

in his "History of the Birds of Colorado", in speaking of this record says that it would carry the species well over into New Mexico, which it probably would as Fort Lewis is only about twenty miles north of the New Mexico line.

That being true, this may possibly be the first record of its having been actually taken in the state. In the latter part of September, 1912, in company with Prof. Figgins I took a collecting trip through the southwestern quarter of Colorado. Our first work was done in the Uncompahgre Valley after the California Quail (*Lophortyx californica*). Up to this time *L. californica* was supposed to be the quail of this section of the state. This valley, or the part of it that we worked, is between 100 and 120 miles north of the New Mexico line, and between 54 and 60 miles east of the Utah line.

We took ten birds and all were *L. gambeli*. Not a specimen of *californica* did we find in our two days' drive up and down the valley. *Gambeli* was everywhere and so abundant in places that I could have taken them by the hundred if I had so wished to do. Later, in correspondence, a resident there said he thought there were two species of quail in the valley, and that he would be glad to send us some of the other kind. He sent us two lots of them, but they all proved to be *gambeli*.

I might add that our trip took us through Montezuma and La Plata counties, the two southwestern counties of the state, but that we failed to learn of Gambel Quail in either of these counties. Of course this does not necessarily mean they are not there. This does, however, settle the fact that they are residents of the state and that they are locally abundant.—L. J. HERSEY, Curator of Ornithology and Mammalogy, Colorado Museum of Natural History.

Some Winter Notes From the Bitter Root Valley, Montana.—On December 26, 1912, I saw a Townsend Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) eating the berries from a red cedar. It was very tame, allowing me to approach within twenty feet before leaving, then only flying a little way. A few minutes later on the same day, I flushed a Long-billed Marsh Wren from a cattail swamp. Within a hundred yards of the wren were six Red-winged Blackbirds.

This is the warmest valley in Montana, so we have here birds which usually winter farther south. Western Meadowlarks winter here abundantly. Mallards and Killdeer are always fairly common, Wilson Snipe are regular winter visitants, and Golden-eyes are rare winter visitors, arriving in the valley about January 1, and leaving about March 1. A Mourning Dove was seen two miles southwest of Corvallis during December, 1912.—BERNARD BAILEY.

A Northern Winter Station for the Band-tailed Pigeon.—On the south side of the Pit River, about two miles from its junction with the Sacramento is a certain hillside to which Band-tailed Pigeons (*Columba fasciata*) regularly resort during the winter season. I am accustomed to pass that point several times each year, on my way from Pitt, the Southern Pacific junction, to Wyndam, on the line of the Sacramento Valley and Eastern. The motormen and conductors told me that they had frequently seen flocks of pigeons there, and on one occasion I was fortunate enough to see a small flock myself, as we passed by. On February 22, 1913, the motorman stated that he had the previous week seen a flock of two or three hundred. It has seemed to me remarkable that these flocks should come yearly to the same hillside, where they sometimes linger for many days, and further remarkable that they are not observed elsewhere in the run of twelve or fifteen miles from Pitt to Bully Hill.—C. H. GILBERT.

Early Arrival of the Black-headed Grosbeak.—On the morning of February 15, 1913, about ten o'clock, there appeared at my window-shelf bird-table a gorgeous male Black-headed Grosbeak (*Zamelodia melanocephala*). He helped himself to the bread on the board and when frightened flew into a nearby elderberry tree. He came back to the table several times and was about for most of the forenoon. I have not seen him since. My earliest record for these birds last year is March 25, when a male came to this same bird-table. Not only is this early appearance of the Black-headed Grosbeak of interest, but the fact that he was in full summer plumage seems worthy of note. He was one of the bright-plumaged males, not having the dull coloring that some of these males have even in the summer time.—HARRIET WILLIAMS MYERS.