

**Wintering Hummers Again.**—More and more definitely the Costa Hummer (*Colypte costae*) is attaining the status of "resident" on our southern California desert areas, and the change of status is in all probability not of the birds' making so much as of our own manner of thinking.

Since Grinnell's first report in 1904 of Costas at Palm Springs, the records have been accumulating. To these data I would add the following notes. Three days, from November 30 to December 1, of 1934, were spent in Deep Canyon of the Santa Rosa Mountains, one mile off the road from Palm Springs to Indio. Birds were very scarce and only ten species were noted. Of these, Plumbeous Gnatcatchers were most abundant, Phainopeplas and Costa Hummers about tied for second place, Verdins were next, and Linnets rare. Costa Hummers thus occupied a prominent place in the avian picture. In walking one hundred and fifty yards up the wash, four of these birds were noted. Three females and one juvenal male were collected.

Adult males were noted and the nuptial flight performance was three times noted by myself, and once by a colleague. Blossoming shrubs of the chupa rosa (*Beloperone californica*) were fairly abundant, but the hummers were not restricted to their immediate vicinity. More female hummers were seen than males.

While the status of the species as a resident on the desert is becoming more apparent, winter records for the Pacific slope of southern California are appearing. Woods (*Condor*, 36, 1934, p. 116) noted a male Costa at Azusa, California, January 9, 1934. On January 5 of the present year a female was observed at Point Mugu, Ventura County, and was collected by Alden H. Miller (now no. 66856, Mus. Vert. Zool.).—LOYE MILLER, *University of California at Los Angeles, January 16, 1935.*

**Winter Occurrence of the Western Bluebird and the Mountain Bluebird in Montana.**—On the afternoon of January 16, 1935, during a five-minute bus stop, I observed a female Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana occidentalis*) in the town of Polson, Montana, at the south end of Flathead Lake. While I watched it, the bird flew to the front of the Salish House and commenced feeding on the small berries borne on a large climbing vine that reached the roof of the hotel. The departure of the bus at this point prevented me from identifying more exactly the bird's food and from determining whether or not more birds of the same species were present in that vicinity. This appears to be the first record of the winter occurrence of the Western Bluebird in Montana.

In the *Condor* for May, 1929, I recorded the first known occurrence of the Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*) in this state during winter: a pair of these birds resided in Missoula during the winter of 1928-29. In December of 1933 a Missoula newspaper reported the occurrence of a bluebird in that city, but I was unable to obtain verification of the record. During the same month (December 3), however, I observed four Mountain Bluebirds at my home near Fortine, Montana. These birds were not seen at any other time during the winter.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana, January 23, 1935.*

**An Additional Record of the Whistling Swan in Arizona.**—In a recent issue of the *Condor* (36, 1934, p. 115) Vorhies gives a review of published records of the Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) in Arizona. He also records the capture of a young Whistling Swan in March of 1919 and the shooting of another in December.

I have never seen the swan in Arizona but have information from several sources. It may be well to recall that Mearns (*Ornithological Vocabulary of the Moki Indians, American Anthropologist*, 9, 1896, pp. 391-403) lists the Whistling Swan as being known to the Hopi Indians. In view of later records for the plateau it is conceivable that this bird at times has loitered on some of the desert lakes. My Hopi informant, however, is not familiar with the swan nor has he ever heard of this bird from other Hopis. The swan has been seen on Roosevelt Lake in Gila County, however; for in 1920 I was informed by Mr. James J. Lane, and also by a Mr. Jackson, both parties then residing at the lake, that about ten years before there was a flock of twelve swans seen on the lake during the winter. More specific data were not available.

More recently swans have been noted on the plateau near Flagstaff. In the Dean Eldredge Museum, about five miles east of Flagstaff, there is a spread-wing mount of a swan. This bird was shot on Mormon Lake, about thirty-five miles south of Flagstaff, in the fall of 1925. At my request Dr. A. Wetmore examined this mount.