

found them present, though rare, in the same locality (specifically Peña Blanca Spring) in February, 1941. We saw perhaps a dozen individuals a day, none of which were adult males. The three specimens taken on October 6, 7, and 10, respectively, were young of the year, one of which was so heavily soot-stained as to suggest that it had come from some heavily industrialized locality.

Records of occurrence east of the breeding range are listed below. All except those including year of record have appeared in easily accessible publications so that citations are not repeated here. They are available if desired. The arrangement is by seasonal date.

June 19 [1916]	Truckee, Nevada County, California	im. (Dickey Coll.)
August 7 [1921]	White Mountains, Mono County, California	im. (Dickey Coll.)
August 10	San José Mountains, Sonora	
September 4	Sacatón, Arizona	
September 11	Huachuca Mountains, Arizona	
September 24-27	Camp Grant, Arizona (5 specimens)	ad. and im.
October 1	Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona	im.
October 8-14	Pajaritos Mountains, Arizona (common)	im.
October 14	"El Pinita" [Cerro de los Pinitos], Sonora	recorded as " <i>Calypte costae</i> "
November 30 to February 3	Roosevelt Lake, Arizona ("plentiful")	
December 3	Patagonia, Arizona	
December 14-18	Alamo Cañon, Arizona (2 specimens)	im.
December 18	Brawley, Imperial County, California	
December 24	Yuma, Arizona	ad.
December 25 to December 27 [1924]	Bard, Imperial County, California	(van Rossem notes)
January 2	Palm Springs, Riverside County, California ("a number")	
January 4	Mecca, Riverside County, California	
February 2 [1941]	Pajaritos Mountains, Arizona	(L. Miller notes)
February 21	Punta Peñascosa, Sonora	
March 28 [1916]	Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	ad. (Dickey Coll.)

It is evident from these records that a considerable number of Anna Hummingbirds migrate eastward across southeastern California as far as southeastern Arizona and northeastern Sonora, and that this movement starts (probably exceptionally) as early as the latter part of June. In the absence of records from Nevada, Utah, and northern Arizona, it is possible that a southward shift through California takes place prior to the eastward movement. During the fall most of the records are from the Upper Sonoran and Transición zones, and during the winter they are, with one exception, from the Lower Sonoran Zone. It should be noted that the bulk of the fall migrants are young birds, and that late winter and spring records are relatively rare.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, December 13, 1944.*

The Inca Dove at State College, New Mexico.—During the summers of 1943 and 1944, a small number of Inca Doves (*Scardafella inca*) was observed on and near the campus of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at State College in south-central New Mexico. These birds have not been reported from this part of the state to date, so far as is known to the author. According to Bailey's "Birds of New Mexico" (1928:306), they are quite uncommon in the state, having been recorded once at Silver City in 1924 and once 18 miles northwest of Lordsburg in 1926.

The presence of the birds at State College first became known to the writer on May 4, 1943, when one was heard giving the characteristic, double-noted *cooah-coo* call repeatedly. The birds were heard several other times during the summer of 1943 but were not seen clearly that year. In 1944 they were first heard on April 3, and one bird was seen on that date. On May 5 two were seen. On August 25 one was observed at Mesilla Park, about a mile west of the college campus. This bird was carefully and repeatedly observed at a distance of 50 to 75 feet with 8x binoculars. The long, square-tipped tail with white-margined outer feathers, wings showing brownish red in flight, and the heavily "scaled" back and scapulars served to identify the bird positively. One of the doves was heard on September 19 and 20 on the college campus and two were seen on October 17. Two were heard on November 2, 9 and 18, the last day in 1944 that any were seen or heard by the writer. No sign of mating or nesting activity was observed by the writer; however, no effort was made to determine whether or not nesting took place.

Professor Berry of the College Poultry Department states that the birds were commonly present about the poultry department farm during the summers of 1943 and 1944 and that they could be seen

each evening feeding on the ground in and near the poultry pens. He estimates that there were from 12 to 20 doves in 1944 and that there were more individuals in 1944 than in 1943. He observed no nesting or mating activities. His last observation of the birds in 1944 was made about December 1, when seven were seen feeding on the ground at the poultry farm.

No attempt has been made yet to take a specimen from the small flock on the college campus because it has been felt that the continued presence of these doves in this new location may be dependent, for the time being, on the survival and freedom from critical disturbance of a very few individuals.—K. A. VALENTINE, *State College, New Mexico, January 4, 1945.*

The Black Rail at Benicia, California.—On July 18, 1941, the shop foreman at the government arsenal in Benicia, Solano County, California, informed me that he had a strange small bird which one of the workmen had caught outside of the shop building. Upon seeing the bird, I recognized

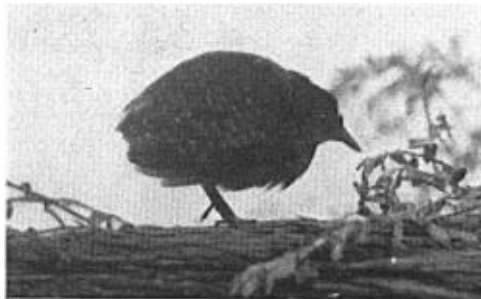


Fig. 12. Black Rail caught at Benicia, California.

it to be a California Black Rail (*Creciscus jamaicensis coturniculus*), although I had never been fortunate enough to see this species before. It appeared possible that the bird had flown against the side of a tall, brick smokestack which rises from the edge of the salicornia-carpeted marsh along the Carquinez Straits and adjacent to the shop, as it was caught in a stunned condition.

My son improvised an outdoor cage for the bird and provided water and food which we thought might be acceptable. It ate nothing so far as we could observe and died on the third day after its capture. I preserved the skin, which is now in my collection.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California, January 1, 1945.*

Three Species of Birds New to Boulder County, Colorado.—The following additions to the list of birds of Boulder County were made in the period from September, 1941, to September, 1943, when the writer was in residence at the University of Colorado.

Nyroca collaris. Ring-necked Duck. Niedrach and Rockwell (*Birds of Denver and Mountain Parks*, 1939:41) list several fall records and one spring record for areas adjoining Boulder County (Barr Lake, March 27, 1938). The Ring-necked Duck was first encountered by Miss Verna Mace and myself on April 5, 1942, on a small lake just east of the mouth of Deer Creek Canyon, fifteen miles southwest of Denver, Jefferson County; three pairs were observed.

The species was first observed in Boulder County on March 19, 1943, when two males and a female were seen on a small reservoir at the mouth of Twomile Canyon, just north of Boulder. This group was noted on several occasions. On April 11, 1943, two males were seen on a small lake about three miles south of Rabbit Mountain, just west of Longmont. On May 2, 1943, Miss Mace and I saw a single pair on Blue Mountain Reservoir, west of Berthoud, in Larimer County. On December 4, 1943, a female of this species was collected by Philip T. Frank five miles east of Boulder and is now mounted in the collection of the University of Colorado (no. 4252).

Buteo platypterus platypterus. Broad-winged Hawk. Niedrach and Rockwell (*op. cit.*:50) list several records of occurrence of this hawk in the spring at City Park, Denver, and they also have one specimen (Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist. no. 12386) taken May 12, 1933. On September 21, 1942, a single adult was observed flying over the campus of the University of Colorado in Boulder in company with two Marsh Hawks. The markings were familiar through long experience with this species in northern Ohio.

Psaltriparus minimus plumbeus. Lead-colored Bush-tit. According to Niedrach and Rockwell (*op. cit.*:119), this species "is only a wanderer in our territory." They mention two specimens taken