

The Bank Swallow Breeding in Humboldt County, California.—Past reports of the Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) nesting in Humboldt County have proved often to refer to the Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*). Bank Swallows, however, were recently observed during the breeding season, and a search for evidence of nesting was made. In the summer of 1946, five nesting pairs were located. Each bred successfully. In Humboldt County at least, the Bank Swallow nests solitarily. Instead of colonies, individual pairs occur at isolated sandy bluffs. One often finds the nesting burrows of both Kingfishers and Rough-winged Swallows in the same type of bank, but in this area the Bank Swallow does not associate with them.

The first nest discovered was in a vertical highway cut at the Orick Look-out, just south of Orick, Humboldt County, California. The nest was about twenty feet above the paved surface of the highway. Their favorite perch was a high power line opposite the nest opening. Five juveniles were noted with the parent birds on June 20, 1946.

A second nesting site was located on June 14, 1946, at Luffenholtz Creek, near Trinidad, Humboldt County. The nest was located about midway up a sandy cliff, between rocky headlands. The cliff was estimated to be about eighty feet high and overlooked both the ocean and the mouth of the creek. Four young were noted here on July 1, 1946.

Another pair was located nesting at Essex Rock, on the Mad River. Young were noted on June 20, 1946; at this time the young were flying about and there were at least three. Here the nest was located in a clay and sand bluff overlooking the water.

At Table Bluff, four young were observed on June 20, 1946, but no nesting burrow could be located. At this site there are extensive sandy bluffs at least one hundred feet high. The swallows perched on power lines above the bluffs.

The fifth site was found on the Van Duzen River. The nest was about thirty feet above the river in a sandy face. Young and adults were observed on June 21, 1946, but no accurate count could be made because of the activity of the birds.

Although many suitable bluffs are located in this area, no other nests of this species were found. In the Rough-winged Swallows, two pairs often nest in one bank; but in the Bank Swallow but one pair was found at each occupied nesting site. In each instance the nesting site or exposed bluff face overlooked water.—ROBERT R. TALMADGE, *Eureka, California, November 26, 1946.*

The Distribution of the Yuma Horned Lark in Arizona.—The range of the Yuma Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris leucansiptila*) has been assumed not to extend eastward into Arizona beyond the lower Colorado River valley. Monson and Phillips (Condor, 43, 1941:109) recently have detected a probable breeding locality near Gila Bend and another "22 miles east of Quartzite." The latter is definitely a breeding station, but the determination of race was based on a single juvenile and admittedly tentative. The place cited, which may be designated either as 22 miles east of Quartzite or 7 miles west of Hope, Yuma County, is a dry lake bed or "playa" of considerable extent and crossed by U. S. Highway 60. It is the only locality along this highway between the Colorado River valley and the higher plains country eastward which is suitable for a breeding colony of Horned Larks. The colony there is fairly populous and probably exceeds a hundred pairs. Two males, three females, and two juveniles not yet fully grown were collected there by Dr. Loye Miller and myself on May 10, 1945, and these are typical of *Otocoris alpestris leucansiptila*. The provisional identification by Monson and Phillips is thereby confirmed. Although we have traversed a good deal of territory seemingly suitable for Horned Larks south and southeast of this colony, we have not detected any Horned Larks during the breeding season other than a female and three juveniles which were collected on May 8, 1945, about three miles west of Hassayampa. These, like the Hope specimens, appear to be typical of *leucansiptila*, with no discernible tendency toward *adusta* of southeastern Arizona.

In extreme eastern Yuma County there occurs a rather abrupt change from the prevailing "rock and cactus" desert to higher, mesquite-grass plains and intermountain valleys of an average altitude of 2000 feet, a terrain apparently ideal for Horned Larks which extends into northwestern Maricopa County and southwestern Yavapai County. Yet along the fifty miles of Highway 60 between Salome and Wickenburg there is apparently but one area in which Horned Larks are to be found. This extends from Aguila eastward about twelve miles and centers about the Forepaugh cattle ranch. On June 17 and July 24, 1939, Phillips (*loc. cit.*) collected from "flocks" in this area several adults and one young of the Montezuma Horned Lark. Under the circumstances he was quite justified in recording the locality as within the breeding range of *Otocoris alpestris occidentalis*. On July 5, 1945, Dr. Miller and I collected from small flocks in the same locality two males, two females, and two juveniles in molt, all of which, with one exception, were *occidentalis*. The exception was a female with the characters of *leucansiptila*. On April 18, 1946, we again visited the locality and collected a series of six males and four females. At this date the birds were present in pairs or singly. The males were singing