

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

was found in a heavy growth of fairly low growing desert brush and apparently was there to spend the winter. This point of capture is by far the southernmost record station to date and the nearest to the Pacific Ocean known to the writer.

Junco oreganus townsendi. Townsend Oregon Junco. This sedentary species seems not prone to leave its mountain habitat and it was with some surprise that a single immature male was collected at San Agustín, October 29, 1930, by E. H. Quayle. The specimen is no. 14078, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History. While San Agustín is not a very great distance south of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir, the habitat of *J. o. townsendi*, the taking of this specimen represents the farthest distant winter station yet recorded.

Spizella pallida. Clay-colored Sparrow. This bird is a common winter visitant in the Cape District. The taking of a single female specimen at Cataviña on October 7, 1930, by S. G. Harter, brings its range well north of the center of the peninsula. The specimen is no. 13661, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, February 25, 1931.*

Some Banded Birds Recaptured after Five to Seven and One-half Years.—The following records are all of birds banded in Strawberry Cañon, Berkeley, California, by Mr. E. D. Clabaugh, and recaptured by me in the same cañon.

On February 2, 1931, I trapped a San Francisco Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus falcifer*) wearing a band numbered 116501. Mr. Clabaugh told me that this towhee was trapped originally by him on August 23, 1923, as a juvenile, and that it was the first bird he ever banded. The band was badly worn, and I replaced it by A267650.

On January 11, 1931, I trapped a Spotted Towhee, 240781, originally banded by Mr. Clabaugh on June 21, 1924. This band also was badly worn, and was replaced by A267634. On February 5, I captured another Spotted Towhee, with a badly worn band, a portion of which had broken off, carrying with it the first two digits, leaving the figures 2099. Mr. Clabaugh supplied the missing digits, which showed that the number was 242099, and told me that he had trapped it on November 11, 1924. This band was replaced by A267654.

A Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia coronata*), originally banded by Mr. Clabaugh on February 7, 1926, was taken by me on January 13, 1931. This band, 161447, was in good condition.

A Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca* subsp.) was trapped by me on November 20, 1930, bearing a band numbered 139440, which was placed on the bird by Mr. Clabaugh February 22, 1925. This band also was in good condition. In contrast with the worn bands of the towhees, scratching birds, was band 91519, on an Intermediate Wren-tit (*Chamaea fasciata fasciata*), a non-scratching bird, recaptured by me on February 3, which was bright and shiny and appeared quite new. Yet this bird was banded by Mr. Clabaugh on March 22, 1925.—E. L. SUMNER, SR., *Berkeley, California, March 5, 1931.*

Some Recent Records from Lincoln County, Montana.—Long-billed Dowitcher (*Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus*). One bird of this species was observed on August 10 and two on September 3, 1930, at Dry Lake, near Fortine. My only previous record for Lincoln County is that of one bird seen at Barnaby Lake, in the same vicinity, on August 13, 1927.

Western Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus strigatus*). One bird was seen on August 21, 1930, at our ranch near Fortine; on the following day two were seen. I had not previously observed this species in Montana west of the divide.

Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*). One bird was seen at our ranch on September 8, 1930. Having observed this species quite commonly elsewhere, I had no doubt as to its identity, especially as I was able to examine it for half a minute from a distance of about six feet. There seem to be no published records of the occurrence of this species in Montana west of the divide.

Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*). A young bird of this species was seen near Fortine on September 11, 1930. My only certain previous record is that of a bird observed in the same locality on May 14, 1929.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana, February 9, 1931.*