

were subsequently noted with patterns similar to numbers 1, 2, and 3 (one observation for each). In these cases there was no way of determining whether they were repeats, or different birds with similar patterns.—WILLIAM M. PURSELL, *Berkeley, California*, and LAIDLAW WILLIAMS, *Carmel, California, October 26, 1951*.

Chestnut-backed Chickadee in the Sierra Nevada.—On June 17, 1951, a flock of five Chestnut-backed Chickadees (*Parus rufescens*) was seen along the Big Trees Trail in Calaveras Big Trees State Park, Calaveras County, California, at an elevation of about 4700 feet, by nine members of the Golden Gate Audubon Society (Gull, 33, 1951:27). The birds were observed at close range in good light for about 15 minutes. There was no sign of a white eye-stripe on any of the birds; the chestnut patch on the back was seen on several of the birds as well as the brownish wash on the flanks. [New locality records of this chickadee supported by specimen evidence should be sought in the future.—Editor.]—A. LAURENCE CURL, *El Cerrito, California, June 20, 1951*.

Sabine Gull at Mono Lake, California.—On September 16, 1951, while standing on the shore of Mono Lake in Mono County, California, watching the thousands of grebes and phalaropes, I was surprised to see a Sabine Gull (*Xema sabini*) flying low over the water and close to me. Size, shape, and color were all carefully checked through high-power binoculars although the bird was close enough for determination of species with the naked eye. It was interesting to note the dark head even at this late date. Searching the literature I find only one record for this same locality, that cited by Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:171) as follows: "at Mono Lake, Mono County, in September, 1901 (W. K. Fisher, Condor, 4, 1902:10)." —EARLE R. GREENE, *Oxnard, California, October 3, 1951*.

The Painted Redstart at Santa Barbara, California.—On October 9, 1951, I was called by Mr. Waldo G. Abbott of the Santa Barbara Museum staff to come down to verify his identification of two Painted Redstarts (*Setophaga picta*). One bird was taken, a male in full plumage. The specimen is now in our systematic series in the bird hall, and is catalogued as no. 4048.

These birds apparently had been in the area for about a week, because a resident of the neighborhood said she had seen two birds which she described as Painted Redstarts. On October 9 the birds were in almost the exact place where Mrs. Cooke reported seeing one the preceding January (Condor, 53, 1951:205).—EGMONT Z. RETT, *Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California, October 23, 1951*.

Wood Ibis in New Mexico.—On September 2, 1951, John G. Bamesberger and the writer observed three immature Wood Ibises, *Mycteria americana*, at a small marsh near Bernardo, Socorro County, New Mexico. One of these, a male, was collected and is now no. 124846 in the collection of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. To the best of my knowledge this represents the first specimen of Wood Ibis taken in the state and the only recorded observation since 1854 when Henry observed a flock near Fort Thorn (Bailey, *Birds of New Mexico*, 1928:94). Fort Thorn is near the present town of Rincon, Dona Ana County, New Mexico. Bernardo is about 130 miles north of Rincon.—A. E. BORELL, *Albuquerque, New Mexico, October 25, 1951*.

Leconte Sparrow in Western Montana.—A group of Leconte Sparrows (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) was discovered on July 16, 1950, at Camas Creek on the western side of Glacier National Park, Montana. At least four males were singing from definite locations. The birds were found in an isolated wet meadow about half a square mile in extent and containing the introduced timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*) and reedtop (*Agrostis alba*). The native plants are primarily *Alopecurus alpinus*, *Scirpus microcarpus*, *Carex crawfordi*, *C. scoparia*, *Camassia esculenta* and *Senecio triangularis*. A singing male with fully enlarged testes was collected and is now at Montana State University on indefinite loan.

Additional observations were obtained in 1951. No bird was seen at Camas Creek by Robert Lechleitner on June 15 nor by Davis and Lechleitner on June 25. However, on July 16 several birds were singing at Camas Creek and a nest with five eggs was found in an extensive meadow some eight miles to the northwest and four miles southeast of Logging Ranger Station. During the month of July an unsuccessful search was made for Leconte Sparrows in available wet meadows in Glacier