

mexicana) also was seen, but the only grebe identified was the Pied-billed (*Podilymbus podiceps*), of which two were seen by the road. Among other birds seen were Cinnamon, Blue-winged and Green-winged teal, Red-head, Canvas-back, Lesser Scaup, Mallard, Gadwall, Shoveler ducks, and the Bank Swallow, the last two species being common. At least one Tree Swallow and at least four Water-pipits were still present.

The following day, on the Rio Grande west of Creede, all the ducks seen in the valley below on May 7 and 8 were again seen except the Pintail, Blue-winged Teal, Red-head, and Canvas-back. In addition, a male Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) was seen, and a female was doubtfully identified; also about four Baldpates were seen. More surprising to me, however, was the altitude to which some small passerine birds ranged on these prairies. In the boreal zones two to three miles west of Wright's Ranch were seen two Say Phoebes (*Sayornis saya*), a Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), a Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*), a Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), and some four or five Brewer Sparrows (*Spizella breweri*). Another shrike was seen 20 miles west of Wright's Ranch.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, Tucson, Arizona, June 17, 1950.

Black-and-white Warbler in Santa Clara County, California.—On June 10, 1950, a singing adult male Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) was collected on Stevens Creek, 12 miles westsouthwest of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. The bird was under observation for one hour and 15 minutes before being taken. During this period it sang at regular intervals and foraged mainly in coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*). The bird remained within an area of approximately three acres and made a complete circle in the time it was observed. The specimen had enlarged testes, measuring 5 mm. in length, and showed heavy fat deposits in the abdominal area and along all feather tracts.

Acknowledgements are due Milton L. Seibert and Raymond E. Williams for their cooperation in securing the specimen, which is now deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.—CHARLES G. SIBLEY, San Jose State College, San Jose, California, June 25, 1950.

Notes on the Birds of Mount Locke, Texas.—Mount Locke in the Davis Mountains of Jeff Davis County, Texas, is the site of the McDonald Astronomical Observatory of the University of Texas. It is a minor summit at 6800 feet elevation, 10 miles airline northwest of the town of Fort Davis and 10 miles east of Mount Livermore, which at 8400 feet is the dominating peak of the mountains. As described by L. C. Hinckley ("Vegetation of the Mount Livermore Area in Texas," American Midland Naturalist, 32, 1944:236-250), the Davis Mountains are geologically a part of the easternmost extension of the Front Range of the Western Cordilleras. The characteristic botanical formation of most of the area is woodland represented by various combinations of pine-oak-juniper groupings. On Mount Locke itself the dominant growth is scrub oak. Considerable piñon pine is also found, principally on north-facing slopes. The ground is exceedingly rocky but supports a fair cover of grass. The annual rainfall on Mount Locke is 20 inches, coming mostly in the summer months. The annual mean temperature is 57°F., varying from 42° in January to 71° in June.

The only ornithological record from the Davis Mountains of which I am aware is a brief note in Vernon Bailey's "Biological Survey of Texas" (N. Amer. Fauna No. 25, 1905:37). Van Tyne and Sutton's "The Birds of Brewster County, Texas" (Mus. of Zool., Univ. Mich., Misc. Pub. No. 37, 1937) covers definitively the lower and less rugged terrain 25 miles and more southeast of Mount Locke as well as the mountainous region 120 miles to the southeast.

The writer of the present notes lived on Mount Locke intermittently in the years 1939 to 1942 and 1946 to 1947 and made observations on birds chiefly in the spring season. The observations are restricted to the summit region and to the upper slopes of the mountain. Fall records are lacking altogether. Most of the birds resident on the mountain do not spend the winter on the summit proper where the observatory and accompanying residences are located.

Cathartes aura. Turkey Vulture. Vultures are continuously in evidence after they arrive in the middle of March. They roost in large numbers on the sides of Mount Locke.

Buteo jamaicensis. Red-tailed Hawk. A pair nested on the southern slope.

Alectoris graeca. Chukar Partridge. An individual appeared once. The species has been introduced on a ranch about 20 miles away.

Cyrtonyx montezumae. Mearns Quail. This species is probably resident on the mountain, although it is seen relatively infrequently. Two quail on being flushed killed themselves by flying head-on into