

National Park and Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada. However, not all such meadows were seen and it seems likely that the birds occur in some isolated areas.

The Leconte Sparrow has been recorded from only three counties (Roosevelt, Phillips, and Sheridan) in the eastern part of the state (Hotchkiss, Condor, 50, 1948:274-275). It is reported in the A.O.U. Check-list (1931) as accidental in Idaho, Utah, and Colorado. The original references indicate that these occurrences were probably accidental and do not indicate the possibility of breeding. In Alberta a specimen was observed by Clarke in May, 1930, in the foothills between Calgary and Banff (letter from W. Earl Godfrey, National Museum of Canada). The species occurs regularly in the northern part of Alberta.

It is noteworthy that this species arrived so late in the season at Glacier National Park. One wonders if the species has spread south from northern Alberta and if it retraces in migration its possible ancestral route of dispersion.—DAVID E. DAVIS, *Montana State University Biological Station, Missoula, Montana, October 26, 1951.*

Inland Record of the White-winged Scoter from California.—The White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*), a winter visitor along the sea coast of California, has been recorded only three times in that state from inland fresh-water localities. These are Lake Tahoe, southwestern Ventura County, and Redlands (Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:89). Only one specimen was taken, that at Lake Tahoe. Thus it is considered well to record that on October 28, 1951, Mr. Louis Cass shot an adult female from an irrigation pond on the Pauba Ranch at Temecula, Riverside County, California. The writer was present and identified the bird, which will probably be mounted and form a part of the collection of ducks which have been found on the ranch.—J. R. PEMBERTON, *Los Angeles, California, October 29, 1951.*

A Second November Nest of the California Thrasher.—Sargent (Condor, 42, 1940:54) noted adult California Thrashers (*Toxostoma redivivum*) carrying food to a nest at Pasadena, California, between November 8 and 16, 1935. The first of the two young left the nest on November 26. This is the earliest recorded nesting of this species. On November 12, 1951, Miss Helen S. Pratt notified me that she had recovered on that day two deserted nestling California Thrashers from a nest at 2451 Ridgeview Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The smaller of the two had subsequently died. Miss Pratt kindly gave me the dead nestling which I preserved as a formalin specimen. She is raising the other bird, which appeared in excellent condition at the time of my last visit on November 19, 1951.—JOHN DAVIS, *Moore Laboratory of Zoology, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, November 20, 1951.*

Winter Record of the Warbling Vireo in California.—On December 29, 1951, we were surprised to find a Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*) on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. The bird was foraging a little above our heads in a toyon shrub (*Photinia arbutifolia*) at the edge of a strip of broad-leaf vegetation growing alongside a small stream. It came to within 15 feet of both observers, and its vireonine form and movements together with markings characteristic of this species were so obvious that we felt no doubt whatever of its identity. A Hutton Vireo (*Vireo huttoni*) conveniently appeared close by the Warbling Vireo, affording an easy comparison of the two. Both vireos moved away and became lost in the vegetation, apparently following a flock of juncos (with which the vireos were originally associated).

On December 12, 1951, Keith L. Dixon observed what he believed to be a Warbling Vireo in precisely the same location. This observation was made under similar conditions.

Mr. Chandler S. Robbins has examined the bird-distribution files of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and has kindly informed us of previous winter observations of the Warbling Vireo in the United States. All these are sight records, summarized as follows: (Florida: January 7, 1917, Royal Palm Hammock (noted by H. R. Mills, O. E. Baynard and Mrs. Hiram Byrd; reported by Howell, Auk, 38, 1921:261); December 23, 1933, Sarasota (Anne Perkins). (2) Texas: December 25, 1934, Hot Springs, at junction of Tornillo Creek and the Rio Grande River (Mrs. Lovie Whitaker, MS notes); December 23, 1950, Harlingen (L. I. Davis, *et al.*, on Christmas bird count).

Despite the fact that no one has a specimen to back up any of the foregoing records, it seems certain that the species does occasionally winter in the United States. Collection of specimens in winter