

Below the mouth of Bear Cañon, which issues from the Santa Catalina Mountains some twelve or fifteen miles northeast of Tucson, a Gray Titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus griseus*) was collected (November 28), shot amid desert surroundings some distance from the mountains. Taylor sees them occasionally in this region in winter. There are just two previously published records of occurrence of this species in southern Arizona, neither of them very definite. Brewster makes the statement: "Mentioned in Mr. Stephens' notes as rare on the foothills of the Chiricahua Mountains, but no specimens are included in his collection" (Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VII, 1882, p. 79). Henshaw says, "in Southern Arizona the oaks are much frequented" (Zool. Exp. W. 100th Merid., 1875, p. 167), but he nowhere gives any further information as to just where he found the species. We know of no previous record of a specimen actually collected in southeastern Arizona, where, however, from Taylor's observations, it may be classed as an occasional winter visitant to some sections.

Besides the above mentioned, the following species were seen in the desert lowlands within twenty miles south and east of Tucson, on November 28. *Lophortyx gambelii*, *Zenaidura macroura marginella*, *Chaemepelia passerina pallescens*, *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*, *Accipiter cooperii*, *Buteo borealis calurus*, *Falco mexicanus*, *Falco sparverius phalaena*, *Geococcyx californianus*, *Centurus uropygialis*, *Colaptes chrysoides mearnsi*, *Sayornis sayus*, *Sayornis nigricans*, *Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*, *Chondestes grammacus strigatus*, *Zonotrichia gambelii*, *Amphispiza bilineata deserticola*, *Junco oreganus shufeldti*, *Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus*, *Cardinalis cardinalis superbus*, *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata sinuata*, *Calamospiza melanocorys*, *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*, *Dendroica auduboni auduboni*, *Anthus rubescens*, *Toxostoma curvirostre palmeri*, *Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi*, *Salpinctes obsoletus*, *Troglodytes aedon parkmani*, *Thryomanes bewickii eremophilus*, *Auriparus flaviceps flaviceps*, *Regulus calendula calendula*, *Poliophtila caerulea amoemissima*, *Poliophtila melanura melanura*. In addition to the birds listed we saw ravens, meadowlarks, a single song sparrow, and a species of *Spizella*, which we could not identify exactly.

During the subsequent three days, Miller noted the following species along the Rillito: *Oxyechus vociferus*, *Bubo virginianus pallescens*, *Otus asio gilmani*, *Colaptes cafer collaris*, *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*, *Phainopepla nitens*, *Mimus polyglottos leucopterus*, *Toxostoma crissale*, *Sitta carolinensis nelsoni*, *Baeolophus wollweberi*, *Turdus migratorius propinquus*, *Sialia mexicana bairdi*, *Hylocichla guttata*, subsp.—LOYE MILLER, WALTER P. TAYLOR, and H. S. SWARTH, January 7, 1929.

California Purple Finch Nesting in Alhambra, Los Angeles County, California.—Early on the morning of May 5, 1928, the song of a male California Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus californicus*) aroused me from sleep; and, although only half dressed, I was outside in a few minutes to get a better glimpse of this new visitor to our home. To my surprise, there were two birds, both being in "plain clothes" plumage, the male and possibly the female in the first year of nesting activity. The two birds remained on our place for several days and seemed to be engaged in something more important than merely resting a few days before again taking flight.

May 10 was the day when actual work was begun on a nest in a pine tree directly in front of the entrance to the house. Construction progressed rapidly and on May 26 I made my first inspection. The nest, which was about thirty feet from the ground and neatly made of small grasses, rootlets, horse hair, etc., contained three eggs.

On the following morning a general disturbance was heard in the yard and I rushed out in time to see a pair of California Jays leaving the scene. At the base of the tree was a broken egg and I knew well whom to accuse for this act. For two or three days the Purple Finches remained, but they had apparently deserted their home, so on May 28 I climbed the tree again and found two eggs in a sadly torn nest. These were collected.

This is the only instance I know of, of any purple finches nesting in this vicinity, and I have seen no others here since during the breeding season.—J. STUART ROWLEY, Alhambra, California, January 15, 1929.

Evidence of a Barn Swallow Returning to the Same Nesting Site.—In the summer of 1925, a pair of Barn Swallows (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) selected as a nesting site one of the rafters supporting the roof of a woodshed at the rear of my house