

near California's one sparse sahuaro grove. They eluded capture on all occasions, since no blossoming shrubs were evident, and they shifted rapidly, presumably in search of insects. Specific identity remained a question. On December 27, 1932, hummers were again found in bleak desert six miles northeast of Amboy. Here there were a few shrubs in bloom (*Isomeris*), and individuals had a tendency to return to one spot though exceedingly shy. One bird was collected and others seen, all of them females. The bird collected was a Costa Hummer (*Calypte costae*).

On February 11 and 12, 1934, the region near Clement Well in the Orocoopia Mountains yielded a number of Costa Hummers of both sexes. Males were in nuptial flight and of course may have represented a vernal influx from the south though the date is earlier than is customary for the species. Although the Potholes birds could not be positively identified, the probability is that they were *C. costae*. The Amboy and the Clement Well birds were positively determined. Grinnell (Condor, 6, 1904, p. 42; same, 14, 1912, p. 154) records the species from Palm Springs in limited numbers during winter months. His 1904 record was at the New Year's season, and proves beyond doubt the winter sojourn. His 1912 records are for February 11 to 13, which coincide with my own Clement Well records, and may represent early summer arrivals. My earliest date for the species in Los Angeles is February 20 (1921), but it is fairly abundant by the middle of March.

Grinnell speaks of Palm Springs quite rightly as having the mildest of winter climates, and implies that this fact may have a bearing on the presence of Costa Hummers as winter birds. The Amboy locality is on high, exposed terrain, and was sharply cold at the time of our visit. Snow lay at the base of the mountains at but slightly greater altitude. The Potholes area is very cold in winter and exposed to severe winds. I am inclined to think that the birds were influenced less by external factors than by some internal physiological condition. At any rate, these widely separated desert localities would suggest that Costa Hummers may occur in winter in limited numbers over a large part of southeastern California.—LOYE MILLER, *University of California at Los Angeles, February 19, 1934.*

**Additional Records for the Barrow Region, Arctic Alaska.**—Since the publishing of the list of birds of the Barrow Region, Arctic Alaska, for the Program of Activities (4, no. 2, 1933) of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, additional specimens have been received at the Academy and by L. B. Bishop from Mr. Charles D. Brower and Mrs. Henry Greist. Included in the shipment were six species not heretofore included among the birds of the area, as follows:

*Cyclorhynchus psittacula*, young female (L. B. B., no. 49393), Barrow, Alaska, October 3, 1932.

*Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis*, adult male (L. B. B., no. 49401), Barrow, July 1, 1933.

*Phaeopus hudsonicus*, [adult female] (L. B. B., no. 49403), Cape Halkett, Alaska, June, 1933.

*Phaeopus hudsonicus*, unsexed (C. A. S., no. 6302), Colville River, Alaska, June, 1933.

*Phaeopus hudsonicus*, unsexed (C. A. S., no. 6303), Colville River, Alaska, June, 1933.

*Buteo lagopus s.johannis*, breeding adult (C. A. S., no. 6298) Colville River, Alaska, July, 1933.

*Buteo lagopus s.johannis*, female (C. A. S., no. 6299), Colville River, Alaska, July, 1933.

*Larus delawarensis*, female (C. A. S., no. 6300), 2nd year, Barrow, Alaska, July, 1933.

*Hylocichla guttata guttata*, female (C. A. S., no. 6293), May 25, 1933.

The specimens in the Bishop collection were secured by Mr. Brower, and those in the Academy by Mrs. Greist. The birds from the Colville River were taken approximately sixty miles from the mouth. In addition, Mrs. Greist sent two pairs of breeding duck hawks, *Falco peregrinus anatum*, from the Colville River (C. A. S., no. 6294). They were beautiful adult birds, the first in high plumage which we have received from that area.—A. M. BAILEY, *Chicago, Illinois*, and L. B. BISHOP, *Pasadena, California, February 14, 1934.*