

at Del Rey, January 8, 1934; and male (no. 13668) taken by C. H. Richardson, Jr., near Toluca, February 12, 1908.—G. WILLETT, *Los Angeles, California, January 12, 1934.*

Records of Lesser Snow Goose and Whistling Swan in Arizona.—Swarth's Distributional List (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 10, 1914, p. 14) gives the status of the Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea hyperborea*) in Arizona as follows: "There is a record by Coues (1866a, p. 98) of 'specimens taken near Fort Whipple, Oct. 17, 1864.' Seen on the Colorado River, near Needles, February 16 and 23, 1910 (Mus. Vert. Zool.)." So far as I can determine there has not been any additional record of this species published since the appearance of Swarth's work. It therefore seems worth while to place the following occurrence in the record.

Two geese of this species were killed on a large represo at Sells (Indian Oasis), the Indian Agency of the Papago Reservation 60 miles west of Tucson, on September 18, 1922, by Mr. J. G. Upham and Mr. A. E. Crepin, of Tucson. One of these birds was brought to me in the flesh by Mr. Upham for identification. I carefully checked the identity of the bird, but did not record in my notes what authority was used for that purpose. I feel sure, however, that I used the Game Birds of California, by Grinnell, Bryant, and Storer, with its excellent diagnostic sketches of the beaks of the Lesser Snow Goose (fig. 30) and the Ross Goose (fig. 31).

It seems an odd coincidence that Swarth's list should show not only the same number of occurrences of the Lesser Snow Goose and the Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) in Arizona, but in the same years. Concerning the latter species Swarth says (p. 15), "Recorded by Coues (1866a, p. 98) from the Colorado River and Fort Mojave. There is a recent record of its occurrence at Sacaton, Pinal County, November 21, 1910 (Gilman, 1911a, p. 35)."

One additional record has since appeared in the literature. W. B. Mershon, under date of March 22, 1919, reported the appearance of eleven swans about the middle of the previous December on Howard Lake, near Williams, Arizona (Condor, 21, 1919, p. 126). Two of the birds had been collected and preserved, one of which was seen by Mershon and identified as of this species.

On December 3, 1919, a young Whistling Swan was brought to the University aviary. This bird had alighted some days previously in a ranch yard about 4 miles south of Tucson. It was apparently uninjured but not disposed to fly. It was in exceedingly poor flesh and could walk only with difficulty. It swam across the small pool in the aviary but immediately landed and staggered to a resting place. Efforts to induce it to take food were unavailing and although some food was put down its throat it refused to make any effort to feed itself. The bird died the following day.

On December 15 another specimen of *columbianus* was brought to the University. This one, also young, was killed by a hunter who claimed to have mistaken it for a goose. It was taken in the valley east of the Baboquivari Mountains, about 65 miles southwest of Tucson, where there is a fairly large lake and a number of smaller reservoirs or represos.

At the time of recording the above occurrences it was supposed that these birds might appear here more frequently than the literature showed, but no further reports have since come to my attention, save one. A Phoenix news item, about 1919 or 1920, stated that a swan dinner had been tendered his friends by a Salt River Valley hunter (whose generosity was greater than his knowledge of the law) who, in consequence, had been arrested and fined a substantial sum. I do not have the date of this incident.—CHARLES T. VORHIES, *University of Arizona, Tucson, December 1, 1933.*

English Sparrows Make Nuttall Sparrows Trapwise.—In the Condor (31, 1929, p. 192) there is an article by the present writer giving his experiences in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, when banding Nuttall Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli*), wherein is set forth this bird's habit of colonizing in small groups, closely adjacent to one another, of which the respective members seldom mingle with those of other groups.

Since that paper was written changes have taken place on that banding ground, close to the California Academy of Sciences and the Steinhart Aquarium, that have

ruined it for banding purposes as far as the Nuttall Sparrow is concerned. In the very best place now stands the East Wing of the Academy buildings. In other places bushes have grown into trees or have been removed and the sparrows have been driven to other cover. However, along the main road and the adjoining parking space across from the Academy two parallel rows of close-cut hedge, mostly of escallonia, have grown to such size and thickness as to make a good shelter and have been much frequented by the Nuttall Sparrows. On the north side of the outer hedge there is a walk, lined with benches, whereon many people sit in pleasant weather and often scatter crumbs for the birds. As the old places were no longer suitable for banding birds the scheme was tried, of setting traps among these benches in the earlier part of winter mornings, before park visitors were apt to appear in large enough numbers to interfere with the work. Even then it was necessary to keep watch over the traps for fear of pilfering by strolling youngsters.

The Nuttalls were very tame here and at first would readily enter the traps, but invaders soon appeared in the shape of the almost ubiquitous English Sparrow. During the former trapping an individual of this species would occasionally appear at a trap, even when this was under the bushes, and once in a while one would be caught, but no serious trouble occurred. Out in the open, however, among the benches on the pathway the English Sparrow became rather numerous and would clean up all the bait that was outside of the traps, but not a single one would cross a threshold. After the arrival of these invaders the number of the Nuttall Sparrows caught rapidly diminished until, in a day or so, not a single bird of this species would enter a trap—not even those that had been accustomed to enter the traps up to the time of this invasion—so that the pathway scheme had to be abandoned.

A last effort to attract the Nuttall Sparrows was made by placing under a cypress tree that was out of sight of passers-by, a rectangular trap of wire netting, 36x24 inches in area and 6 inches high, with one side propped up and with bait scattered under and around it. This trap was visited several times a day for several days and the bait replenished as needed to replace what was taken by mice or rats during the night. All the bait outside of the trap area was soon taken by the birds but *not a single sparrow was noted inside of it!*

As above mentioned, the Nuttalls had freely entered the traps before the appearance of the English Sparrows upon the scene. They had not only entered but, after being banded, had kept repeating their visits, some Nuttalls even entering the traps several times a day. Evidently a fear of the traps had become fixed in the brains of the Nuttall Sparrows either by means of direct communication from the English Sparrows or by force of example. Which was it?—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, January 1, 1934.*

Midwinter Occurrence of Costa Hummingbird in California.—At about midday on January 9, 1934, I saw a male Costa Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*) in my yard at Azusa, California. The bird, which was active and in good plumage, disappeared after feeding briefly at the blossoms of a flowering quince, and was not seen again during the month.

Referring to the recently published *Pacific Coast Avifauna Number 21*, this appears to be the first known occurrence of the species on the Pacific slope of California between the months of September (26th) and February (20th). As a matter of record, it may be added that the present winter has been an exceptionally mild one in this locality. Evidently this fact did not, however, influence the migration of the Allen Hummingbird (*Selasphorus allenii*), which was first seen on January 30, about the normal date.—ROBERT S. WOODS, *Azusa, California, January 31, 1934.*

Some Records from Southern California.—In recently reviewing some personal notebooks covering observations over the past eleven years, I find the following records which may be worthy of note. With but one exception, field identification only, constitutes the evidence; but in every case such identification has been carefully made at close range. Mr. George Willett of the Los Angeles Museum has kindly checked these records.

Egretta thula brewsteri. Western Snowy Egret. One bird was observed on