

tures, but bill smaller, especially shorter; tail shorter; coloration darker, more leaden hued, this tone most pronounced dorsally but pervading the lower parts also. Color of back, close to Deep Mouse Gray (of Ridgway, 1912, pl. LI).

Measurements.—Of type: Wing, 72.4 mm.; tail, 58.5; tarsus, 21.0; hind toe with claw, 13.7; culmen, 11.4; bill from nostril, 10.0; depth of bill at base, 5.4.

Geographic Range.—New Mexico (at least southwestern) and parts of Arizona south of the Colorado and Little Colorado rivers. Localities of the seventeen specimens examined, additional to typical series: Stanley, Graham Co., Ariz., collected by Alden H. Miller; Deadman Flat (6400 ft.), northeast base of San Francisco Mountain, Coconino Co., Ariz., collected by Harry S. Swarth. These latter specimens differ slightly in color tone from the Silver City series, but they are fall-collected and state of plumage may have something to do with this difference.

Remarks.—The racial features of "gray" titmouses from the Great Basin proper are being worked out by Dr. Jean M. Linsdale. The results of his studies will likely shed light upon the general relationships of the form now named.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, June 16, 1934.*

The Black-chinned Hummingbird in Oregon.—While collecting in the Warner Valley region of Lake County, Oregon, I obtained a female Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*) in the MC ranch orchard near Adel post office, June 7, 1925. This specimen (orig. no. 1159) later passed into the hands of the late Donald R. Dickey. There appears to be no previous authentic record of this species from Oregon.—ALEX. WALKER, *Tillamook, Oregon, March 25, 1934.*

Winter Occurrences of Saw-whet Owl and Nuttall Woodpecker in Desert Areas.—Two unusual instances of winter distribution recently have come to my attention which involve departures of species from their customary zonal and associational surroundings.

Through Mr. E. L. Sumner, Sr., a mummified Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*) was submitted to me for identification. This bird was found by Miss Frances Carter at Twenty-nine Palms, San Bernardino County, California, January 29, 1934. It had been dead probably for several weeks when it arrived in Berkeley, February 5. The plumage of the dorsal surface and wings was in good condition. It is now preserved as a partial skin and complete skeleton (no. 63664, Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Hardly less surprising than the original known occurrence of this owl in the Colorado Desert (L. Miller, *Condor*, 34, 1932, p. 258) is this second record. It leads one to suspect that the species is not adverse to moving in winter from its breeding grounds in coniferous forests to the open desert. In Montana (Saunders, *Pacific Coast Avifauna* no. 14, 1921, p. 69) the Saw-whet has been found in winter in plains country at Miles City and "regularly at Kalispell." Mr. W. B. Davis tells me he has seen them frequently in winter in the sagebrush plains of the Snake River at Rupert, Idaho. The occurrence of the birds in the much more arid deserts of southern California is, however, a point of considerable interest.

On December 28, 1933, Dr. Loye Miller and I encountered Nuttall Woodpeckers (*Dryobates nuttallii*) in the cottonwoods and willows at Olancho on the west side of Owens Lake, Inyo County, California. This woodpecker has not been found before in Owens Valley and previously has been considered limited to the west-side drainage of the Sierra Nevada. Nuttall Woodpeckers break across the mountain divide to the south to follow the Mohave River on to the desert at Victorville (Grinnell, *Pac. Coast Avif.* no. 11, 1915, p. 79). The Sierra west of Owens Lake would seem to me to present a barrier of high zonal character not to be traversed by these woodpeckers. Likewise it is not clear how they might find their way along the desert face of the mountains, which are lacking in adequate stream-side cover, from Walker Pass, where they are known to breed, to Owens Valley. Since the species is non-migratory, one does not readily visualize these birds making long flights over treeless land to widely detached wintering grounds. It is not impossible that a breeding colony now exists in Owens Valley. Several individuals were seen by us at the Lake and three birds were collected, one of which is now no. 64505, Mus. Vert. Zool.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, March 11, 1934.*