

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.

On May 14, 1946, S. G. Smith captured a living individual of this species as it came aboard the cruiser U. S. S. Pasadena off the California coast. At the time the sparrow was discovered, the cruiser was fifty miles south of the Golden Gate and thirty miles off-shore. According to Smith, the bird came aboard in an exhausted condition and died just prior to the time the cruiser put into Los Angeles harbor. Smith gave the specimen to Mrs. Mary V. Hood of Los Angeles who in turn brought it to the Los Angeles Museum.

The specimen, an adult male (L. A. Museum Coll. 20332), was compared with a series of skins of *ochracea* from the collections of the Los Angeles Museum and the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and is definitely referable to this race.—KENNETH E. STAGER, *Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California, September 1, 1946.*

Reactions of Cliff Swallows to a Buteonid Hawk.—On May 18, 1946, the author and four other bird students were observing a colony of Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon albifrons*) on the north-facing lava cliffs of Saw Mill Ravine at Cherokee, Butte County, California. The colony included several hundred birds, mostly busy at nest building. A large buteonid hawk flying by within about 100 feet of the cliffs caused considerable excitement among the birds. Their flight became more rapid and erratic and some swallows were seen to dive at the hawk, although none of them was actually seen to come in contact. The hawk alighted in a tree about 300 yards from the colony and the swallows followed to a position above the tree, where they milled around excitedly in a well defined spherical flock. They gradually quieted down and in about fifteen minutes were back to nest building. Half an hour later, a Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) was seen flying past within fifty or sixty feet of the cliffs, but none of the swallows exhibited concern. But an hour or so later, most of the swallows formed a milling flock above one of the observers who approached more closely to the nests than had others of the party.

The concern exhibited by the swallows over the presence of the hawk is at variance with the statement in Bent's "Life Histories of North American Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows and their Allies" (1942:480), that "the appearance of a hawk in the vicinity of a colony of Cliff Swallows never creates any evidence of excitement, . . ." However, it does not necessarily indicate that they recognized the species as an enemy. It is well known that the feeding habits of hawks varies with the situation, and this individual may have been recognized because of having previously attacked swallows.—J. BRUCE KIMSEY, *Chico, California, August 21, 1946.*

A New Flycatcher of the Genus *Monarcha* from the Bismarck Archipelago.—The widespread and variable flycatcher, *Monarcha cinerascens*, occurs as a common resident on small off-shore islands and along the coasts of larger ones from Timor around the north coast of New Guinea to the northern Solomon Islands. The species has been recorded from all parts of the Bismarck Archipelago and several subspecies have been separated in that region. It is not surprising, therefore, to find a well marked race inhabiting the hitherto ornithologically unexplored islet of Tench in the St. Matthias Group. This new race may be known as

***Monarcha cinerascens tenchi*, new subspecies**

Type.—Adult male, no. 90235 Mus. Vert. Zool., from Tench Island, St. Matthias Group, Bismarck Archipelago, collected August 19, 1944, by Charles G. Sibley, orig. no. 2427.

Diagnosis.—Intermediate in tone of coloration between *M. c. perpallidus* and *M. c. impediens*, the abdomen of *tenchi* being Ochraceous Tawny (Ridgway, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, 1912), that of *perpallidus* Cinnamon Buff, and that of *impediens* Sanford's Brown.

Range.—The island of Tench, located 30 miles east of Emirau Island in the St. Matthias Group, Bismarck Archipelago.

Specimens examined.—Two adults (male and female) from Tench have been compared with fourteen males and eleven females from Emirau and Mussau and with seven males and five females from Feni and Green islands. In addition, one female from New Hanover, one female from Watom, one male from Manus, and two males and one female from Ahu, Ninigo Group, have been examined.

The color of the abdomen of *tenchi* exactly matches that of the three specimens of *M. c. fulviventris* from Ahu, Ninigo Group. These two races are separable by differences in dimensions as shown in the table.

The single specimen from Manus, Admiralty Islands, agrees in coloration with those from Ahu although the bill is larger; it is tentatively referred to *fulviventris*. This is also true of the single specimen from Watom which resembles *fulviventris* in color but has an even larger bill than the specimen from Manus. The specimen from New Hanover has a smaller bill than any of the 25 adults from the St. Matthias Group, but it is possibly an immature bird. A summary of the characters of the forms examined is presented in the table. The color of the posterior underparts is designated by comparison with Ridgway (*op. cit.*) and also with Maerz and Paul (Dictionary of Color, McGraw-Hill Book Co.,