

Real de Arriba, Mexico, as a Deppe Locality.—Brodkorb (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., No. 459, 1942:5-7) has outlined the problem concerning the true location of "Real Arriba" in the state of Mexico. His statement that "it cannot be finally proved until another collector visits the spot to see whether Deppe's species actually occur there" led the present authors to pay particular attention to the species which have been recorded from "Real Arriba" as listed by Brodkorb when they visited the area on July 28 and 29, 1946.

Real de Arriba, Mexico, is situated in the valley of the Rio Temascaltepec at an altitude of 5850 feet, a scant three miles southeast of the town of Temascaltepec, which is only 350 feet lower at 5500 feet. The canyon between Real de Arriba and Temascaltepec trends northwest and southeast. It is enclosed on three sides by high, conifer-covered mountains but opens to the northwest where the Rio Temascaltepec flows to join the Rio Balsas.

The character of the vegetation indicates that Real de Arriba lies in an area intermediate between the tropical and temperate zones, for elements of both are present. Pines and oaks come down to the town, but bananas and other tropical plants flourish on the floor of the valley. On the dry, open portions of the canyon walls occur tree-yuccas and tuna cactus. Along the Rio Temascaltepec, alders and willows are mixed with dense semi-tropical growth.

The following species listed by Brodkorb (*loc. cit.*) as having been recorded from "Real Arriba" were collected by the authors: *Myadestes obscurus*, *Myioborus mimatus* and *Basileuterus rufifrons*. In addition *Trogon mexicanus* and *Vireo griseus* were commonly observed. *Junco phaeonotus* was noted 11 miles east of Real de Arriba, at 9000 feet. It undoubtedly follows the pines from this point to the ridges above Real de Arriba. *Ortalis vetula* was not found, but the natives assured us that chachalacas were common southwest of Temascaltepec at lower altitudes. This is possibly also the case with *Thryothorus pleurostictus*. It seems certain that any species which has been recorded from Temascaltepec would also occur at Real de Arriba, for no barrier exists between the two places. Of the remaining four species, *Dendroica nigrescens* is a migrant, *Vermivora superciliosa* and *Basileuterus belli* are restricted to higher country, which we did not investigate, and *Meloxone kieneri* may well have been present, but overlooked.

In addition to the species mentioned above, the following were collected: *Myiochanes pertinax*, *Thryothorus felix*, *Melanotis caerulescens*, *Catharus aurantiirostris*, *Sialia mexicana*, *Piranga erythrocephala*, *Guiraca caerulea*, *Pipilo fuscus*, *Aimophila rufescens* and *Spizella passerina*. The following species were observed: *Coragyps atratus*, *Cathartes aura*, *Scardafella inca*, *Crotophaga sulcirostris*, *Catherpes mexicanus*, *Carpodacus mexicanus* and *Spinus psaltria*.

In conclusion, it is felt that Brodkorb's designation of Real de Arriba, state of Mexico, as synonymous with the "Real Arriba" of Deppe is well founded.—CHARLES G. SIBLEY and JOHN DAVIS, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, August 19, 1946.*

Notes on the Cedar Waxwing at Tucson, Arizona.—There appear to be few published fall and winter records of the Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) for the Tucson region, Arizona. Swarth (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 10, 1914:64) stated that this species is "of rare and irregular occurrence" in Arizona. He reported migrants at Tucson in March, May, and June. We have the following records to add:

December 1, 1940. Six were seen on the bank of Rillito Creek north of our home, six miles north-east of Tucson. They were in a catclaw bush, climbing about in a clump of mistletoe (*Phoradendron californicum*), evidently eating the berries.

December 22, 1940. One was seen near the old Fort Lowell ruins northeast of Tucson. It was eating the fruit of a hackberry tree (*Celtis reticulata*). This occurrence was reported in the 1940 Christmas bird census (Aud. Mag. Suppl., 1941:139).

October 21, 1945. Seven were seen at Binghamton Pond in hackberry trees. They remained there all forenoon, obviously attracted by the large, red berries, which, we noted, they swallowed whole.

December 1, 1945. One was in our front yard on Kleindale Road. At 2:20 p.m. it came to our pyracantha bush and ate ten of the red berries. At this time of the year the berries are only moderately pulpy, not juicy. They contain five small, black seeds which are probably indigestible. After a 10 minute rest in a near-by mesquite the Cedar Waxwing returned to the bush and ate ten more berries. Again it rested in the mesquite, this time for 15 minutes. Then it ate seven berries. The next rest period was longer—26 minutes; only six berries were eaten afterward. All the berries were swallowed whole. The total was 33 berries in 51 minutes. These pyracantha berries measured from 6 to 7 mm. in diameter; 33 of them occupied a space of about 9 cc. and weighed 3½ grams. It looked like a rather bulky meal. Hartman (Auk, 63, 1946:59) gives the arithmetic mean body weight of the Cedar Waxwing as 33.8 grams. Using this value for our bird we obtain a food consumption of close to ten per cent of the body weight.

January 26, 1946. Three were seen at Binghamton Pond.

January 30, 1946. Eight were seen in an ornamental conifer on a busy street in Tucson.

February 6, 1946. Eight were seen four miles north of Tucson perching on electric wires.

February 26, 1946. A dead bird, possibly killed by contact with the high voltage wires overhead, was found on the ground at the Tucson electric power plant. It weighed 38.5 grams.

Very probably more field work would produce more records. However, the number of Cedar Waxwings present during the winter in the Tucson area is evidently not large. Due to their habit of wandering extensively in small groups over the valley, they can easily be missed.—ANDERS H. ANDERSON and ANNE ANDERSON, *Tucson, Arizona, June 8., 1946.*

The Kenai Song Sparrow in Washington.—A Song Sparrow in my collection, taken by the late D. E. Brown at Marysville, Snohomish County, Washington, on October 2, 1933, had been identified by H. S. Swarth as *Melospiza m. caurina*. Since it differed greatly from other specimens of *caurina*, I sent it to Alden H. Miller. He identified it as *kenaiensis*, and commented: "It represents the first instance, as far as I know, of this race migrating southward. The bird simply does not fit in with *caurina*. Swarth, I note, so identified it, and I would hesitate to differ with his experience with Alaskan birds. However, the bird is definitely too gray and too large for *caurina*, and seems to correspond very well to our *kenaiensis*." Since Miller was unable to compare the specimen with *insignis*, I sent it to Alexander Wetmore and J. M. Aldrich. They agree that on the basis of present treatment it should be called *Melospiza melodia kenaiensis*.

Wetmore commented as follows: "It differs from our series of *kenaiensis* in being grayer above but has the size of that race and comes nearer to it in color than to any other. It is possibly an intermediate individual toward some one of the other races and it is, of course, possible that it may represent a population that some time may be described as new. That, however, is not evident from this single specimen. The bird is smaller than *insignis* and also is grayer in color. It is much larger than *caurina* and also much lighter in color."

The Washington specimen is very close in general coloration to one of our September birds from Kodiak Island, but the pileum and back are much more distinctly streaked, and the bill is much smaller than in the latter. The bill is similar to that of *caurina*. Perhaps this bird came from the Alaskan coast somewhere between the areas inhabited by typical *insignis* and *kenaiensis*. The specimen is marked female and has the following measurements: wing, 72 mm.; tail, 71; culmen, 13.—MAX M. PEET, *Ann Arbor, Michigan, August 17, 1946.*

The Recovery of a Wounded Swan.—Among various items belonging to Professor George Davidson received by the California Academy of Sciences in December, 1945, from the estate of his daughter, the late Ellinor Davidson, was an arrowhead to which the following note, dated January 5, 1884, was attached:

"This arrowhead was found in the body of a swan, which was killed 9 miles below Sacramento, Cal. near the river by Paravenio, an Italian hunter. It was imbedded in the flesh under the right wing, the point—having passed through the body—protruding about 2-½ inches (or as far as the double ink mark). The portion inside was surrounded by feathers growing from the flesh inside the wound, while the socket of the arrow had united to the flesh ('grown into it as a tooth in the gum').

"The swan seemed not the least impeded by the presence of the arrow, but the feathers on the wing were worn away by friction etc. A. C. Dark, Collector.

"*Addenda:* The arrow-head is reindeer horn in my estimation and the bird was a white [northern] swan. A. C. D."

The arrowhead has been identified by Dr. G. Dallas Hanna, who has spent much time in Arctic North America, as one made of caribou horn and used by the Eskimos along the Arctic coast of Alaska. The object measures six and three-fourths inches in length and averages about one-half an inch in width, being somewhat flattened. Similar arrowheads are described by E. W. Nelson in his account of "The Eskimo About Bering Strait" (18th Ann. Rept., pt. 1, Bur. Amer. Ethnology, 1899).

The bird in question, probably a Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), evidently was able to survive the severe injury caused by the arrowhead penetrating its body. Even more remarkable is the obvious conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing facts that though the object was still imbedded in the swan's body and protruded several inches through the flesh under the right wing, it did not prevent the bird from making at least one, and perhaps more, extended migration flights of several thousand miles from northern Alaska to central California.—ROBERT T. ORR, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, August 22, 1946.*

A Western Tree Sparrow from California.—Records of the Western Tree Sparrow (*Spizella arborea ochracea*) in California are so few in number that additional occurrences seem worthy of notation.