

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.

While identification as to species was somewhat difficult because of the condition of the specimen and its position high in the gabled roof of the building, Dr. Wetmore considered it a Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*).

Mr. J. D. Walkup reported to me that on May 13, 1934, he saw a flock of seven swans on Babbitt Tank, about thirty miles east of Flagstaff, on U. S. Highway 66. These birds were observed from a car and were seen to approach and settle on the pond. The swans were not present the next day.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, February 4, 1935.*

Cowbirds Appear in Yosemite.—On the morning of May 16, 1934, I discovered a rather unusual nest of the Cassin Vireo (*Vireo solitarius cassinii*). So much tissue paper was incorporated in the construction of this nest that I wanted to photograph it when the parent birds began to feed their young, but on the morning of May 21 when I again visited the nest it was apparently deserted. Two days later I collected the nest and turned it in to the Yosemite Museum. When I first looked into this nest there were three typical Cassin Vireo eggs, but when I collected the nest there were only two eggs, one vireo egg and one slightly larger egg—a gray-green egg heavily speckled with brown from one end to the other.

Then on the morning of June 23, while out on a bird walk with Mr. H. G. Hill, a pair of Cowbirds was seen. Cowbirds having not been previously recorded from Yosemite Valley I would have hesitated to report them had it not been for the identification by Mr. Hill, who is familiar with these birds.

Since the above date, Cowbirds have been seen on several occasions and I began to wonder about the odd egg that was found in the vireo's nest. As a result, the nest and eggs were sent to Dr. J. Grinnell at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley where the odd egg was identified as that of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*).—CHAS. W. MICHAEL, *Yosemite, California, August 20, 1934.*

Recent Records from British Columbia.—*Aechmophorus occidentalis*. Western Grebe. On July 17, 1933, while I was paddling through a dense growth of sago pondweed which filled one of the shallow bays of Swan Lake, a Western Grebe swam slowly toward open water uttering a low plaintive call, quite different from the familiar whistled notes of this species. Shortly afterward a single downy young, approximately one week old, was captured among the potamogeton fronds which matted the surface of the bay. Five other adults swam about in the open water close to the bay mentioned above, where at least one pair of these had nested. Swan Lake is a shallow, marsh-encircled lake in the Okanagan Valley close to the city of Vernon. Western Grebes winter abundantly on the coast of British Columbia, and they pass through the southern part of this Province in large numbers on migration to and from their nesting grounds in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The species has been noted in summer on Okanagan Lake and on Swan Lake in years previous to 1933, but hitherto has not been recorded as breeding in British Columbia.

Glaucionetta clangula americana. American Golden-eye. At least two pairs of American Golden-eye nested at Swan Lake, Okanagan Valley, in the summer of 1930. A female with breeding patch was taken there by Mr. Walter Weber; and subsequently on June 11 at the same place a female with brood of seven was under observation by Major Allan Brooks and myself for some time. Specimens of these downy young were collected. There are two other records for the southern interior of British Columbia based on the presence of mated birds during the nesting season.

Limosa lapponica baueri. Pacific Godwit. On October 30, 1931, a Pacific Godwit was shot at Colebrook, in the Fraser Valley, some twenty-five miles south of Vancouver. The specimen, which was preserved through the interest of Mr. H. C. Pyke, Cloverdale, British Columbia, is a bird of the year and is not sexed. This would appear to be the first record of the species for North America south of Alaska.

Zonotrichia albicollis. White-throated Sparrow. A male of the year was collected at Okanagan Landing on September 9, 1931. This is the sixth published record for the Province.

Spizella breweri taverneri. Timberline Sparrow. Two specimens of this sparrow, both females, were collected at White Lake in the Okanagan Valley on May 30, 1926, and May 27, 1931. Both specimens were taken in patches of deciduous growth, in