

knows? Song Sparrows have been recorded as probable migrants from the mainland to Catalina previously, by Meadows (Condor, 36, 1934, p. 40). A twenty-two mile flight over water by a bird of such localized habits as a Song Sparrow, it seems to me, is unusually long, and it may be that small boats travelling to Catalina Island play a large part in aiding these birds in their offshore pioneering, as recorded here.

The "hitch-hiker" recorded above recalls a similar incident to my mind, in which a California Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva brewsteri*) figured. It was on May 30, 1927, on the annual excursion of the San Diego Society of Natural History to Los Coronados Islands, off Lower California. Shortly after leaving San Diego Harbor, several members of the party observed a Yellow Warbler flying a short distance from the boat. The bird was seen at intervals for some time, maintaining approximately the same speed as our launch, about eight knots per hour. After we were nearly five miles offshore, the warbler approached the boat and finally perched on the roof of the pilot's cabin. There it rested for half an hour or so and then took to flight again. Three times it rested on the boat during the trip. The last time it flew off, about two miles from Corpus Christi (North Coronado Island), it increased its speed of flight and soon was lost to sight beyond the bow of the boat toward the island.—JACK C. VON BLOEKER, JR., *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, October 16, 1935.*

Sage Hen Breeding in California.—In my collection there is an egg of the Sage Hen (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) collected, April 25, 1916, at Fort Bidwell, Modoc County, California, by M. French Gilman. The egg was infertile and was in a nest at the base of sagebrush. Young had hatched in the nest. It is believed that this is the first record for eggs of the Sage Hen in California.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, September 21, 1935.*

Two New Records for Arizona.—The Arkansas Goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria psaltria*) and the Nevada Cowbird (*Molothrus ater artemisiae*) have not to my knowledge been previously recorded from Arizona. Specimens of both of these races are in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley, California. I am grateful to Dr. J. Grinnell for identifying the specimens and to Mr. James O. Stevenson for his part in collecting them.

An adult female Arkansas Goldfinch (no. 67447, Mus. Vert. Zool.) was collected from a group of about twenty birds by Stevenson on July 4, 1934, from the mountain willows and narrow-leaved cottonwoods of the high Upper Sonoran Zone, 3 miles south of Springerville, 7050 feet, Apache County. This was evidently a breeding bird, as it contained a large egg in its oviduct. Another adult female (no. 67448, Mus. Vert. Zool.) was taken by the writer from a group of five birds on the same day in the narrow-leaved cottonwoods on Blue River, seven miles north of Blue Post Office, 34 miles south-southeast of Springerville, 6250 feet, in Greenlee County. The vegetation at this locality was an intermingling of both Upper Sonoran and Transition plants.

Although the number of specimens taken is limited, it seems probable that the common breeding subspecies of "green-backed" goldfinch throughout the Upper Sonoran Zone, at least on the north and east slopes of the White and Blue mountains of east-central Arizona, is *S. p. psaltria*. It appears, therefore, that the range of this subspecies extends westward to eastern Arizona, the territory formerly thought to be occupied by *S. p. hesperophilus*.

An adult female Nevada Cowbird (no. 67425, Mus. Vert. Zool.), was taken by Stevenson from a group of four birds on July 7, 1934, in the sagebrush and willows of the Upper Sonoran Zone, 3 miles south of Springerville, 7050 feet. This was evidently a breeding bird since a large egg was found in its oviduct.

There are many sight records of cowbirds from the vicinity of Springerville, and it is likely that *M. a. artemisiae*, whose range extends southward into east-central Arizona, is the breeding form in this region north of the White Mountains.—RANDOLPH JENKS, *Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, September 15, 1935.*

An Early Estimate of California's Fauna.—In Grinnell's "A Distributional List of the Birds of California" (1915), the following statement is made in the introduction: "Apparently the first attempt to catalog all the birds known at any one time from California was made by Dr. James G. Cooper in his unsigned contribution to Cronise's *Natural Wealth of California* (pp. 448-480), published in 1868. A brief running account is there given of 353 species." With this statement fairly clear in my memory, my attention was naturally caught by an entry along similar lines that I chanced to stumble across in a publication of earlier date than the one cited above. This is not a catalogue of species, however, merely a numerical estimate of the California fauna, including birds.

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