

Inca Dove (*Scardafella inca*), another species of the far southwest, has been collected in Meade County State Park.

Also in 1963, on January 7, a Harris Hawk was found dead near Hunter, Lincoln County, in north-central Kansas, many miles from Meade County. According to Mr. J. R. Zuvanich (personal communication) the specimen was later turned over to Fort Hays Kansas State College at Hays, Kansas, by Mr. Gary Heskett.

These observations were made under joint research studies being conducted by the University of Oklahoma and Kansas State Teachers College and financed by the National Institutes of Health (Project AI 05232-01). — DAVID F. PARMELEE, *Biology Department, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas*, and H. A. STEPHENS, *University of Oklahoma Medical Center, Oklahoma City, November 26, 1963*.

An Early Specimen of the Indigo Bunting from California.—There have been several recent reports of Indigo Buntings (*Passerina cyanea*) collected in California (Cardiff, Condor, 53, 1951:100; Bleitz, Condor, 60, 1958:408; Williams, Condor, 63, 1961:341-342) as well as earlier sight records of the species for the state (Linsdale, Bird-Lore, 41, suppl. October, 1939:12; Seibert, Condor, 44, 1942:68-72). A record which has been overlooked is a specimen collected by Walter P. Taylor on April 11, 1908, at Mecca, Riverside County, and placed in the collection of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology in Berkeley (MVZ no. 811). The specimen, a male, was originally misidentified as a Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*). Taylor also collected a Lazuli Bunting in the same general area on April 22 but apparently did not realize the significance of the plumage differences. The specimen of the Indigo Bunting shows the characteristic winter plumage of the species and comparison with other specimens of *Passerina cyanea* in the collection of the University of Michigan taken at about the same season reveals no indication of hybridization with *Passerina amoena*.

This specimen antedates the first record of the species for Arizona (Swarth, Condor, 20, 1918:20-24), which at the time it was collected was considered to be the most western record of the species. A later specimen taken in Arizona in 1930 was reported by Huey (Condor, 33, 1931:129) as a new species for Arizona, but this distinction belongs to the Swarth specimen.

I wish to thank Ned K. Johnson of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology in Berkeley and Harrison B. Tordoff of the Museum of Zoology in Ann Arbor for making the *Passerina* collections in their respective institutions available to me. — WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, *Department of Biology, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, October 30, 1963*.

Ringed Parakeets Nesting in Los Angeles, California.—Ringed Parakeets (*Psittacula krameri*) have seemingly nested since about 1956 in a deserted woodpecker nest cavity in a utility pole near the corner of Armadale Avenue and Charters Avenue in Los Angeles, California. The species, according to Peters (Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 3, 1937:242-243), ranges naturally from Africa to China, five races being recognized. Subspecific identity of the birds here in question was not determined. Since the species is popular with aviculturists, I believe that the birds in the Los Angeles area are escapes. The breeding attempt in spring, 1963, was abortive and the eight eggs that were collected proved infertile. They are now in the collection of the Moore Laboratory of Zoology.

The parakeets were first reported to me by Mr. Benjamin Rose, an employee at Occidental College. Mr. Rose's sister had noticed the birds in the spring and summer of 1962 and was interested in their identity and status in the avifauna. I visited the locality, three blocks from Occidental College, in October of 1963, a season when the birds were not present. The pole containing the nest cavity is located about 150 feet up a steep incline of Charters Avenue east of Armadale Avenue and is about 50 feet tall. The deserted nest cavity, probably that of a Red-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes cafer*), is located near the top of the pole about 18 inches below the entrance, and it is about six inches in diameter.

Mrs. P. P. Becker of 4773 Baltimore Street informed me that she had been observing the parakeets at this location for eight years, that there had been in past years as many as six to eight birds in a flock, and that a pair of them regularly raised young birds in the utility pole. Without knowledge of the size of the clutch that I had removed from the cavity in 1963, she informed me that she had once noted eight young birds being fed by the parents on a wire cable attached to the