

call note, others like the hoarse chuck of a mockingbird—*very* hard to describe! A while ago the chat flew up through the air fifty feet or so, singing, with peculiarly drooping and flopping wings. I am sure a pair of Wren-tits have a nest nearby. Also a pair of Bush-tits, the latter probably in the oak, where I have seen them fly several times. Two Western Wood Pewees are about, one frequently in full pursuit of the other with loud snapping of bills, and muttered notes. A Turkey Buzzard is circling overhead. Just watched a female Green-backed Goldfinch laying the first foundation material for a nest five and one-half feet up in a tall weed (*Malva?*).

2:55—Just located the Bush-tit's nest. It is of usual style, six feet up in outer lower drooping oak branch; contained five half-grown young whose claws were clinched together tightly through the material of the nest bottom, and could only be pulled out by pulling the feathers, etc., to which they clung. No wind could dislodge them without tearing the nest to shreds first. The youngsters twitter loudly in chorus when a parent enters the nest with food.

Later—A pair of Mourning Doves have been feeding on the croquet ground by the Wood's house. I saw a Hammond Flycatcher perched on a stake in the reservoir, and another in the orchard. Also two Black Phoebes, and a female Yellow Warbler. At least three Phainopeplas are among the olives and pepper trees along the street. Have also seen about the ranch: Western Lark Sparrow, lots of Linnets, Mockingbirds, Western Chipping Sparrows, and Anthony Towhees.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Some Changes and Additions to the List of Birds of Southwestern Montana.—

Owing to the fact that I neglected to have several bird-skins, collected in Southwestern Montana, properly identified until recently, I have one correction and one addition to make to my list in the last number of THE CONDOR. An adult male Red-winged Blackbird collected in the Silver Bow marshes, May 21, 1911, has been identified by Dr. L. B. Bishop as the Northwestern Redwing (*Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus*). He states that it agrees exactly with skins in his collection from the coast of British Columbia. This is all the more surprising because of the fact that I had every reason to believe it to be a breeding bird. I found several nests containing both eggs and newly hatched young in the Silver Bow marshes on the day this bird was secured. Since it is the only one of this species that I have taken in that part of Montana it leaves the breeding form of Redwing there in considerable doubt until more conclusive evidence can be obtained.

An adult female Junco, taken on Clear Creek, Deer Lodge County, October 9, 1910, Dr. Bishop identifies as the Oregon Junco (*Junco hyemalis oregonus*) stating that it is an unusually high-colored specimen even for that race. I had rather suspected that this form occurred among the migrant Juncos of western Montana for some time, but this is my first opportunity to prove it. I confidently believe that more extended collecting will prove it of regular and not rare occurrence.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.

Migration of White-necked Ravens.—This past winter has been unusually cold and as a result there has been an utter absence of White-necked Ravens (*Corvus cryptoleucus*). Those from this section (Cochise County, Arizona) migrated in one immense flock the second Monday in last November. This flock extended over a distance of nearly three miles along the foot hills of the Dragoon Mountains near Gleason in this county. There did not seem to be any regular flight, but a sort of general slow movement to the south. The birds were present in many thousands and it was two days before the last stragglers disappeared. A few are now back again, the first being seen on the 22nd of February.