



Fig. 24. White-winged Dove, banded (no. A 444576) on May 12, 1934, at Twenty-nine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.

capturing a few. The bird which was found in the trap an hour later was not a Mourning Dove and with reference to Hoffmann's "Birds of the Pacific States" was readily identified as a White-winged Dove, *Melopelia asiatica trudeau*. It was banded as no. A 444576, and the accompanying photograph (fig. 24) was taken without the slightest idea that it would verify a rumor of thirty-eight years' standing. No actual count was made, but the number of these doves present at that time might be estimated at six. Their calls were heard in striking contrast to those of the Mourning Doves, during the early mornings until my departure May 17. The following year there is a record only of their calls, heard May 10, 17 and 27, 1935.—FRANCES CARTER, Berkeley, California, January 15, 1937.

Long-tailed Chickadee in Arizona.—To my knowledge there are no reported specimens of the Long-tailed Chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis*) from Arizona, although sight records have been recorded both from Grand Canyon National Park and San Francisco Peak, Coconino County. Records from the files of the Park Service supplied by Louis Schellbach are as follows: January 2, 1935, R. K. Grater observed two on a feeding board at the McKee residence, Grand Canyon Village; near the same locality, E. D. McKee saw a pair in yellow pines on July 1, 1927; and across the canyon on Walhalla Plateau of the North Rim, Grater saw three on June 21, 1935. In the San Francisco Mountains Jenks reports "parents feeding young" in the Hudsonian Zone (Grand Canyon National Park, Technical Bull. No. 5, p. 20).

The Long-tailed Chickadee probably is a fairly common fall visitant, at least locally, in the Tsegi Canyons, Navajo County, Arizona. Although Hargrave and Wetherill did not find this species in these canyons during the winter of 1934, the writer saw this bird almost daily in Betatakin Canyon from October 4 to 26, 1935. On the 23rd, ten were counted in one group feeding on cones of the Douglas fir. The Mountain Chickadee (*Penthestes gambeli gambeli*) is a common resident in the region, there being winter specimens in the Museum of Northern Arizona, as well as daily observations almost throughout the year. It is probable that many sight and sound records recorded under *Penthestes gambeli* should refer to *Penthestes atricapillus*, since *atricapillus* was identified as soon as its occurrence was considered probable.

Anderson (Condor, vol. 36, 1934, p. 78) made no mention of the Long-tailed Chickadee in Arizona, but its occurrence in the state is now attested by a specimen of an adult male found by the writer on October 23, 1936, in Betatakin Canyon. This specimen is number Z8.838 in the collection of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff. The conspicuous buff of the sides and flanks distinguishes this specimen from *Penthestes sclateri* and identifies it definitely as *Penthestes atricapillus*. Upon geographic grounds it is considered to belong to the race *septentrionalis*. Identification has been checked by Hargrave, of the Museum of Northern Arizona.—MILTON A. WETHERILL, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, November 10, 1936.*

Cowbird Breeding in Solano County, California.—On June 9, 1936, along Green Valley Creek, Solano County, California, four miles northwest of Cordelia, I found a nest of the Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*) with two eggs of the owner and one egg of the California Cowbird (*Molothrus ater californicus*).

I believe this is the first record of the Cowbird breeding in this county. The Bunting's nest was four feet from the ground, fastened partly to twigs of a scrub oak and partly to a poison-oak bush on the bank of a swimming pool which had been formed by constructing a dam across the creek at that point. Incubation was advanced in all of the eggs.—EMERSON A. STONER, Benicia, California, August 30, 1936.

Desert and Lincoln Sparrows near Chico, California.—While watching several Gambel Sparrows feeding in my yard near Chico, California, in the morning of November 27, 1936, I saw a Desert Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata deserticola*) feeding with the flock. The sparrow was collected, and the skin is now in the study collection of the Chico State College. Sheldon in the Condor (vol. 11, 1909, p. 172) reported a Desert Sparrow from Kern County, which record is the only one I can find of its occurrence west of the Sierra Nevada.