



Fig. 24. White-winged Dove, banded (no. A 444576) on May 12, 1934, at Twenty-nine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.

capturing a few. The bird which was found in the trap an hour later was not a Mourning Dove and with reference to Hoffmann's "Birds of the Pacific States" was readily identified as a White-winged Dove, *Melopelia asiatica trudeau*. It was banded as no. A 444576, and the accompanying photograph (fig. 24) was taken without the slightest idea that it would verify a rumor of thirty-eight years' standing. No actual count was made, but the number of these doves present at that time might be estimated at six. Their calls were heard in striking contrast to those of the Mourning Doves, during the early mornings until my departure May 17. The following year there is a record only of their calls, heard May 10, 17 and 27, 1935.—FRANCES CARTER, Berkeley, California, January 15, 1937.

Long-tailed Chickadee in Arizona.—To my knowledge there are no reported specimens of the Long-tailed Chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis*) from Arizona, although sight records have been recorded both from Grand Canyon National Park and San Francisco Peak, Coconino County. Records from the files of the Park Service supplied by Louis Schellbach are as follows: January 2, 1935, R. K. Grater observed two on a feeding board at the McKee residence, Grand Canyon Village; near the same locality, E. D. McKee saw a pair in yellow pines on July 1, 1927; and across the canyon on Walhalla Plateau of the North Rim, Grater saw three on June 21, 1935. In the San Francisco Mountains Jenks reports "parents feeding young" in the Hudsonian Zone (Grand Canyon National Park, Technical Bull. No. 5, p. 20).

The Long-tailed Chickadee probably is a fairly common fall visitant, at least locally, in the Tsegi Canyons, Navajo County, Arizona. Although Hargrave and Wetherill did not find this species in these canyons during the winter of 1934, the writer saw this bird almost daily in Betatakin Canyon from October 4 to 26, 1935. On the 23rd, ten were counted in one group feeding on cones of the Douglas fir. The Mountain Chickadee (*Penthestes gambeli gambeli*) is a common resident in the region, there being winter specimens in the Museum of Northern Arizona, as well as daily observations almost throughout the year. It is probable that many sight and sound records recorded under *Penthestes gambeli* should refer to *Penthestes atricapillus*, since *atricapillus* was identified as soon as its occurrence was considered probable.

Anderson (Condor, vol. 36, 1934, p. 78) made no mention of the Long-tailed Chickadee in Arizona, but its occurrence in the state is now attested by a specimen of an adult male found by the writer on October 23, 1936, in Betatakin Canyon. This specimen is number Z8.838 in the collection of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff. The conspicuous buff of the sides and flanks distinguishes this specimen from *Penthestes sclateri* and identifies it definitely as *Penthestes atricapillus*. Upon geographic grounds it is considered to belong to the race *septentrionalis*. Identification has been checked by Hargrave, of the Museum of Northern Arizona.—MILTON A. WETHERILL, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, November 10, 1936.*

Cowbird Breeding in Solano County, California.—On June 9, 1936, along Green Valley Creek, Solano County, California, four miles northwest of Cordelia, I found a nest of the Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*) with two eggs of the owner and one egg of the California Cowbird (*Molothrus ater californicus*).

I believe this is the first record of the Cowbird breeding in this county. The Bunting's nest was four feet from the ground, fastened partly to twigs of a scrub oak and partly to a poison-oak bush on the bank of a swimming pool which had been formed by constructing a dam across the creek at that point. Incubation was advanced in all of the eggs.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California, August 30, 1936.*

Desert and Lincoln Sparrows near Chico, California.—While watching several Gambel Sparrows feeding in my yard near Chico, California, in the morning of November 27, 1936, I saw a Desert Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata deserticola*) feeding with the flock. The sparrow was collected, and the skin is now in the study collection of the Chico State College. Sheldon in the Condor (vol. 11, 1909, p. 172) reported a Desert Sparrow from Kern County, which record is the only one I can find of its occurrence west of the Sierra Nevada.

During the months of November and December, 1936, a few Lincoln Sparrows (*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*) were occasionally observed in the flower gardens and shrubbery near my house. Several photographs were made of the Lincoln Sparrows on my feeding table during a snow storm in January, 1937. One of these sparrows was collected for the college study collection. There are breeding records of this sparrow for northern California, but I can find no reports of the species wintering in the Sacramento Valley—LLOYD G. INGLES, *Chico State College, Chico, California, January 12, 1937.*

Bird Records from Central-eastern Arizona.—The following notes from the White Mountains region of central-eastern Arizona represent part of the results obtained in a faunal survey undertaken under the auspices of the Arizona State Museum. The region being studied includes southern Apache and Navajo, eastern Gila, and northern Graham and Greenlee counties. Within this area, six life zones, ranging from Lower Sonoran to Hudsonian, are well represented. This paper lists species which are uncommon in that region, or in Arizona, and others whose abundance, as breeding birds or otherwise, has not been generally known.

The writers are indebted to Messrs. E. C. Jacot, H. H. Poor, F. G. Watson, A. R. Phillips, J. G. Correia and William Hudspeth for specimens and notes; to Mr. J. Grinnell for identification of specimens; to Mr. William Donner, Superintendent of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, for granting us privileges within the Reservation; and to Superintendent Moore of the Apache National Forest and Mr. G. Becker for the use of facilities in furthering this survey.

The specimens mentioned in this report are in the Randolph Jenks collections of the Arizona State Museum and Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

Casmerodius albus egretta. American Egret. One seen August 26, 1934, by Stevenson at Becker's Lake, two miles northwest of Springerville, Apache County, elevation 6850 feet. There are several reports of occurrence during spring and fall migration at lakes in central-eastern Arizona.

Egretta thula brewsteri. Brewster Snowy Egret. On October 4, 1934, Stevenson observed one flying over Becker's Lake.

Mycteria americana. Wood Ibis. One seen by Stevenson on August 29, 1934, in a marshy pasture near the city reservoir at St. Johns, Apache County. This species is rare in eastern Arizona.

Urubitinga anthracina anthracina. Mexican Black Hawk. On May 23, 1935, an adult female was collected by Jacot at its nest in the vicinity of Eagle Creek, south side of the Blue Mountains, Upper Sonoran zone, 5400 feet elevation. The nest of sticks, not yet completed, was located about 45 to 50 feet above ground in a sycamore. Another Mexican Black Hawk was present. On May 30, 1935, one was observed chasing a Treganza Heron in the air near the same locality.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus. Southern Bald Eagle. The species is a permanent resident in central-eastern Arizona, principally in the Transition and high Upper Sonoran zones. Many sight records have been made for every month of the year, and several nests have been discovered in trees along rivers within the White Mountains.

Eagles are occasionally caught in traps baited with meat. Ranchers report the presence and capture of birds in the autumn and winter months along Black River and its tributaries.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus. Western Willet. An adult female was collected from a group of three at Becker's Lake, July 7, 1934, by Stevenson. On July 15, 1936, three were seen by Poor and Watson on the mud flats of Big Lake, 18 miles south of Springerville, elevation 9000 feet.

Totanus flavipes. Lesser Yellow-legs. The following represent the only known records for central-eastern Arizona. Two females were collected by Stevenson on September 7, 1934, from a pond just north of Springerville. Two were observed on the next day near the same locality.

Totanus melanoleucus. Greater Yellow-legs. Only two records for the region are available. On March 29, 1935, a male was collected by Jacot at a pond near Springerville. Seven were seen by Stevenson on August 26, 1934, at the same locality.

Pisobia bairdii. Baird Sandpiper. There is only one published record for the region. Henshaw (Rept. Geog. Surv. West 100th Merid., vol. 5, 1875, p. 456) states that adults and immatures of both sexes were collected by Newberry and him at Fort Apache, August 26-29, 1873. On September 2, 1934, a female was collected by Stevenson at Becker's Lake, two miles northwest of Springerville.

Lobipes lobatus. Northern Phalarope. Two were seen by Stevenson, one of which was collected, at a small pond in a gravel quarry, 1 mile northwest of Springerville, on September 25, 1934.

Sterna hirundo hirundo. Common Tern. On September 13, 1934, Stevenson collected a male at Becker's Lake.

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis. California Cuckoo. Rare in the high plateau region of Arizona, northeast of the Mogollon Divide. On July 14, 1934, we saw several in cottonwoods and willows along the Little Colorado River near Springerville. On July 20, Stevenson collected an adult male at this locality.