

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Rose-breasted Grosbeak in Los Angeles County, California.—On Sunday, June 3, 1945, while visiting a mountain ranch in the vicinity of Vincent, Los Angeles County, California, my attention was called to a bird feeding in a black mulberry tree (*Morus nigra*). Examination with a 5× field glass at a distance of 25 feet revealed a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*). The red V-shaped patch on the breast was plainly visible.

This individual was the only one observed that day, but residents of the area stated they had seen this bird or others of the same species on previous occasions throughout the spring in various parts of the canyon. The bird did not sing while it was under observation and I was unable to attribute any call notes to this species.—ARTHUR L. BERRY, *Alhambra, California, June 11, 1945.*

Another Nighthawk Migration on an Arizona Desert.—In the November issue of The Condor for 1941 we reported (p. 293) on "A Nighthawk Migration on an Arizona Desert" noted on July 29, 1941. On August 17, 1943, in the same general area, we observed a flight which so overshadows the former observation that it should be recorded. Driving west on Highway 66 from Flagstaff toward Williams, about 7 p.m., we saw several groups of Nighthawks (*Chordeiles minor*) between Bellemont and Grand Canyon Junction. The first two of five groups numbered twelve each, and the total count amounted to 43 seen in about 15 miles driving at 35 miles per hour.

On reaching Grand Canyon Junction and turning north, nighthawks were streaming across the road by the hundreds, flying from 50-75 feet above ground and in a southwest direction. We stopped the car and began counting the bird crossing about one-eighth of a mile of the highway where visibility was good against a cloudy sky. The counts by numbers were as follows:

7:35 p.m.,	56	7:39 p.m.,	27
7:36	67	7:40	13
7:37	33	7:41	29
7:38	57	7:42	5

Thus, in eight minutes, 287 had been counted.

Proceeding toward Grand Canyon, we could see a stream of Nighthawks following down a little valley to the east and then across the road behind us where we had made the count. The next few miles netted about two to six birds seen per mile near the road until, after sunset, visibility became poor. Total Nighthawks seen between Bellemont and the T.W.A. airport (approximately 46 miles) amounted to 412.—HAROLD C. BRYANT and AMY M. BRYANT, *Grand Canyon, Arizona, June 25, 1945.*

A Harris Sparrow at Santa Barbara, California.—On March 20 of this year, an immature Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) was taken in a two-celled Potter trap at our home at 165 Foothill Road, Santa Barbara, California. When it was discovered, no other birds were near the trap. Golden-crowned Sparrows and White-crowned Sparrows, which are reported as its common associates by Grinnell and Miller in "The Distribution of the Birds of California," were frequently seen and trapped during March. The nearest occurrences of the Harris Sparrow to the Santa Barbara region as reported in the above-mentioned volume are one at Pasadena, April 25, 1937 (Michener and Michener, Condor, 40, 1938:39) and one at the San Gabriel River Sanctuary near Los Angeles, March 27 to April 25, 1943 (Comby, Condor, 45, 1943:199).

The identification of the bird was confirmed by Mr. Egmont Rett of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, who said that within his knowledge it was the first of the species to be reported in this vicinity. For that reason he asked that the bird be added to the Museum collection where it now is no. 3886.—MARY M. ERICKSON, *Santa Barbara College, University of California, August 30, 1945.*

The Earliest Name for the San Francisco Brown Towhee.—On a previous occasion (Auk, 59, 1942:449-450), I stated that Bonaparte's type of *Ori.urus wrangeli* belonged definitely with the central coast race of the Brown Towhee currently known as *Pipilo fuscus petulans* Grinnell and Swarth. In their recent work, "The Distribution of the Birds of California" (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:479), Grinnell and Miller continue to use the name *petulans* on the basis that I had given no supporting evidence in regard to *wrangeli*. More properly, the conservative action is that of Miller since my note appeared after the death of Grinnell. Details concerning the type are given in the following paragraphs.

Bonaparte's type of *Oriturus wrangeli* is (or was in July, 1939) in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden. It is a mounted bird, perched on a small bar stand, and is in good condition