to the type locality of *Melospiza melodia bendirei* at Tempe Butte, Maricopa County, Arizona. These specimens all showed clearly the color characters ascribed to the new race, *M. m. bendirei,* by Phillips (Auk, 60, 1943:242). In his original description Phillips neglected to mention any differences in dimensions—characters which would have strengthened the case for this race. The following measurements, in my estimation, should be added to the description of the subspecific characters of *Melospiza melodia bendirei*:

	Wing	Tail	Exposed Culmen
M. m. bendirei			
6 ♂ ♂	(65.3-68.4) 67.7	(68.0-73.0) 70.8	(12.0-13.2) 12.5
3 ♀ ♀	(61.8-64.0) 62.7	(64.0-68.5) 66.5	(12.0-12.2) 12.0
M. m. saltonis			
4 ♂ ♂	(63.9-66.0) 64.9	(66.0-68.3) 66.6	(11.5-12.5) 12.0
4 ♀ ♀	(61.3-63.9) 62.9	(62.9-66.2) 64.2	(11.2-12.0) 11.5

In all instances the specimens were April and May birds in which there was as yet very little evidence of feather wear. On the basis of these data, *M. m. bendirei* is further separable from *M. m. saltonis* by its longer tail and slightly longer wing, differences which are more pronounced in the adult male. The specimens examined indicate that there is no justification for any changes in the limits of the breeding range of *M. m. bendirei,* but they do emphasize more fully the restricted and limited breeding areas for song sparrows in central and southeastern Arizona.

Melospiza melodia fallax. Since more adequate comparative material is at hand and the *montana-fallax* complex has at last been clarified, I find it desirable to report further on the song sparrows of the Uinta Basin, Utah (see Twomey, Annals Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:341-490). The breeding birds of the Wasatch Mountains, Uinta Mountains, and as far east as Moffatt County, Colorado, belong to *Melospiza melodia montana.* Unfortunately only one breeding specimen was taken at Hill Creek, forty miles south of Ouray on the Tavaputs Plateau, Utah. Except for the slightly more pronounced streaking of the back feathers, this bird is identical with specimens of *Melospiza melodia fallax* which were taken three miles south of St. George, Utah. This breeding bird extends the range of *fallax* to the southern edge of the Uinta Basin. In a series of eight song sparrows collected in the vicinity of St. George, Utah, between October 12 and 18, 1937, six were *Melospiza melodia montana* and two were *Melospiza melodia fallax.*

From September 4 to 6, 1940, a considerable concentration of song sparrows was encountered along the Verde River, four miles southeast of Cottonwood, Arizona, which is just east of the type locality of *fallax.* The three specimens collected were *Melospiza melodia fallax.* Further field work in this area of Arizona will undoubtedly prove that there are still many excellent breeding localities for song sparrows throughout this part of the State and that the type specimen of *M. m. fallax,* collected January 22, 1858, could have been a resident bird rather than a migrant.—ARTHUR C. TWOMEY, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1946.*

Additional Notes on Cranes in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon.—It was with considerable interest that I read Thatcher's report of cranes about Diamond Lake, Douglas County, Oregon (Condor, 49, 1947:42), for on May 25, 1941, my sister and I found a pair of Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*) nesting on Mud Lake, at about 4800 feet elevation, a few miles south of the Three Sisters Mountains in western Deschutes County, Oregon. The nest contained two eggs, which were not disturbed. It was placed some 100 yards from the shoreline in an area of shallow, treacherous bog. We were able to approach the nest and obtain a set of Kodachrome photographs of the nest and also of the parent birds. It was not possible to return to the nest later and determine the result of the nesting.

Eastern Lane and Douglas counties and western Deschutes and northwestern Klamath counties are dotted with innumerable permanent shallow ponds and lakes. Several miles to the south of Mud Lake is a Crane Prairie, now a reservoir, so named because of the early day abundance of cranes in the vicinity. There may be extensive nesting of cranes throughout this area, but due to its general inaccessability, the true extent of breeding will be difficult to ascertain.—GORDON W. GULLION, *Eugene, Oregon, February 21, 1947.*

British Columbian Records of the Clay-colored Sparrow.—On May 29, 1946, in the course of a ten-day visit to Okanagan Landing in south-central British Columbia, I observed three males of the Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*). These were found in an old clearing about three miles south of the Okanagan Landing post office, along Cameron's Point Road. The ground vegetation of the clearing was a relatively dense cover of grasses, herbs, and low shrubs; young deciduous trees and tall shrubs were scattered every few feet throughout the clearing. The latter were used as singing posts by the male sparrows, which were well spaced and were singing regularly. Observations in mid-morning and again in the late morning, totalling about an hour, indicated that they had selected and perhaps established territories. During most of this time, all three males sang simultaneously. After a