

Knights Landing and Dunnigan just before it was shot by Mr. Patterson. The specimen was mounted and is now in the possession of Mr. Patterson at his home in Broderick, Yolo County.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, June 10, 1946.*

The White-winged Dove in San Diego County, California.—The range of the White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*) in California is defined by Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:185) as, "extreme southeastern corner of state: valley of Colorado River north from the Mexican line to vicinity of Needles, San Bernardino County; northwest from Imperial Valley to Coachella Valley, Riverside County and Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County." Several "vagrant occurrences" have been recorded to the north and west of this range, the earliest for July 18, the latest January 17. All are for solitary birds except for a group of 6 which apparently wintered in the vicinity of Redlands, San Bernardino County (McAllister, Gull, 22, 1940:25). These records seem to indicate post-breeding wandering, a supposition which is further substantiated by our observations.

We saw two of these doves at noon on July 25, 1946, at Yaqui Well, a permanent desert water-hole in San Diego County, 13 airline miles east of Julian. At sunset of the same day, 8 White-winged Doves were seen on the bare ground adjacent to the spring. Two were seen in the mesquite trees in this vicinity the following morning and again on August 1. One White-winged Dove was seen an hour before sunset on August 31, 1946. Further search was prevented by lack of time.

The presence of these birds on several occasions points to more than an accidental occurrence, and the records of subsequent seasons will be watched with interest to see if the White-winged Dove will establish itself as a regular post-breeding visitant to favorable localities along the western edge of the Colorado Desert.—PHILIP H. KRUTZSCH and KEITH L. DIXON, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, September 23, 1946.*

Bitter Cherry and Serviceberry as Food for Birds.—Within a couple of yards of my house in Portland are two kinds of wild fruit trees. These are *Amelanchier florida*, the western serviceberry, and *Prunus emarginata*, the bitter cherry. The first bears several-seeded, blue berries with a rather insipid, sweetish flavor. The second bears very small red cherries that are as sour as pie cherries and intensely bitter as well. In 1946 the serviceberry fruit was ripe by mid-July, and most of the crop had dried on the twigs five weeks later. The cherries were ripe by mid-August, and ripe ones were available until about October 10.

To the human palate the serviceberries were vastly superior to the cherries, but not, apparently, to the birds. The only species regularly utilizing the serviceberries was the Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*). Half a dozen finches could be seen working on them at any time of day for about a month. They ate only the seeds and entirely discarded the pulp. This was observed many times at a distance of but a few feet. Other species eating the whole berries were Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), and Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), each observed on two or three occasions, and Steller Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), once. Purple Finches and Waxwings continued to use the berries after they were dried.

The bitter cherries, however, were quite another matter. The first bird seen to eat the cherries was an *Empidonax* which I believe was the Traill Flycatcher (*E. traillii*); one or both of a resident pair ate several on two or three occasions early in the season when the cherries were scarcely ripe. Later they were not observed to take any, although they used the trees for perches until they left about September 1. Probably two-thirds of all the cherries were eaten by Robins. Toward the end of the season they had much difficulty because the only fruit left was at the extreme ends of slender twigs where the Robins could not easily reach it. The next most avid cherry eaters were a dozen or so Chestnut-backed Chickadees (*Parus rufescens*). They arrived *en masse* several times a day during all the time the cherries were fully ripe. A chickadee would flutter in the air, seize a cherry in its beak, fly to a twig, hold the fruit with one or both feet, and eat the pulp. The seed was allowed to fall. After each bird had eaten five or six cherries, the flock would depart only to return in a couple of hours. Russet-backed Thrushes (*Hylocichla ustulata*) were seen nearly every day, but usually singly until the crop was almost gone; then eight or ten thrushes completely cleaned the trees in a period of three or four days. Cedar Waxwings fed in the cherry trees at some distance, but seldom paused to feed in those close to the house when they saw us only a few feet away.

Birds commonly seen perching or foraging in both the trees, but never observed to take either fruit, were Western Wood Pewee (*Myiochanes richardsonii*), Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), Bush-tit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), Solitary Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*), Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*), Long-tailed Chat (*Icteria virens*), Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), Oregon Junco (*Junco oregonus*), and Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*).—R. M. BOND, *Soil Conservation Service, Portland, Oregon, November 11, 1946.*