

What was probably the same Bald Eagle was sighted the following day about 15 miles farther up Lake Mead near the Temple. The bird was then circling high overhead along the shore of the lake; it eventually disappeared from view near the junction of the Virgin and Colorado River arms of Lake Mead.

Another uncommon bird in this area, the Black Brant (*Branta nigricans*), was also seen on this same trip, approximately fifteen being noted during the two days spent on the lake. Other water birds recorded included 6 Baldpates (*Mareca americana*), 4 Buffle-heads (*Charitonetta albeola*), 4 Mergansers (*Mergus merganser*), and numerous Coots (*Fulica americana*) and Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*).

While on another trip on Lake Mead on March 30 and 31, the following water birds were noted: 40 Black Brants, 10 Baldpates, and fully 500 White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*).—GORDON C. BALDWIN, *Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Boulder City, Nevada, April 8, 1944.*

Seeds of Legumes Eaten by Birds.—In an extensive paper issued by the Soil Conservation Service in 1939, and entitled "Legumes: Their Erosion-Control and Wildlife Values," Graham discussed the species of birds and mammals that are known to feed on various legumes. Recently completed examination of a large series of stomachs and crops of the White-winged Dove (*Melopelia asiatica*) from Arizona, Texas, Mexico, and Central America and the earlier examination of a large series of crops and stomachs of the Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) enable the writer to add to the lists given by Graham. His nomenclature is followed in so far as is possible.

Band-tailed Pigeon: garden peas (*Pisum sativum*) formed 4.8 per cent of the food of 639 individuals collected in five western states. The peas were all found in birds collected in Washington; Taverner and Munro have each described the same feeding habit from British Columbia and it is known from certain areas in California and Oregon. Gabrielson and Jewett (*Birds of Oregon, 1940:326*) reported the taking of the seeds of *Lupinus lyalli*. Seeds of unidentified species of clover (*Trifolium*), lupine (*Lupinus*), and trefoil (*Lotus*) were found in specimens collected in California.

White-winged Dove: seeds of *Acacia* are freely taken in most areas where acacias and White-wings are both found; the only species identified were *Acacia greggii* and *Acacia constricta* in specimens from Arizona and Sonora, but seeds of unidentified species of *Acacia* were found in specimens collected in Texas, eastern and southern Mexico, and Guatemala. Peanuts (*Arachis hypogaea*) were found in one specimen from Oaxaca, Mexico. Seeds of false mesquite are freely taken in Arizona; *Calliandra eriophylla* and *C. reticulata* were identified. Seeds of unidentified species of sweet clover (*Mellilotus*), trefoil (*Lotus*), and wild bean (*Rhynchosia*) were found in Arizona specimens, the latter also in Mexican material.

Seeds of mesquite (*Prosopis chilensis*) were taken only sparsely, as also those of a mimosa (*Mimosa dysocarpa*), ironwood (*Olneya tesota*), a few unidentified legumes. Cowpeas (*Vigna sinensis*) were found in one Mexican specimen. Hunters reported that near Yuma, Arizona, in 1939 a large flock of White-wings fed in stubble fields of black-eyed peas (*Vigna catajang*) and that the crops of birds shot were filled with these beans. Specimens from Texas, eastern and southern Mexico, and Central America also contained occasional traces of seeds of unidentified species of the *Pithecolobium* group.

Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*): in San Diego County, California, a considerable acreage is planted annually to the garbanzo (*Cicer arietinum*) and occasionally severe damage results from the attack upon the maturing pods by meadowlarks.—JOHNSON A. NEFF, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, Colorado, May 4, 1944.*

Notes on Leucostictes Wintering in Salt Lake Valley, Utah.—Flocks of rosy finches are fairly common in Salt Lake Valley in the winter months and recently a rather unique opportunity was afforded for obtaining a good-sized sample of the winter population. A former student in the biology department at the University of Utah, John Van den Akker, who had had some training in ornithology, was employed as a guard at the Hercules Powder Plant at Bacchus, Salt Lake County, Utah. On March 27, 1942, he brought to the writer two rosy finches which he had caught early that morning by reaching up and grabbing them from the sill above the door of a shed. He reported that rosy finches were the commonest birds around the plant in winter, being far more numerous, even, than English Sparrows.

The leucostictes occurred during most of the daytime in flocks which ranged in size from about 75 to 150 individuals. The average size of the flocks was about 100 birds. During the daytime these finches were very gregarious except when actively feeding, at which times they occurred singly, in