On January 9, 1938, I again found the waxwings near the same place, but in this instance they were sunning themselves in tall cottonwoods along the creek and frequently descended to drink. While watching them, three of the birds flew to a nearby haw thicket. Almost instantly a solitaire came flying down the hill, but, seeing me, lit some fifty feet from where the waxwings were feeding and in no position to see them. I expected the solitaire to chase them out again, but either from fear of me or because he could not see the feeding waxwings, he came no closer.

On February 6, 1939, I noticed another instance of ownership in a downtown district where a solitaire scolded a flock of fifteen Bohemian Waxwings that had come to his pyracantha bushes. A janitor came to his service by throwing a snowball at the flock in an effort to save the berries. However, the next time I passed, the bushes were bare.—C. W. LOCKERBIE, *Salt Lake City, Utah, April 15, 1939.*

The Baird Sandpiper in Central California.—To date, so far as known, there are only two records for the Baird Sandpiper (*Pisobia bairdii*) in central California (see Mailliard, Auk, vol. 15, 1898, p. 51, and Martin, Condor, vol. 41, 1939, p. 125). The species has been observed and collected a number of times from the Santa Barbara region and southward, and Davis (Condor, vol. 41, 1939, p. 124) lists a number of occurrences in the Humboldt Bay area.

It seems worthwhile, therefore, to make mention of seven additional specimens from central California in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences. Four of these were secured by E. W. Gifford at Carmel, Monterey County, in 1911. Two of these, a male and a female, were taken on August 23, and the other two, both females, on September 1 and 4, respectively. On August 10, 1938, the writer observed seven sandpipers of this species in the course of the afternoon on the beach immediately south of the mouth of Waddell Creek, Santa Cruz County. Three of these were secured, one a male weighing 37.7 grams and the other two females, weighing 48.2 grams and 53.7 grams.—ROBERT T. ORR, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, June 30, 1939.*

A New Bird for the Texas List.—Included in a lot of specimens recently submitted to Dr. H. C. Oberholser for determination was a Winter Wren collected on January 8, 1939, by W. A. Mayer, twenty miles east of Dallas, Texas. Dr. Oberholser on returning the specimen has informed me that it represents the southern Allegheny form, *Nannus troglodytes pullus,* and, as such, constitutes an addition to the known avifauna of Texas. The specimen in question, a male, is number 533, Dallas Museum of Natural History.—F. W. MILLER, *Dallas Museum of Natural History, Dallas, Texas, June 8, 1939.*

Birds of the Alpine Zone of Mount Shasta, California.—C. Hart Merriam in 1899 (N. Amer. Fauna No. 16) reported the results of a biological survey of Mount Shasta which was carried on by his party in the summer and early fall of 1898. This report has merited a prominent place in our literature on zonal distribution in the West. Complete and accurate as Merriam's survey has proved to be, questions inevitably are left concerning the status and occurrence of a few species. Recently I became aware of the fact that no one had yet established the identity of the rosy finch that breeds on the mountain. Merriam was unable to do so because of lack of specimens. This led me to visit some of the alpine areas on the peak in the course of the past summer.

The only species of birds which Merriam lists (*op. cit.*, p. 68) as restricted to the Alpine Zone on Mount Shasta are the Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*) and the Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis*). The sole basis for considering the Pipit to be a summer resident, and hence an alpine indicator, is given in the following annotation (p. 130): "In a barren rocky basin above timberline, near the head of Panther Creek, on July 17 I heard titlarks and saw Arctic bluebirds."

From July 13 to 18, 1939, I camped on Panther Creek, and on the 14th, 15th, and 17th carefully searched the basins and slopes from timberline (8000 feet) to about 10,000 feet at the headwaters of the creek. No pipits could be found, and although the country would be suitable for transients of this species, it was so lacking in alpine turf and in surface moisture that it seemed to me most unlikely as a breeding area. The region does not afford habitat like that in which pipits breed in the Cascade Mountains of Washington and in the Wallowa Mountains of eastern Oregon. East of Panther Creek at the head of Squaw Creek, a tract of streamside turf extends upward between arid pumice and lava slopes to about 9000 feet. Of all areas on the south and southeast sides of the peak, this most nearly resembles adequate breeding habitat; but no pipits could be found here on July 17. Negative evidence is not conclusive, yet I feel that the information now at hand does not warrant the assumption that pipits nest as far south as Shasta. We need not doubt that Merriam heard pipits in summer on the mountain. They may well have been strays that were not breeding.