

leaves was so great that about the time we would have one positively identified it would be just too late to shoot.

Dr. Hanna kindly assisted me in the endeavor to procure specimens for identification and we finally succeeded in securing four. It was a pity that we did not obtain a greater number, for those taken all proved to be males, and we do not know whether there were any females in this flight, or whether the males were migrating alone, as happens with some species.

Three days later (April 20), we went some distance up the Tres Pinos Creek into the Panoche Pass, without going as far as the summit. This also was a cold windy day, and but few birds were seen or heard. I did not see any Calaveras Warblers to be sure of, myself, but Dr. Hanna secured another male here. We were very unfortunate in having such weather to contend with, as it hampered our observations extremely. While Dr. Hanna was primarily interested in his own line he also kept a keen eye open for birds, to which he is also very partial, thereby being of great assistance in my work, and for which I take this opportunity of thanking him.

Several other likely canyons in the county were visited, particularly along small streams with more or less wooded banks, but no more of this species were found among the numbers of the commoner warblers that were met with. Press of other matters compelled us to return to San Francisco without having had the time to go back to The Pinnacles for a more thorough study of the situation, but I will hope for an opportunity next spring to look farther into the matter, and to ascertain whether or not this species migrates regularly along that range of mountains.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, May 6, 1920.*

Bald Eagle at Wawona.—Upon a visit to Fresno, California, in 1916, I saw in the store of Mr. F. G. Normart, a local taxidermist, a mounted specimen of the Bald Eagle, presumably the southern subspecies, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*. Inquiry developed that the bird had been killed at Wawona, Mariposa County, about July, 1914.—TRACY I. STORER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, May 14, 1920.*

Another Rusty Song Sparrow from Southern California.—On December 1, 1919, while collecting Fox Sparrows along a little canyon to the north of here, I flushed a very dark colored Song Sparrow from the weeds. The bird was collected and sent to Mr. H. S. Swarth for his determination. He says: "The dark colored song sparrow seems to me to be *Melospiza melodia rufina*. At any rate I can duplicate it with birds from the known habitat of that subspecies." There appears to be only one other known occurrence for this form for southern California, and that from Riverside (Swarth, Condor, XII, 1910, p. 108).—WRIGHT M. PIERCE, *Claremont, California, February 23, 1920.*

The Harris Hawk a Breeder in California.—On March 30 of this year (1920) I noticed a pair of Harris Hawks (*Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi*) in the act of mating near Brawley in Imperial County. I was not able to find their nest, but the next day about eight miles away and three miles west of Calpatria I took a set of three eggs. These were very heavily incubated. As far as I am aware, this is the first record of the bird nesting in California, but judging from my own observation and that of others there is reason to believe that the bird will soon become a regular breeder in the Imperial Valley.

The nest was built in the crotch of a willow tree about thirty-five feet above the ground. It was on the outer fringe of a thick growth from the overflow of the Alamo River and easily visible from a near-by farm house. The climb was made for me by Ashton Rood, a young boy, and so I am unable to give an accurate description of the nest.—GRIFFING BANCROFT, *San Diego, California, May 27, 1920.*

Further Notes on Differential Sex Migration.—I received the following letter from Mr. John A. Gregg of Burlington, Iowa, in response to my article on "Differential Sex Migrations of Mallards in New Mexico", recently published in the Condor. Mr. Gregg is an experienced sportsman and a keen and reliable observer.

"I was particularly interested in your article for the reason that for a great many years I have noticed the same differential applies in this territory. I recall shooting