied groups; now we can study the individual. Intimate facts about its daily life, heretofore only guessed at, can now be accurately recorded. The daily radius of its activities, its mating proclivities, its winter and summer home, its route of migra-