

collected by W. J. Sheffler at this locality in May, 1943. Thus, there can be no doubt of permanent residence of this species here, far separated from the known range in southern and southeastern Arizona.

This colony recalls the old "Colorado River, Arizona" record of a specimen taken by Ferdinand Bischoff on November 30, 1871, which is not more specific as to exact locality but which we were previously inclined to consider as most probably a seasonal straggler from the Williams River. Recently, Dr. Boris Krichesky of the Zoology Department of this university told us that he had seen Cardinals in late April of the present year on the California side of the Colorado River below Parker Dam. Accordingly, Dr. Miller and I made a visit on May 7, 1946, to the designated spot five miles north of Earp, San Bernardino County, and saw there three males and a single female and found a completed nest in dense riparian growth near the river. A single male (no. 33414, Dickey Collection) was collected for purposes of positive identification. The Arizona Cardinal may now leave the limbo of the hypothetical list and take an authentic place in the list of California birds.

There would seem to be no doubt that this is a natural and not an introduced colony. First there is the old 1871 record which establishes the fact that Cardinals occurred on the Colorado River, even though the specific locality is unknown, long before any probable introduction. Second, the series of eleven specimens which includes the Bischoff bird (U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 61541) shows a slight departure from topotypical *Richmondia cardinalis superba* from the Tucson region in shorter wing and tail, longer and more attenuated (less conical) bill, longer tarsi, and, in the freshly collected examples, duller, less intensely scarlet crests on the males. All of these differences are so slight that in my opinion a distinctive name could not be maintained, especially in view of the fact that one or more of the tendencies seemingly crop out here and there in occasional individuals from almost anywhere in the range of the race. It is possible, of course, that larger series from the Colorado-Williams region would serve to emphasize rather than submerge the observed differences. Their chief significance at the moment would seem to be confirmation of the existence of an indigenous population. Extreme and average measurements in millimeters are as follows:

	Six males from Williams and Colorado rivers	Fifteen males from Tucson region
Wing	96.5-102.5 (99.6)	99.0-106.0 (101.1)
Tail	112 -120 (116.3)	115 -124 (119.5)
Culmen	18.7- 22.0 (20.7)	18.0- 20.0 (19.1)
Bill depth at base	16.2- 17.2 (16.6)	15.3- 18.0 (16.8)
Tarsus	26.0- 27.1 (26.6)	25.2- 26.8 (25.9)

—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, California, May 14, 1946.*

The Painted Redstart near Tucson, Arizona.—Published records of the occurrence of the Painted Redstart (*Setophaga picta*) in the Lower Sonoran Zone of southern Arizona are so few that the following seems worth reporting. During the morning of September 30, 1945, we saw a Painted Redstart at Binghampton Pond, a small irrigation reservoir in the Rillito Valley about six miles northeast of Tucson, Arizona. We watched it for an hour with 8× binoculars as it searched for food in a row of second growth mesquites bordering the pond. It was not at all shy, often allowing us to approach as close as ten feet. The surrounding area consists of farm fields, with mesquite, hackberry, ash, willow and cottonwood trees along the main irrigation ditches. The elevation is about 2400 feet.

On March 30, 1946, in midafternoon, we found another Painted Redstart in an arroyo on the west side of the dry bed of the Santa Cruz River, opposite Sahuarita Butte, eight miles south of Tucson, elevation about 2500 feet. It fluttered around in the lower levels of the mesquites, cottonwoods, and willows and among the exposed tree roots along the steep, eroded, dirt sides of the arroyo. Like the first bird it permitted us to observe it at leisure at close range.

On the morning of April 7, 1946, Anders H. Anderson saw another individual in Lower Sabino Canyon, Santa Catalina Mountains, elevation approximately 3000 feet. It remained only a minute in a mesquite tree on the canyon side, then flew farther up and was lost. The vegetation here is not dense. Scattered low mesquites, palo verde, cholla, prickly pear, ocotilla, jojoba and a few sahuaros grow to the top of the canyon wall, while ash, cottonwood, and willow trees border the narrow stream. This area is probably not far from the location where Howell (Condor, 18, 1916:213) reported shooting a Painted Redstart in February, 1916, at an elevation of 3700 feet.—ANDERS H. ANDERSON and ANNE ANDERSON, *Tucson, Arizona, April 12, 1946.*