

**Golden-winged Warbler in Maine.**—On July 3, 1937, between Sanford and Westbrook, York County, Maine, among second-growth hardwood with some scattered white pine and other evergreens, at least six Golden-winged Warblers (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) were observed and the color characters carefully noted. The song was repeatedly heard, as the birds flitted about in darting flycatcher-like manner.

Forbush (Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States, 3: 209, 1929) records a bird seen three times in June 1924, at Winthrop, Maine, while a footnote by Dr. J. B. May records a specimen taken at Emery Mills, also in York County, on September 6, 1929, and now in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. On July 6, 1937, the writer stopped at Emery Mills, at evening and again heard the song. The next morning, July 7, this observation was confirmed. Two birds were seen and their songs were heard. All observations were made with a six-power field-glass and the birds were in plain view many times.—I. T. BODE, *U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

**Arizona Hooded Oriole in Kansas.**—One of the most remarkable recovery records of a banded bird adds the Arizona Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus nelsoni*) to the avifauna of Kansas. The bird, which carried band No. B 221278, was marked at Los Angeles, California, on January 22, 1939, by J. L. Partin. The band was sent to the U. S. Biological Survey by Dr. F. S. Williams, of Garden City, Kansas, under date of August 10, 1939, with the comment that the bird had been found dead a few days previously (probably about August 5) at a point sixteen miles southeast of Garden City, in Finney County. Dr. Williams states that it was found on the ground close to some bushes and attracted attention because it was recognized as a species strange to the region.

In commenting upon the banding record Mr. Partin advises me that this bird weighed 40.4 grams, being the heaviest individual of this species that he has banded. He adds that although Arizona Hooded Orioles are by no means rare at his banding station in spring, this particular individual is the only one he has banded earlier than March. Nevertheless, the species has been recorded nearby at Pasadena in every month of the year except February and it has been heard during that month (Condor, 34: 208, 1932). The foot with band attached has been preserved.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**The Pine Grosbeak of the Cascade Mountains, Washington.**—Brooks in 1922 (Condor, 24: 87) mentioned a breeding Pine Grosbeak taken in the Cascade Mountains at the international boundary that Oberholser had identified as *Pinicola enucleator montana*. This formed the basis of Brooks and Swarth's (Pacific Coast Avifauna, 17: 85, 1925) extension of the range of *montana* west to these mountains in extreme southern British Columbia. Kitchin (Northwest Fauna Series, 1: 19, 1934) is not explicit concerning the breeding of this race, or in fact the breeding of any form of Pine Grosbeak, in the State of Washington, although Brooks (in Dawson and Bowles, Birds of Washington, 1: 71–72, 1909) had given evidence of breeding within the State north of Mount Baker. Jenks (Condor, 40: 33, 1938), who recently surveyed the races of *Pinicola enucleator*, especially urged investigation of breeding material from the Cascade Mountains; he apparently disregarded Oberholser's identification of the Brooks specimen.

Mr. C. Frank Brockman, Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park, has kindly sent me for study a Pine Grosbeak from Mount Rainier, Washington. This bird seems to indicate breeding of the species there. It was a female (no. 177, Mt. Rainier Nat. Park Mus.) taken September 7, 1939, at Yakima Park by

D. R. Orcutt. At the time of collection it was still molting feathers of the auricular area and a few juvenal feathers remained on the neck. This circumstance and the early September date point to the bird's having been raised locally in the preceding summer. Kitchin in his distributional check-list of the birds of Mount Rainier National Park (Murrelet, 20: 27-37, 1939) lists no Pine Grosbeak. The bird collected by Orcutt is typical of the race *montana*. Its bill is much too deep and curved for *californica* and is not stubby or strongly decurved at the tip as in *alascensis*. The back is somewhat lighter-colored than in *montana* from central-interior British Columbia but it matches closely the backs of seasonally comparable *montana* from Wyoming. The bird is thus much lighter-colored than *flammula* or *carlottae*, which breed to the north along the coast. There seems no reason from present evidence to question the inclusion of the Cascade Mountains south to Mount Rainier in the breeding range of *montana*.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California*.

**Red Crossbill in North Carolina in summer.**—In view of the recent observations of Stupka (Auk, 55: 675, 1938) which have established the Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra* subsp.?) as a breeding bird in the mountains of Tennessee, and the interesting discussion by Griscom (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 41: no. 5, 1937) of the status of this species in the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina, the following observation seemed worthy of note. On June 21, 1938, just below the summit of Mt. Mitchell, Mitchell Co., North Carolina, my wife and I observed a group of approximately fifteen Red Crossbills, of which at least four were adult males. These birds, which were accompanied by nearly as many Pine Siskins (*Spinus p. pinus*), were watched for half an hour with the aid of binoculars as they fed from the cones of large firs (probably *Abies fraseri*). From the data cited in Griscom's monograph, this species has apparently not been recorded from North Carolina in summer since Rhoads heard them on Roan Mountain in late June, 1895. In addition to Stupka's sight observations of breeding Red Crossbills near Gatlinburg, Tennessee, five specimens of the Red Crossbill which cannot be referred to any described subspecies have been collected recently in the mountains of Tennessee (August 1932 and October 1933). These observations reopen the long-standing question as to the possible presence of a breeding subspecies in the southern Alleghenies. This situation is complicated by the fact that the northern subspecies (*Loxia curvirostra neogaea* Griscom) may remain in the mountains for some time after a southward flight. Careful studies and collections of summer Red Crossbills in this area are necessary before a satisfactory subspecies can be erected. The writer is in accord with Griscom's desire that this interesting problem receive the attention of workers in the southern States.—HAMPTON L. CARSON, JR., *Dept. of Zoology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penna.*

**Rock Sparrow at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico.**—Vernon Bailey in his book 'Animal Life of the Carlsbad Cavern,' 1928, lists the Rock Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps eremoeca*) as being here in April. This is out of the range accorded this species in the latest A.O.U. 'Check-list' and no one has observed it since, until October 1939. During October and November 1939, I captured and banded five of these birds and collected one for study. Four repeats were taken during November and one return on February 2, 1940. Several of the birds were seen more or less continuously during December, January, February, and March. The specimen collected was sent to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, where the above identification was made. An effort will be made to