

six miles northeast of Tucson. On April 14, 1946, he observed a Barn Owl roosting in the top of a tall cottonwood tree near the Santa Cruz River, eight miles south of Tucson.

Tyrannus melancholicus. West Mexican Kingbird. This species was first reported breeding near Tucson in 1938 and 1939 by Phillips (Auk, 57, 1940:117). We found this species still present along the Santa Cruz River near San Xavier Mission on August 2, 1946. Two adults and a fledgling were seen.

Sayornis nigricans. Black Phoebe. Swarth (*op. cit.*:41) listed no breeding records for the Lower Sonoran Zone. On May 21, 1939, two adults were seen making frequent trips with food into a well on a farm six miles south of Tucson. On May 30, 1946, two adults were seen feeding a full grown young bird along the Santa Cruz River near Sahuarita Butte.

Certhia familiaris. Brown Creeper. There seem to be no published winter records for southern Arizona. On January 6, 1946, we watched a creeper in a willow tree for several minutes in Lower Sabino Canyon, Santa Catalina Mountains. This is well within the Lower Sonoran Zone also.

Telmatoodytes palustris. Long-billed Marsh Wren. Swarth (*op. cit.*:75) lists no winter records for Arizona. We saw small numbers of this species at Binghamton Pond almost every winter from 1932 to 1945. Our earliest arrival was on September 30, 1945; latest departure was on April 22, 1933. The recent growth of cattails in the artificial lake in Lower Sabino Canyon sheltered several wrens during the winter of 1945-1946.

Spinus pinus. Pine Siskin. No Lower Sonoran winter records are listed by Swarth. Anders H. Anderson saw from one to thirty individuals on the following dates at Binghamton Pond: February 13, 1933, January 23, 1935, January 3 and 23, February 11, 1936, December 27, 1937, November 12, 1939. An early migrant (?) was seen July 30, 1946, in company with two Green-backed Goldfinches (*Spinus psaltria*) along Highway 83, about five miles from Sonoita, just north of the Santa Cruz County line. The surrounding area is chiefly Upper Sonoran grassland.

Pipilo maculatus. Spotted Towhee. We have the following Lower Sonoran Zone records: One was seen March 20, 1933, in the vicinity of old Fort Lowell, northeast of Tucson. On November 11, 1945, one was seen in hackberry brush in Lower Sabino Canyon. On December 30, 1945, one was seen in the brush beneath the cottonwoods along Sonoita Creek about a mile south of Patagonia, Santa Cruz County. On January 26, 1946, one was seen at Binghamton Pond.—ANDERS H. ANDERSON and ANNE ANDERSON, *Tucson, Arizona, November 7, 1946*.

Baikal Teal Taken in California.—A Baikal Teal (*Anas formosa*) was shot near Calipatria, Imperial County, California, on December 29, 1946, by Albert Washart of Roscoe, California. This bird was flying alone over a shallow, grassy fresh-water pond at the south end of the Salton Sea when shot. The skin has been donated to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

The Baikal Teal is found in eastern Siberia, wintering south to Japan and China. There are four previous records from North America; three of these are from Alaska (Bailey, Auk, 50, 1933:97) and one from Brentwood, Contra Costa County, California (Moffitt, Condor, 34, 1932:193; and Swarth, Condor, 34, 1932:259).—JOHN LAUGHLIN, *California Division of Fish and Game, Riverside, California, January 22, 1947*.