

dense thicket of willows and serviceberry at 5000 feet, foothills of the Virginia Range at two miles east of Steamboat, Washoe County, providing the first record of this form from Nevada. The subspecies *P. i. fulva* has been collected at Secret Pass, Elko County, on August 18, 1933 (Gabrielson, Condor, 51, 1949:187). A second specimen of that race for the state was taken on April 28, 1954, at Thomas Creek Canyon, 7000 feet, east slope of the Carson Range, Washoe County. This individual was singing on a slope forested with mahogany, white fir and scattered Jeffrey pine. A male of the race *olivacea* collected in a willow thicket at Bailey Canyon, 5400 feet, foothills of the Virginia Range at two miles east and one mile south of Steamboat, Washoe County, on March 29, 1954, supplements the single specimen of this subspecies listed for Nevada by Linsdale (*op. cit.*:246) from the Ruby Mountains, Elko County.—NED K. JOHNSON, *University of Nevada Museum of Biology, Reno, Nevada, June 20, 1956.*

Cave Swallow Colony in New Mexico.—In June, 1952, the junior author discovered about 40 live birds, 20 dried mummies, and several nests of the Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva pallida*) in Goat Cave, about eight miles southwest of the entrance to Carlsbad Caverns, Eddy County, New Mexico. He took two of the well-feathered mummies back for storage in the naturalist's office at Carlsbad Park headquarters.

On July 21, 1953, we found 24 live Cave Swallows and 11 nests in Goat Cave, and two specimens were collected for the National Park Service.

On June 26, 1956, J. Stokley Ligon estimated that there were about 15 pairs of swallows "using" Goat Cave. He took an adult male, which is now number 1998 in his collection.

A month's survey by Kincaid in the summer of 1953 indicated that the closest cave used by Cave Swallows is approximately 293 miles away in southwestern Edwards County in central Texas. Kerr County, Texas, which adjoins Edwards County on the northeast, is the only locality in the United States mentioned for *Petrochelidon fulva pallida* in the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds (fourth edition, 1931:219).

Apparently the Cave Swallow was not identified in New Mexico prior to June, 1952. Time has proved the species to be no mere accidental straggler but a regular, although local, breeding member of the New Mexican avifauna.

We are indebted to J. Stokley Ligon and Robert K. Selander for confirming the identity of the specimens of *Petrochelidon fulva pallida* from Goat Cave.—EDGAR KINCAID, *Austin, Texas*, and RICHARD PRASIL, *Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska, October 6, 1956.*

Northwestward Vagrancy of the Scott Oriole.—The Scott Oriole (*Icterus parisorum*) is summer resident in the high desert areas of the southwestern United States and México. Occasionally individuals straggle westward toward the Pacific coast of southern California, some even appearing in winter. The most extreme vagrancy known to date is represented by an immature male taken on November 26, 1955, about two miles east of Jamesburg in the upper Carmel Valley, Monterey County, central California. The bird is in fresh fall plumage but with juvenal remiges and rectrices. The feathers show no unusual wear and thus offer no suggestion that the bird had been a captive. The nearest station of record for the species is Santa Barbara (Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 27, 1944:432) which is 175 miles to the south.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, October 3, 1956.*