

writer was unable to see her feed the young. At no time was the male seen near the nest. A few days before the young left the nest, it was noted that the female did not spend the night on the nest. On May 11, the young bird was heard twittering constantly, and when picked up it made its wings buzz as do the old ones when flying. Just before noon it left the nest and has not been seen since.

The old nest was removed, and on June 4, another nest was built in the same spot. On account of leaving for the mountains, the writer was not able to follow up the history of this second nest.—ERNEST D. CLABAUGH, 44 *Lenox Road, Berkeley, California, April 17, 1936.*

The Western Palm Warbler in New Mexico.—White Sands National Monument is located 18 miles southwest of Alamogordo, in Otero County, New Mexico, at an elevation of 4000 feet. Adjoining the Sands on the east is a marsh of about 200 acres, which in this desert area attracts many birds. Here, on December 6, 1935, I saw a lone bird which I had not previously observed in this area. It was first seen on the ground, then among the tules, and later on top of a building. On the ground its appearance and actions were somewhat like those of a pipit.

The bird was collected and prepared as a study skin. It proved to be an adult female, and was later identified at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, by Dr. Joseph Grinnell, as a Western Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*). This species is found west of the Mississippi valley only as a straggler, and there appears to be no previous record of it in the State of New Mexico. The specimen is now deposited in the study-skin collection at White Sands National Monument.—A. E. BORELL, *National Park Service, Department of the Interior, March 28, 1936.*

Bird Records from Merced County, California.—On April 6, 1936, a friend, Mr. T. D. Southward of LeGrand, Merced County, who has been banding birds for a year or more, called on me with a strange sparrow in his cage. After consulting Coues' Key and asking the opinion of Mr. J. A. Neff, I determined it to be a male Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) in molting plumage.

The specimen is now in my Merced County collection. Another young friend of mine from near LeGrand, Mr. Calvin Stevens, who also bands birds occasionally, has a record or two of interest. On February 28, 1936, he captured a male juvenile White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). On March 1, 1936, he added a Sage Thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*) to Merced County records. On February 2, 1936, he shot a beautiful adult male Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*) on the bank of a creek in Merced County near the Sierra Nevada foothills.—R. H. BECK, *Planada, California, April 8, 1936.*

Twenty Condors Dine Together.—On April 25, 1936, Mr. O. P. Brownlow, Captain of Patrol, Division of Fish and Game, was driving over the rolling plains country about mid-way between Bakersfield and Kern Canyon proper. There a smaller road, to the Kern River Golf Club, branches off the main artery. Along this small road and about 200 yards from the road he was traveling, Mr. Brownlow noticed a number of large black birds. At first he thought they were buzzards. He stopped to watch them and two of the birds had an argument, displaying white under-wing patches. He then realized they were California Condors (*Gymnogyps californianus*).

Walking toward the spot, he found there were 20 of the great birds eating the carcass of a sheep. Hundreds of these animals had but recently pastured there. As he drew nearer 19 Condors readily took to the air, flying in different directions. One huge bird had difficulty in getting off the ground. The white areas seemed unduly large to Mr. Brownlow. When this Condor finally arose Mr. Brownlow looked about for the others. Six had alighted about a quarter of a mile away. Several were headed up the Kern Canyon, the rest in other directions, Hoping they would return Mr. Brownlow hurried back to Bakersfield to bring a camera and other folk to see them. But when he returned not a Condor was to be seen.

I have heard on good authority that WPA workers have seen six Condors, this past winter, in the vicinity of Breckenridge Mountain, which is opposite Hobo Hot Springs. From the directions the various components of the large flock took Mr. Brownlow and I feel there is a possibility that it was a "gathering to the feast" of Condors from Breckenridge, the Tehachapi and Tejon.—LILA M. LOFBERG, *Kernville, California, April 29, 1936.*

California Woodpeckers Storing Walnuts.—At the corner of Del Mar Street and South Madison Avenue, in the heart of Pasadena, there stands an extra tall telephone pole that is literally pock-marked for a distance of twenty feet by the drillings of California Woodpeckers (*Balanosphyra formicivora bairdi*). Also many long cracks in the pole were wide enough to receive acorns. Near the top of this pole one nesting cavity can be plainly seen.