

the Colorado River about 15 miles above Parker on November 15, 1948. Three were subsequently seen at the same place December 7, 1948, very likely of the original four. I believe this is the first authentic instance of the Inca Dove ranging naturally into California. However, I have not seen the species in California since then.

Until 1950, the Bronzed Cowbird (*Tangavius aeneus*) had not been recorded west of the area of Wickenburg, Arizona. A male was seen on the Colorado River Indian Reservation a few miles below Parker, Arizona, on July 30, 1950 (Audubon Field Notes, 4, 1950:289); another male was observed at Whipple Point, on the California side of Havasu Lake, Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuge, about 12 miles above Parker Dam, May 29, 1951, the first record for California (Audubon Field Notes, 5, 1951:271); a third male was seen near Parker, April 14, 1952 (Audubon Field Notes, 6, 1952:262), and a female was found near Parker, July 1, 1952 (Audubon Field Notes, 6, 1952:294). During the present summer (1953), the species has been observed near Parker from June 27 to July 27. A male and two females were seen July 5, when the male bird was collected.—GALE MONSON, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Parker, Arizona, October 1, 1953.*

A Sparrow Hawk's Roosting Schedule.—One may go about his daily routine in a busy city with only an occasional pleasant diversion by a bird visitor. Sometimes such visit is oft-repeated before it is realized that a pattern of behavior is emerging and that you have failed to catch its beginning. So it was with my Sparrow Hawk in western Los Angeles, California, in the fall and early winter of 1932.

Table 1
Roosting Schedule of a Sparrow Hawk in Relation to Sunset

Date	Arrival time	Sunset	Time interval	Weather condition
Jan. 6	5:11	4:59	12 min.	Clear
7	5:15	5:00	15 "	"
8	5:15½	5:01	14½ "	"
9	5:19½	5:02	17½ "	"
11	5:17	5:04	13 "	"
12	5:17	5:05	12 "	"
13	5:26	5:06	20 "	"
14	5:21	5:07	14 "	"
28	5:40	5:19	21 "	"
29	5:32	5:20	12 "	Rain all day
30	5:28	5:21	7 "	Clear
31	5:31	5:23	8 "	"
Feb. 2	5:29	5:25	4 "	"
3	5:36	5:26	10 "	"
4	5:32	5:26	6 "	"
5	5:41	5:27	14 "	"
6	5:40	5:28	12 "	"
7	5:42	5:29	13 "	"
8	5:38
9	5:45	5:30	15 "	"
10	5:43	Overcast
12	5:45	5:34	11 "	Clear
15	5:54	5:36	18 "	"
16	5:49	5:37	12 "	"
17	5:51	5:38	13 "	"
20	5:56	5:41	15 "	"

From time to time I had noticed a bird in the deepening twilight fly up against the sky and disappear at the roof's edge of my house. Darkness prevented exact identification but it was presumed to be a Poor-will drifted down from the hills—such drift occasionally occurs. As the days grew shorter

the bird came earlier until I realized that it now came before my own supper hour instead of after it. Only at mid-winter did I become aware of a behavioral pattern and begin a record of its movements. With the aid of an electric torch it was discovered that the bird did not fly over the house but went to roost up under the wide eaves on a cross beam and that it was a female Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*) on its postbreeding grounds.

From then on, as nearly as my own schedule would permit, daily observations were made, noting the time of the bird's arrival and checking it against the daily published record of the sun's movement. From January 6 to February 20, 1933, twenty-six arrivals were noted (see table 1). The average number of minutes between arrival and sunset was 12.7. The minimum was 4 and the maximum was 21. On the one overcast day it was 19 minutes and on the one rainy day, the hawk sat out on a light-pole for 12 minutes in a steady rain until time to go to bed under the protecting eaves.

I learned that the bird had a regular air-way of approach. From the southeast it flew across a depression and up to a light-pole northeast of the house—always the same pole and always the same path through the air. There it would sit motionless until it flew directly to its roosting place. This practically unvaried pattern made my timing record much easier and more accurate. On two mornings the times of departure were recorded. They were 17 and 15 minutes before sunrise—only a little greater than the average evening period of lag.

Here was an individual with a remarkably regular schedule that seemingly was unaffected by overcast skies and which rarely varied notably from the average to produce the two extremes of the record. The cause of these variations is still an unsolved question. Was the regular delay period on overcast or even rainy days the result of a habit induced originally by sensitivity to light? What caused the very short periods of only 4 and 6 minutes? These were on closely approximated days in the record. Was there perhaps a physiological factor at work?

On February 21 the hawk departed and was not seen again.—LOYE MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, January 10, 1954.*

Two Species of Fish Brought to Nestling Pigeon Guillemots.—Storer (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 52, 1952:139) mentions fish, species undetermined, as food items brought to young, by the Pigeon Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*) in California. His observations on California guillemots were conducted at the Point Lobos Reserve, Monterey County, California. He watched nests which were on an island across a narrow strip of water and inaccessible.

During the nesting season of 1953 I was fortunate in being able to visit with ease a nest on the mainland. Almost daily observations were made on this nest in July. On four of these visits fish which had been brought to the nest but which had not been eaten by the young were collected. I assume that the young swallow their food fish whole and that these were too large for them to use. The collected fish were taken to the Hopkins Marine Station where Dr. Rolf Bolin identified them and made the following measurements: One Pacific sanddab (*Citharichthys sordidus*), length 106 mm., three rockfish (*Sebastes jordani*), lengths, 135, 121 and 132 mm. It may be interesting to note that these are bottom-inhabiting fish, thus indicating somewhat the depth to which the guillemot goes in order to obtain food in this area.—KEN LEGG, *Natural Bridges State Park, Santa Cruz, California, October 31, 1953.*

Correction of Data Reported on *Atlapetes Brunnei-nucha*.—In my recent paper revising the Neotropical finch *Atlapetes brunnei-nucha* (Condor, 56, 1954:129-138), under the account of *A. b. brunnei-nucha*, one entire line was replaced in late proof corrections by another belonging elsewhere. Under "Specimens examined," page 132, line 9, read now as follows: MÉXICO. HIDALGO: El Barrio. SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: Cerro Conejo, Cerro [then continuing next line] San Antonio, Tamazunchale, etc.—KENNETH C. PARKES, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1954.*