

at Medford on March 2, 1919, proves to be this form. Many California forms enter Oregon in the Rogue River valley, and it is no surprise to find this subspecies there.

Melospiza melodia kenaiensis. Kenai Song Sparrow. A dark colored song sparrow noticed feeding on the rocks at Cannon Beach on February 8, 1922, appeared so different from the usual birds that it was collected.

Melospiza melodia inexpectata. Yellowhead-Pass Song Sparrow. While visiting a neighbor in Portland on January 8, 1922, a peculiar looking song sparrow was noticed in the yard. After watching it for some time I returned home to secure a gun and collected it.

Passerella iliaca mariposae. Yosemite Fox Sparrow. On June 13, 1921, a small colony of Fox Sparrows was found on a brush covered hillside at about 4,000 feet altitude in Jackson County. This colony was located on the north slope of a small butte on Little Butte Creek, about twelve miles from the summit of the Cascades, which, at this point, is about 5,000 feet in altitude. Only one single male was collected.—IRA N. GABRIELSON, *Portland, Oregon, May 14, 1923.*

The White-tailed Kite on the Mohave Desert.—On September 17, 1922, I saw an adult White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) flying up and down the Mohave River, just below the town of Victorville, San Bernardino County. This locality is considerably outside the established California range for the species, and is in a different faunal area. The river at this point would seem to offer every inducement to kites. There are extensive willow and cottonwood groves along the banks and in the adjacent bottomland, as well as numerous small marshes where food should be found in abundance. Under these circumstances it would not be surprising if further observation showed the species to be not so casual here as the single record at present would indicate.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Pasadena, California, March 26, 1923.*

WITH THE BIRD BANDERS

Under the Direction of J. Eugene Law, Altadena, California

Foreword.—When Baldwin's epochal paper "Bird-Banding by means of Systematic Trapping" came west, the manager of this department determined to lose no time in adopting this method of bird study. For two years now, solitary trapping has been yielding surprise after surprise. But where his birds go and where they come from remains a mystery. Only through the cooperation of a corps of earnest workers in well distributed localities can such problems be solved. Obviously, the accumulation of this data will be in direct proportion to the number of operators engaged in such activities.

In the east, the bird banding movement is rapidly gathering momentum under the stimulation of the New England Bird Banding Association and the Inland Bird Banding Association. The Linnaean Society of New York and the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club have both announced their intention of actively promoting it. In the west, the Cooper Ornithological Club has already made provision for the organization of local chapters of bird banders.

It will be the purpose of this department to stimulate interest in bird banding and in the organization of such chapters, and as well to assemble and present in necessarily condensed form any items of interest to bird banders and about banded birds. From time to time lists of birds banded will be added as heretofore, so that one taking a western bird which bears a band can at once, by consulting Condor files, determine the station from which the bird has come. A complete list of bands appears on the back cover.

Merits and Demerits.—Nothing in ornithological history has promised so much as does bird banding for the advancement of accurate knowledge of the travels of birds. We have studied groups; now we can study the individual. Intimate facts about its daily life, heretofore only guessed at, can now be accurately recorded. The daily radius of its activities, its mating proclivities, its winter and summer home, its route of migra-