

The flock contained about one hundred birds and as they moved from tree to tree I was struck by the resemblance to the movement of a flock of bush-tits. First one or two birds flew to a neighboring tree. In a few seconds they were followed by several more and so on until the entire flock had moved.

I am indebted to Professor E. O. Essig of the Department of Entomology, University of California, for the identification of the galls.—FRANK N. BASSETT, *Alameda, California, March 24, 1923.*

The Horned Puffin on the Coast of Oregon.—On March 7, 1916, while collecting birds on the Netarts Sandspit, Netarts Bay, Oregon, two of these puffins (*Fratercula corniculata*) were found washed up on the ocean beach. Both had been considerably mutilated by gulls and were partly decomposed. The head and neck of one specimen was preserved, however, and the identification has recently been verified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

Inasmuch as this species has never been recorded from the State of Oregon, I am hereby offering the record for what it is worth.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, March 27, 1923.*

The Mexican Cliff Swallow in Cochise County, Arizona.—In August, 1915, I was located at Fort Huachuca, Cochise County, Arizona, and was much interested to find a somewhat numerous colony of Cliff Swallows nesting in scattered locations all over the fort. I shot several of the birds and found that they were the Mexican subspecies (*Petrochelidon lunifrons melanogastra*). Eight pairs were first observed with nests under the eaves of the railroad station and of the section foreman's house. This was on August 1. Five of the nests contained young and three were in process of construction. Judging from the remains of other nests and the looks of the buildings, several broods of young had already left their nests and were on the wing. A few days later the nests on the station were destroyed by painters.

On August 3, a set of five fresh eggs was collected from a nest under the roof of the open coal storage shed. This shed was in the fort proper and was over a mile from the railroad station. Two other nests were under this shed and held incomplete sets. Unfortunately, they were knocked down by troopers before the sets were completed. Several single nests were noticed under the eaves of the officers' quarters. Some new quarters were being built and were nearly completed, but the windows had not been put in place. On August 8 I found four nests in one room of the second story. One held a set of four eggs in which incubation had begun. One was occupied by a brood of half-grown young. The third held an incomplete set and the fourth was not yet finished. On the 10th, in a second-story room of another unfinished building, I collected a set of four eggs in which the incubation was varying, one egg being infertile. Another nest in this room was still unfinished, and another contained young.

I estimated the total number of the colony at twenty-five pairs. Many of their nests were destroyed by the workmen and others as I have already mentioned, but the end of the season saw a very sizable flock gathered for migration. This flock moved down to Huachuca Siding in September and joined forces with a large flock of Barn Swallows (*Hirundo erythrogastra*) which had been nesting there during the summer. This siding is about eight miles from the fort and several hundred feet lower in altitude. The combined flock of several hundred birds stayed there for some time, and I did not learn just when it left.

With the exception of the pairs nesting in the new quarters, all the nests were attached to well painted woodwork. In the quarters, they were attached to the plastered walls close up against the ceilings. They were the usual gourd-shaped nests of mud pellets, with a few bits of grass for lining and a very few feathers. In the dry atmosphere of the mountains, the pellets of mud dried very quickly and it was surprising to see how fast a pair of birds could build up the walls of their abode. Both birds took part in the building. On arriving at the nest with a pellet of wet mud, the bird would press it into its appointed place and hold it there for several seconds until it was 'set.' I never saw a pellet thus held in place drop off when the bird loosened its hold.

In 1919, I was at the fort in June and saw but four or five pairs of the Cliff Swallows, none of them apparently nesting. I was not there later, so do not know whether the colony had shrunk to this number or whether others came later.

In April, 1922, our party was visiting Fort Huachuca and observed several pairs of the Mexican Cliff Swallows building nests under the eaves of the barracks. There were none at the station or at the section foreman's house where I had previously found them. I believe that a dozen pairs would be a liberal estimate for this scattered colony, now.

In May, Mr. A. C. Bent and I were collecting along the San Pedro River in the vicinity of Fairbanks and discovered a small colony of Mexican Cliff Swallows at the home ranch of the Boquillas Cattle Co., about twenty miles from Fort Huachuca. The cliff swallows were in partnership with some barn swallows in the occupancy of a large two-storied barn. The barn swallows were downstairs, their nests being placed on the joist braces, over the carriage-way. On this date, May 17, most of the nests contained incomplete sets. The cliff swallows were upstairs in the empty haymow. None of their nests was yet more than an outline of mud on the rafters in the peak. On June 9, in company with Mr. Ed. C. Jacot, I again visited the colony and found that it consisted of eight pairs. The birds looked out at us from each of the six completed nests. Two nests were placed at the peak of the roof by each of three adjacent pairs of rafters. Two incomplete nests were farther down the line. Four of the nests held complete sets, two of four and two of five eggs. Incubation was barely noticeable.

The average measurements, in inches, of twelve eggs is $.78 \times .56$. The largest is $.84 \times .56$, the smallest $.75 \times .55$. One set of four deserves special mention because of the uniform size of the eggs, which measure $.75 \times .56$, $.76 \times .57$, $.76 \times .56$, $.76 \times .57$, respectively.

I was told of a colony nesting on a railroad bridge near Patagonia, a station on the Southern Pacific branch line from Benson to Nogales and near the latter place, but was unable to verify the report. Apparently this species is becoming more widely distributed in that section, and possibly increasing.—F. C. WILLARD, *Farmingdale, Long Island, New York, April 18, 1923.*

Recurrence of White-throated Sparrow in Orange County.—In *The Condor*, vol. 23, p. 138, I recorded occurrence here of a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) from March 19 to April 10, 1921. This year, on January 15, a single bird of this species was seen in the same brush pile in company with Intermediate Sparrows, and was seen almost daily until March 31, when it disappeared, although a very few of the Intermediate Sparrows remain at the present time.—JOHN McB. ROBERTSON, *Buena Park, Orange County, California, April 23, 1923.*

An Albino Nuttall Woodpecker.—Early last March a most unusual white woodpecker was found in Griffith Park, Los Angeles, by Mrs. W. H. Martz and Mrs. I. J. Mitchell, of this city. During the following two weeks the place was visited almost daily by enthusiasts, and in every case the bird was found in the same general locality. Finally, after due ceremony, it was collected by the writer, on March 17.

In hand, the bird, a male *Dryobates nuttalli* showed a remarkable case of albinism. The black was entirely suppressed except for an almost imperceptible barring of the upper tail coverts, and for the eyes which were normal. The red of hind crown and nape, however, seemed actually intensified and extended slightly higher on the crown than in the normal bird.

Since none of the numerous observers saw the bird in company with another of its species, though the mating season had begun, and dissection showed the genitals much enlarged, the suggestion is made that this individual, on account of its abnormal dress, was ostracized by its fellows.—L. E. WYMAN, *Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California, May 3, 1923.*

Four New Bird Records for Oregon.—Among a few birds recently sent to the Biological Survey and identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, I find four forms which seem to be new for Oregon.

Dryobates pubescens turati. Willow Woodpecker. A male woodpecker collected