

5 p.m. and a little later it, or another, made a further approach, and though it overhauled the vessel, made apparently no effort to alight.

A juvenal Lutescent Warbler (*Vermivora celata lutescens*) was found about 10:30 a.m. huddled on a hatch on the deck. It was asleep with its head tucked under the wing and made no effort to resist being handled. It was so exhausted that it slept in my hand. It was replaced in a sheltered spot and an hour later was still there, and apparently weaker. It was collected and proved to be a male.

September 30. Position at noon, latitude 41° 58' N, longitude 136° 24' W; day's run 410 miles, 688 miles from Victoria and 1657 from Honolulu. At 8 p.m. the ship was 821 miles from Victoria. Weather rougher this morning with white horses. Slight rain falling. As the day wore on the swell increased but the white horses subsided.

At 8:30 a.m. a pair of Savannah Sparrows was noted on the deck. They looked wet and rather bedraggled. Later I saw three about, in bright plumage, and these haunted the deck all the morning. At 1 p.m. an obviously tired bird was seen on deck and another was seen in the late afternoon. Passengers at deck sports disturbed the birds no doubt, but their greatest concern was the ship's cat which was reported to have taken several birds. I recovered a sparrow from the cat in the evening and turned it into a skin. The specimen was later forwarded to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley (no. 74942), where Dr. Grinnell and Dr. Miller confirmed its identification as *P. s. sandwichensis*.

One Robin was seen during the morning.

October 1. Position at noon, latitude 37° 03' N, longitude 142° 29' W; 1096 miles from Victoria and 1249 from Honolulu. At 8 p.m. the ship was 1231 miles from Victoria. Weather mild.

At 8:30 a. m. two Savannah Sparrows were seen alighting on the ship and they began searching the deck for food. They were rather active. One bird was seen again at 10 a.m. No Robins were seen this day.

October 2. Position at noon, latitude 32° 01' N, longitude 148° 05' W; 1505 miles from Victoria and 840 from Honolulu. No passerine migrants were noted.

October 3. Position at noon, latitude 26° 27' N, longitude 153° 00' W; 1911 miles from Victoria and 434 from Honolulu. At 8 p.m. the ship was 300 miles from Honolulu.

At 9 a.m. a sparrow was seen flying alongside and at 1 p.m. a very richly-coloured Savannah Sparrow was noted on the promenade deck, aft. It had a distinctly rufous back. The bird was active and wandered into the ship's laundry on one occasion. This was the last time the species was seen on the voyage.

The first Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) were seen at 4 p.m., after which several parties, ranging from twelve to twenty birds, were noted. They were flying very rapidly and in various directions. Some were heading northwest, others southeast, and still others changed directions.

October 4. Tied up at Honolulu at 2:30 p.m.; Oahu was sighted from the deck about 10:45 a.m. At 9 a.m. a flock of Golden Plover, twelve to twenty strong, passed us going in the same direction. At 10:50 a.m. another party also overhauled us.

It appears that the ship passed through a fairly thick migratory flight of Savannah Sparrows that was following the coastwise migration route (Lincoln, U. S. Dept. Agric. Circ. No. 363, 1935, map. 21, p. 40) and that outlying birds may fly or become blown off this course for hundreds of miles out into the Pacific. It is conceivable that odd individuals might occasionally get as far out as the Hawaiian Islands, but as far as I know there are no records of this. At first sight the specific name of the birds gives color to this suggestion, but Coues (Key to North American Birds, 5th ed., vol. 1, 1903, p. 405) explains the name *sandwichensis*, as "of the Sandwich, one of the Aleutian Islands."

Lincoln in the publication just referred to, gives the transpacific migration route of the Pacific Golden Plover as trending southeast toward the Hawaiian group, but the *Aorangi* encountered flocks about 370 miles northeast of the islands. That the (occasional?) deflection to the eastward may be even greater at times is indicated by the California-taken specimen reported by Grinnell (Condor, vol. 38, 1936, p. 219).—D. L. SERVENTY, *Marine Biological Laboratory, Cronulla, New South Wales, June 5, 1939.*

**Chipping Sparrow in the Rancho La Brea.**—In a recent issue of the Condor (vol. 41, 1939, pp. 126-127) appeared an article by the present writer giving the identity of several fringillid maxillae from the Rancho La Brea Pleistocene. A specimen of the genus *Spizella* was tentatively referred to *S. passerina*. Certain identification at that time was impossible because skeletons of *S. atrogularis* were not available for comparison with the fossil. Recently, however, five complete skeletons of *S. atrogularis* have been added to the collections of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

Study of these reveals that the maxilla of *S. passerina* differs from that of *S. atrogularis* in being more slender and acuminate with tomia slightly concave when viewed dorsally; it is narrower in the

prenasal region and weaker in general appearance. The fossil closely resembles *S. passerina* in these respects and is now referred to that species. The specimen is U. C. Mus. Vert. Paleo. no. 34745.

The specimens previously described have also been catalogued. Their numbers are: *Spinus pinus* 34741; *Spinus tristis* 34742; *Amphispiza bilineata* 34743; *Amphispiza belli* 34744; *Spinus* sp. 34746.—CHARLES G. SIBLEY, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, August 17, 1939.*

**The Brown Thrasher in New Mexico.**—On November 24, 1938, Mr. Lawrence V. Compton and I observed a Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) in a thicket along the Rio Grande, four miles north of Albuquerque, New Mexico. The bird was wary and remained in the heaviest cover. Later the same day we returned to the site and collected the bird which proved to be an adult male. Dr. Joseph Grinnell identified the specimen as belonging to the western race, *longicauda*, which race has been resuscitated by Oberholser in his recent book, "The Bird Life of Louisiana." The specimen, bearing field number A.E.B. 6087, has been deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, and furnishes the first record of this species in New Mexico.—ADREY E. BORELL, *Soil Conservation Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico, September 5, 1939.*

**Nesting Habits of the Red-breasted Nuthatch.**—On the morning of May 13, 1939, while on a bird walk near the Clark Fork of the Stanislaus River at an elevation of 5500 feet, Tuolumne County, my attention was attracted by a persistent pounding, which, after a few moments, I traced to a hole in a dead red fir stub where a Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) was busily building its nest. The bird seemed not to mind my presence at all, but pounded away inside the cavity, appearing periodically at the entrance to throw out bill-fulls of chips. The chips were so fine that they blew away in the wind like sawdust. Once, after pounding, the nuthatch appeared at the entrance hole eleven times, and each time threw out sawdust. The nest tree was in an open forest, with yellow pines, red firs, and incense cedars predominating. The nest was only about fifteen feet above the ground and the entrance faced east; the entire circumference of the hole was liberally smeared with pitch.

Due to an unseasonable rainy spell, it was five days before I returned to the nest, but on May 18 I found both birds at the nest at 8 a.m. The male was uttering scolding notes, like those of a Bewick Wren, and his feathers were so ruffled that he looked as if he had just taken a bath and had preened them vigorously. Actually, this was not the case, for I saw him in a similar condition repeatedly. Construction was still in progress. When the male came to the entrance to scold, or to throw out chips, he braced himself with one foot on either rim of the entrance hole, head downward, in typical nuthatch posture. Often he called from a tiny twig just above the entrance hole, filling the air with his nasal honking. When thus perched, he sat very erect, lifting the head and depressing the tail in the manner of a singing sparrow. The female, for the most part, remained silent and out of sight.

On May 31, the male was still throwing out very small puffs of sawdust, hopping in and out of the nest, scolding and ruffling his feathers, but I never once saw the female actually at work on the nest. She seldom appeared and when she did, she remained silent.

Due to the location and nature of the nest, I was unable to ascertain when the eggs were deposited, how many eggs the female laid, or the exact date on which incubation began. However, by June 6 the female definitely was incubating and I made detailed observations from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m. On June 7, I observed from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; on June 8, from 6 to 8 a.m. and on June 19, from 4 to 6 p.m.

From these observations, it was learned that the female alone incubated; she left the nest only during the warmer hours of the day and was fed by the male at other times. The male never fed the female more than three times an hour, and he did not approach the nest without calling, except during the early morning hours when his comings and goings were silent. As he approached, his notes increased in frequency, but he did not bring food with him. He flew either to the nest tree or to some tree close by, called, and then flew off to forage, later to return with his offering.

The female's exits and entrances were so swift and so silent that I had to watch the entrance hole constantly to note them. In the twelve hours of observation she left the nest for periods of 9, 17, 20, 33, and 40 minutes, the longest absence occurring when the nest received the most sunlight (between 10:20 and 11:00 a.m.).

On June 24 I first noted the parent nuthatches feeding young, and on July 5 I observed the activity at the nest for three hours. Both parents entered the nest to feed, whereas the male always fed the female during incubation from outside the nest. Both perched on twigs either on the nest tree or on a nearby tree before flying into the nest and both invariably poked their heads out of the entrance hole immediately after entering. Insects were still in their bills when their heads reappeared. The adults poked their heads out several times during a two or three second period of feeding.