

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.