

**A Record of the Hudsonian Godwit in the Cariboo District of British Columbia.**—On May 21, 1953, while near 150-mile House in the Cariboo District of British Columbia, my attention was called to a strange shorebird near a small pothole. I collected it and found it to be a Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*), the first specimen taken south of the extreme northern part of British Columbia (see Munro and Cowan, Spec. Publ. Brit. Col. Prov. Mus. No. 2, 1947:112).

The godwit was an adult female in which the ovaries showed signs of enlargement; the stomach was full of very small aquatic insects and green aquatic grass, and the bird was in good condition.—LEO JOBIN, *Williams Lake, British Columbia, May 25, 1953.*

**Painted Redstart near San Diego, California.**—A Painted Redstart (*Setophaga picta*) stayed near our hilltop residence near San Diego, California, for four days in September of 1951. Our location is about twelve miles east of downtown San Diego and the elevation is 750 feet. The redstart remained on the east side of the hill protected from the sea breezes which strike the west and north slopes. The east side also provides fruit trees and some dense foliage, while only eucalyptus grows on the other sides.

The redstart was first seen on September 22 on the ground near a loquat tree, and a few minutes later it flew into a large fig tree nearby. It was extremely "tame," flying to different parts of the tree, often perching within six feet of us.

During the four days, the redstart could almost always be located in or near the fig tree. Whether it was feeding on the fruit or the attracted insects, we could not tell. It sometimes perched in the open in the adjacent palo verde or large sapote tree. Its behavior was bold, although on the last two days, after several visitors had come to observe it, it kept at a greater distance.

On September 25 it came to the birdbath and bathed vigorously, ducking its head under water and plowing along for a few steps. Frightened away by a Brown Towhee, the redstart retired temporarily about fifteen feet away and perched in the sapote. When the towhee left and two House Finches came to the birdbath, the redstart drove them away and finished a lengthy bath.

As far as I can determine there are only four published records for the Painted Redstart in California, and there is no previous record for San Diego County. (See Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 27, 1944:420; Rett, *Condor*, 54, 1952:115.)—MARGARET M. THORNBURGH, *Spring Valley, California, May 20, 1953.*

**Correction of Data Reported on White-throated Sparrows.**—In my paper on gonadal and fat responses in White-throated Sparrows (*Condor*, 55, 1953:187-192), the last two sentences on page 189 should have read as follows: About one week later, on March 1, it weighed 35.8 grams, an increase of 9.4 grams or 35.6 per cent, and showed a very heavy fat deposition! For this period of 8 days this bird was adding weight on an average of 1.18 grams per day, a truly remarkable rate.—ALBERT WOLFSON, *Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, August 22, 1953.*

**The Cowbird in Western Oregon.**—On July 11, 1950, a fully fledged immature of the Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) was collected in Medford, Jackson County, Oregon. This apparently represents the only record of this bird west of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon since Jewett reported the first one from Lane County in 1925 (*Condor*, 32, 1930:124). Jewett regarded his specimen, which was also immature, as a straggler from the dry Upper Sonoran areas of eastern Oregon. At the time the present bird was taken, a female of one of the wood warblers was seen attempting to feed her over-sized dependent. The warbler, unfortunately, left the scene before positive identification could be made. Even though the cowbird had flown from the nest, this constitutes a breeding record of the species for the Rogue River Valley.

It seems that this part of western Oregon could well meet the habitat requirements of the cowbird. If a sufficient number of individuals succeed in crossing the mountain barrier, they will probably be able to establish themselves. It is even possible that this has already occurred.—VERNON E. THATCHER, *Department of Zoology, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon, April 9, 1953.*