

**Harris Sparrow in Berkeley.**—On February 10, 1931, a single Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia harrisi*) was observed by me on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. It was associated with about twenty-five other Zonotrichias, mostly Nuttall White-crowned Sparrows, which as a flock daily forages on the lawns between Harmon Gymnasium and the Life Sciences Building. At the moment of observation, the Harris Sparrow was feeding by itself in a slight depression. It was recognized by black on top of head and on throat, and by light colored bill. The other Zonotrichias were foraging on grass which was being cut at the time by a motor driven lawn mower. In a few minutes something startled the flock which flew to the far side of the cut area; here the Harris Sparrow joined the Nuttalls and continued to feed with them. In silhouette it was like the Nuttall Sparrows, the narrow tail held straight out while feeding being a conspicuous character. In size it was slightly larger.—MARGARET W. WYTHE, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, February 25, 1931.*

**Two New Birds and Other Records for Lower California, Mexico.**—By consulting Grinnell's "Distributional Summation of the Ornithology of Lower California," published November 6, 1928, it is not a difficult matter to check a collection of birds from that region for possible range extensions or new migratory occurrences. While a great deal is known about the ornithology of the peninsula, yet it will be many years before a collection taken at points in the central or other remote areas will fail to develop new facts. It was the fortune of the writer, with two assistants, to visit this little known central portion of the peninsula during September and October, 1930. At that time the last of the southbound migration of land birds was passing and several noteworthy records were made. Modern equipment made possible stops of longer duration at points which had never before been well studied. The following are localities where camps were made, listed from north to south: San Agustín; Cataviña; 2 miles northwest of Chapala; 25 miles north of Punta Prieta; San Andrés; Santa Rosalía Bay. All are between latitudes 30° and 28° 30' north.

*Selasphorus rufus.* Rufous Hummingbird. Two females of this species were taken by S. G. Harter, one at San Agustín on October 2, 1930, and the other at Cataviña on October 6, 1930. At the latter locality a great field of Scarlet Bugler (*Pentstemon* sp.?) was in full bloom and dozens of hummingbirds were feeding daily. The most abundant species was the Costa Hummingbird, with a few Anna and two or three Rufous. Of the latter, one specimen was taken, which constitutes a fall record.

*Asyndesmus lewisi.* Lewis Woodpecker. An adult male of this species was collected at Cataviña on October 8, 1930, by S. G. Harter and is now no. 13678, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History. The bird was first seen clinging to the trunk of a tall native fan palm and provides the southernmost record to date.

*Vermivora peregrina.* Tennessee Warbler. An immature male was collected from an arrow-weed patch near the waterhole at Cataviña on October 6, 1930, by E. H. Quayle. The specimen is no. 13965, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History, and supplies the first record for Lower California.

*Dendroica palmarum palmarum.* Palm Warbler. An immature male of this species was collected from a small flock of *D. auduboni* two miles northwest of Chapala on October 16, 1930, by S. G. Harter. The specimen is now no. 13746, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History. This bird was feeding in company with a small flock of *D. auduboni* in a dead weed patch and was noticed by reason of its peculiar wing jerking movements when perched. Its capture provides the first published record of this species for Lower California.

*Piranga rubra cooperi.* Cooper Tanager. A single immature female of this species was taken from the stone corral at Santa Rosalía Bay at dawn on October 19, 1930, by Laurence M. Huey. It is now no. 13527, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History, and represents a fall coastwise record.

*Amphispiza belli nevadensis.* Nevada Sage Sparrow. Three specimens of this sparrow were collected from a flock of about a dozen at San Andrés on October 21 and 23, 1930, by Laurence M. Huey. As is characteristic of this bird, the flock