

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