from Mr. Dawson's evidence, from the record by Alexander Walker in THE CONDOR (vol. 16, 1914, p. 94) which first gave Dawson his clue, from the statements in Grinnell and Storer's "Animal Life in the Yosemite" (pp. 373-374), and from additional corroborative facts that I have found in the collection of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, that *Empidonax griseus* is an upper Sonoran and Transition Zone species, confined in the breeding season mainly to sagebrush surroundings in the Great Basin. *Empidonax wrighti* nests mainly in the Canadian Zone, occasionally in the Hudsonian Zone, from southern California north at least to extreme northern British Columbia. Any apparent overlapping of breeding ranges (as is claimed to occur in the White Mountains) is doubtless to be explained either by the upward extension locally of lower zones, thus carrying *griseus* to an altitude where *wrighti* usually breeds, or else as an unwarranted assumption of nesting from the mere occurrence of birds (juvenal or adult) outside their normal nesting ground.—H. S. SWARTH, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, April 21, 1924.*

Early Nesting of the Junco on the Berkeley Campus.—On March 16, 1923, the writer watched a female Junco (*Junco oreganus*, subsp.?) carrying nesting material. It was thus possible to find the nest, which proved to be located just west of the University Library. In this case the site was on the ground and the nest was well concealed by a dense mat of ivy. Building operations were completed and the first egg laid on March 23. At 6 o'clock on the evening of March 26 the nest contained four eggs which the female had begun to incubate.

At 9 A. M. on April 9 the nest contained two eggs and two young which had hatched since the previous evening. Only two out of the four eggs hatched. The fledglings left the nest on April 16 when only seven days old. They were not at that time able to fly, but scrambled about readily beneath the tangled ivy and eluded my grasp easily. Here, as is often the case with the Nuttall Sparrow on the Campus, the early departure of the young from the nest was seemingly hastened by the presence, in the nest, of numerous Argentine ants.—JOSEPH DIXON, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, June 15, 1924.*

WITH THE BIRD BANDERS

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

White-throated Sparrow Banded on the Stanford Campus.—During the Christmas vacation two funnel traps were set in the plots of low thorny shrubs in front of the University Library. The catch consisted principally of Golden-crowned Sparrows, with a few "White-crowns," a Song Sparrow, and on December 26 a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) which received band no. 124066. This was the first living specimen of White-throat that many of us here had seen. The golden splash on the superciliary stripes from the bill to above the eyes, and the white throat sharply contrasted with the gray breast, quickly identified the bird by key; but for better proof it was compared with four skins in the collection from the Eastern States. My first comment upon the bird was "a great little fighter" in contrast to the golden and white crowned species. During the remaining days of the vacation, and later in February when the traps were reset at that locality for two weeks, it failed to repeat.—ERNEST H. QUAYLE, *Stanford University, California, April 27, 1924.*

A Third White-throated Sparrow Banded.—In the work of bird banding, at 8 A. M., April 10, 1924, I captured in Lincoln Heights, Los Angeles, California, a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). It was released bearing band no. 93452.—ELBERT BENJAMINE, *Los Angeles, California, April 10, 1924.*

The return of these birds this autumn will be looked for with unusual interest in view of the rarity of the species in California, and of Mrs. Allen's experience with the first one banded in the state (see CONDOR, vol. 25, p. 141). No effort should be spared to recapture these three birds.