

winter and early spring males of *arizonae* from the Colorado River valley, in Arizona and extreme eastern California: wing 71.8, tail 61.3. Chipping Sparrows being largely ground foragers, their flight feathers are subject to much wear; hence the greater value of dimensions taken from winter or early spring birds rather than from summer ones.

The Colorado Valley series, measurements of which were just given, show in maximum degree the color characters of *arizonae*, but they are not as large as Rocky Mountain birds. Compare with figures given by Ridgway, *loc. cit.* pp. 311, 315, 316.

Range.—The Pacific Coast district of North America, from southwestern British Columbia south, west of the western margin of the Great Basin, to and into northern Lower California.

Remarks.—I have examined specimens practically typical of the present race from southern Vancouver Island, B. C. (as far northwest as Parksville and Errington, latitude 49° 18' on the east coast), and thence from many localities south to and including the Sierra San Pedro Martir, latitude about 31°, Lower California. The characters of the race *stridula* are fairly constant to the west of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades. But from the higher Sierras and eastward among the Great Basin ranges the Chipping Sparrows are varyingly intermediate toward the race *arizonae*; indeed many specimens are indeterminate. However, I have seen none but good *arizonae* from the Colorado River valley, in southeastern California (where wintering) and from throughout Arizona.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, November 25, 1926.*

New Records from Big Bear Lake, San Bernardino Mountains, California.—We were at Big Bear Lake from June 20 to September 10, 1926, and made the following new records for birds in this locality, as far as we know.

Western Mockingbird. *Mimus polyglottos leucopterus*. One noted on the north shore of Baldwin Lake on July 15. It seemed strangely out of place among the pines, junipers and buckthorn, and was probably a straggler from the desert to the north or east, where the species is moderately common.

Western Kingbird. *Tyrannus verticalis*. During August this bird was fairly common about Baldwin Lake, and individuals were seen as far west as Fawnskin, on the north side of Big Bear Lake. The first individual was collected on August 1. This is an abundant breeder on the desert.

Sierra Crossbill. *Loxia curvirostra bendirei*. One bright red adult male tentatively identified by Dr. Grinnell as of this subspecies, was collected on the high ridge on the south side of Big Bear Lake on August 30. No others were seen, even though we spent considerable time hunting for them.

Western Golden-crowned Kinglet. *Regulus satrapa olivaceus*. This species, though much less common than the Ruby-crowned Kinglet, has been recorded before from the San Bernardino Mountains in summer. During August, adults and birds of the year were collected by us well up on the ridge above Pine Knot Post Office; and on August 28 a young bird, that apparently had fallen from the nest, was found. It was still too young to fly. This is a nesting record. Dr. Grinnell checked the identity of this specimen, also.

English Sparrow. *Passer domesticus*. On July 22, Sumner saw one of these pests, a male, on the main street at Pine Knot. None was seen later and we hope that the Bear Valley surroundings are unfavorable to this species and that this will be the last as well as the first record for the locality.

The following notes may be of interest though not first records.

Duck Hawk. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. A very dark colored bird of this species, which we took to be a female because of its large size, was seen on the east shore of Baldwin Lake on August 15.

Prairie Falcon. *Falco mexicanus*. A female was seen at close range on the south side of Baldwin Lake, also on August 15.

Black-necked Stilt. *Himantopus mexicanus*. Noted on August 1 on Baldwin Lake. After this date the species became abundant along the shores of both this and Big Bear lake. The greater part of the birds had departed by September 1, although individuals were noted at both places until the 10th.

Wilson Phalarope. *Steganopus tricolor*. Small bands of phalaropes were seen on Baldwin Lake on August 1 and several that were taken were of this species. By September 10 nearly all had moved on.—WRIGHT M. PIERCE and E. L. SUMNER, JR., *Claremont, California, November 9, 1926.*