

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