

Passer domesticus. English Sparrow. Unpleasantly common about the hotel and cottages at the rim.

**Leucosticte atrata*. Black Rosy Finch. On December 5 and 6 it snowed hard and again on the 8th. On the last named date, about half way between the hotel buildings and Hermit's Rest, close to the road, I saw a single bird of this species and nearby three others. They were very unsuspecting and allowed me to approach within fifteen feet and to examine them with eight-power binoculars and note down every detail. They were perched in the pinyon pines and later on the snow, picking the seeds from low plants. Their striking black and gray and rosy plumage, their yellow bills with black tips, made them well marked, attractive, and easily recognized birds. This bird is not recorded in Swarth's Distributional List of the Birds of Arizona.

**Astragalinus psaltria*. Arkansas Goldfinch. On December 9 twenty-four of these little birds settled for the night in a cottonwood, still in leaf, close to the back door of the Hermit Creek Camp.

Spinus pinus. Pine Siskin. Three seen close to the hotel.

Junco hyemalis connectens. Shufeldt Junco. The common junco at the rim and in the Canyon.

**Junco hyemalis mearnsi*. Pink-sided Junco. One identified at the rim.

**Junco phaeonotus caniceps*. Gray-headed Junco. Three identified at the rim.

Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus. Rock Wren. Five or six observed at and near Hermit Creek Camp.

Catherpes mexicanus conspersus. Canyon Wren. An equal number of this species was seen at Hermit Creek Camp. A few also at the foot of Bright Angel Trail. The beautiful song was heard twice.

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

Sitta pygmaea pygmaea. Pigmy Nuthatch. This bird was abundant near the rim in the yellow pines and pinyons. On December 11 I saw at least two flocks of perhaps a hundred each.

Baeolophus inornatus griseus. Gray Titmouse. Several seen above the rim.

Penthestes gambeli gambeli. Mountain Chickadee. Common above the rim.

**Psaltriparus plumbeus*. Lead-colored Bush-tit. Several seen near the Tonto Trail in the Canyon on December 9.

**Regulus calendula*. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Several seen in Hermit Creek Canyon.

**Myadestes townsendi*. Townsend Solitaire. Two were seen on December 4 and one on the 10th near the rim.

Planesticus migratorius propinquus. Western Robin. One seen on the rim.

**Sialia mexicana bairdi*. Chestnut-backed Bluebird. Abundant in flocks at the rim. Often to be seen eating juniper berries.

The ten birds new to the list observed by me, together with the Swarth's list of twenty, makes the total of winter birds for the Grand Canyon, thirty.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, Boston, Massachusetts, February 26, 1925.

An Observation on the Pre-nuptial Feeding Habit of the California Linnet.—During the past few weeks several pairs of California Linnets (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*) have been coming regularly to a feeding table located just outside my office window at the Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego. They have become accustomed to the presence of human beings within the room but a few feet distant, and act in a perfectly normal manner, quarreling over food and mates when more than a single pair are eating at the same time.

On the afternoon of March 19, 1925, a pair alighted on the edge of the table and my attention was soon attracted by a peculiar twittering call given by the female. It was rather unusual, so I watched them carefully and observed the male feed the female regurgitated food several times. His actions were much the same as those of any bird raising partly digested food from its crop; the head was bent sharply downward several times and the pellet was seen to rise up through the gullet. At that moment the female, with much twittering and flipping of wings, would open her beak to receive the titbit.

I have often seen this pre-nuptial feeding act at some distance on telephone wires or other exposed places, but have never before had the pleasure of such a close view;

I was within six feet of the pair and had a splendid profile view of the male as he worked to bring up the food. After the performance was over, they both ate freely of the damp, broken dog-biscuit that was on the table.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, April 25, 1925.*

Another Occurrence of the Gray-headed Junco in San Diego County.—While assisting Frank Stephens in collecting birds for the Natural History Museum, San Diego, I took, on December 18, 1924, a specimen of *Junco caniceps* in the San Diego River gorge, about three-quarters of a mile south of the old Padre Dam. It is a male, no. 2899, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History. The bird was taken out of a large flock of juncos, principally *thurberi*. A single *Junco hyemalis* was also secured from this flock. This record supports a theory that the autumn dispersal of *caniceps* from its nesting grounds in the Rocky Mountain region is, in California, in a south-westerly direction. Of the five records for the state now published (including this one), all are from southern California, three being from San Diego County.—PAUL F. COVEL, *San Diego Society of Natural History, San Diego, California, April 20, 1925.*

Wilson Phalarope on the Coast of Southern California in the Spring.—On May 2, 1925, at Playa del Rey, Shumway Suffel and I saw two small flocks of Wilson Phalaropes (*Steganopus tricolor*) on the gun-club ponds. The birds were in breeding plumage and were identified carefully. The red-brown streaking of the side of the neck was conspicuous as it turned in a horizontal line and ran along the upper wing. The white or lightish foreheads and tops were distinctive, as were the unmarked wings.—ROLAND CASE ROSS, *Dept. of Nature Study, Los Angeles City Schools, May 10, 1925.*

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

In the financial report of the British Ornithologists' Union, as given in the *Ibis* for May, 1925, we note a statement to the effect that but seventy-five copies have been sold of Part I of the "Systema Avium Ethiopicarum". We wish to call attention of the Cooper Club membership to this publication, and to urge that all who can possibly do so lend their support to the series of which it forms a part. A technical list of the birds of Africa may not appeal to many American bird students as essential to their libraries, but this is a narrow view that should not prevail. The work in question is but one volume of a series that will include the birds of the world. The next edition of our own "Check-list of North American Birds" will form part of the series. Merely from the point of view of the bibliophile who wishes to acquire sets of books in their entirety, it will be profitable for those who will later on buy copies of the North American volume to subscribe to the other parts as they appear. Then, it should be borne in mind that the British Ornithologists' Union has assumed a heavy financial burden in the publication of this initial volume, such as the American Ornithologists' Union will later assume for other parts of the series. It behooves all of us who are interested in the study of ornithology, and who can comfortably do so, to subscribe to the several volumes as they appear, in

short to do our utmost to further the publication in its entirety of one of the most important series of ornithological books that has ever yet been planned.

Our contemporary, *The Wilson Bulletin*, begins a new regime with the current volume, number thirty-seven. Dr. Lynds Jones, founder, and for thirty-six years editor of the magazine, has now resigned this office, his place being taken by Dr. T. C. Stephens. For thirty of his thirty-six years of service, Dr. Jones alone, to quote his successor's comments, "assembled the copy, read the proof, distributed the magazines, jollied the printer, and otherwise piloted the *Wilson Bulletin*." It is no small service that he has thus rendered to American ornithology, and ornithologists of the middle west are doubtless well aware of the extent to which his unselfish labors have contributed toward promoting the interests of the student of birds, and, in particular, in holding the *Wilson Club* together and furthering the aims of that society. The *Wilson Club* was fortunate in having within its membership one who would give so generously of his time and labor toward the well-being of the Club, and who proved so well able to handle the difficult task of editing and managing a magazine like the *Wilson Bulletin*. We congratulate Dr. Jones upon