

Lawrence Goldfinch Eating Egg of Mourning Dove.—On June 1, 1944, I noticed a female Lawrence Goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*) in a gulch overgrown with weeds. It flew into the lower branch of a small oak tree and there ate something in the nest of a Mourning Dove. I approached to learn what was of so much interest to this bird. In the nest were two eggs; one was whole and the other was punctured. The Lawrence Goldfinch was eating the contents of the egg. I have watched many Lawrence Goldfinches, but have never before seen them feeding on the eggs of any species of bird. While they are not so common here as the Green-backed Goldfinch, they are not scarce. I do not know how the egg of the dove was first punctured; whether it was pierced by this goldfinch or not is open to question. The puncture, however, was not very large.—JAMES L. ORTEGA, *Paso Robles, California, August 1, 1944.*

Snow Bunting in New Mexico.—In the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas there is a Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*), no. 6621, for which the catalogue entry reads "Dec. 16, 1886 Las Vegas Mts. New Mexico Coll. by Allie Harvey Orig. # 455 Mtd. by L. L. Dyche." This specimen probably was obtained at or near the Harvey Ranch, about twenty-five miles by trail up the Gallinas River (northwest) from Las Vegas, San Miguel County, New Mexico, in what are oftener referred to as the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Dyche collected specimens in several seasons in the vicinity of the Harvey Ranch and in the published account of this collecting (see C. E. Edwards, *Camp-fires of a Naturalist*, New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1893) by name mentions Allie Harvey. I know of no other records of the Snow Bunting in New Mexico, nor of any record elsewhere in the western United States as far south as the latitude of this occurrence in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

The southern limit of range for the Snow Bunting, west of the Mississippi River, as known from extralimital occurrences—all in winter—is a line from Camp Harney in Oregon, eastward along Utah Lake, Utah, to the Sangre de Cristo Mountains of New Mexico, Wichita, Kansas, and Covington, Louisiana. Of these records, the four previously published are: Oregon (Bendire, *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 19, 1877:117); Utah (Johnson, *Wilson Bull.*, 47, 1935:160); Kansas (Isley, *Auk*, 29, 1912:43); Louisiana (Oberholser, *Louisiana Dept. Cons.*, 28, 1938:679).—DONALD F. HOFFMEISTER, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, September 21, 1944.*

Another Southern California Record of the Tennessee Warbler.—On October 7, 1944, shortly after 3 p.m., an adult female Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*) was found in our water trap at Hollywood, California. Before removing the bird to band it, we noted that it was different from any warbler we had banded. With the bird in our hand, Mrs. Duff and I checked it with descriptions and pictures in a number of authoritative sources, and unquestionably it was a female Tennessee Warbler.

Willett (*Condor*, 45, 1943:74) pointed out that the four records of this species in southwestern California are of birds found during the month of September. This record seems to be the first for October.—C. V. DUFF, *Hollywood, California, October 21, 1944.*