

Parus atricristatus. Black-crested Titmouse. Listed by McLaughlin as a "rare resident." In my experience, this species was quite common in the mesquite areas surrounding the Project. I regarded it as one of the three commonest small birds (with the Bewick Wren and the Gnatcatcher) of the mesquite habitat.

**Poliopitula caerulea*. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Although not listed by McLaughlin, this species, as mentioned above, was one of the three I could nearly always depend on seeing in the mesquite. I do not doubt that they bred in the area. They commonly associated with the titmouse while feeding.

**Regulus calendula*. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. A single fall migrant seen, in the area McLaughlin describes as "the drowned woods."

Vermivora ruficapilla. Nashville Warbler. Listed by McLaughlin as a spring migrant only. One, or possibly two individuals seen in September.

Geothlypis trichas. Yellowthroat. McLaughlin gives a single spring record. Several individuals seen and heard in the marshy area below the ponds throughout September.

**Piranga rubra*. Summer Tanager. One male and two females seen in the willows near the ponds, July 25.

**Pipilo maculatus*. Spotted Towhee. One September record.

Calamospiza melanocorys. Lark Bunting. Only two seen by McLaughlin. In late September there was a virtual "wave" of this species, lasting several days. Several could usually be seen during this period on the telegraph wires near the ponds, and more on or near the ground. All were in winter plumage.

**Spizella pallida*. Clay-colored Sparrow. A flight of this species coincided with that of the Lark Buntings. The sparrows lingered somewhat longer than did the buntings.

Recapitulation: total species listed by McLaughlin, 138; species added in present paper, 20; species recorded from Camp Berkeley, 158.—KENNETH C. PARKES, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, August 3, 1949.*

Ruddy Quail-Dove in Tamaulipas.—In the spring of 1949 four specimens of the Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Oreopeleia montana*), now in my personal collection, were taken in the vicinity of Pano Ayuctle (Pumpkin Ford) along the Río Sabinas, near the village of Gomez Farias, in southwestern Tamaulipas. The first of these, a female (ovary 9×3 mm.; largest ovum 1.5 mm. in diameter), was collected by Paul S. Martin on February 23. The second, a male (testes 8×6 mm.), was collected by C. Richard Robins on March 11. The remaining two, a male and female, I took on March 19. The testes of the male were elongate, each being about 12×4.5 mm.; the ovary of the female measured about 8×6 mm. (the individual ova were only slightly enlarged). All these specimens were taken in thick flood-plain woodland.

Oddly enough, I actually saw the species myself only on March 19, although I was afield daily from January 14 to 29 and again from March 17 to 24. On March 19 I encountered one pair along a shady stretch of road about 400 yards west of the river. The birds must have been feeding in the open at the edge of the road, for they ran into the woods at my approach, the female ahead of the male. When I shot the male, the female flew off, but I could see that she rose only a short way above the ground. The female which I collected that day was a wholly different bird, encountered with a male on the east side of the river, in a narrow patch of well-shaded woodland not far south of camp.

Martin and his party saw very little of the species in 1949. The specimen which Martin collected on February 23 was by itself along the river bank just south of Pano Ayuctle. He shot the bird as it alighted after a short flight through the undergrowth. In the crop of both the Martin and Robins specimens there were large, pea-like seeds which Dr. Robert Clausen of Cornell University has identified as leguminous. On June 14, 1949, Robins saw a Ruddy Quail-Dove flying low over an open cane field not far from Pano Ayuctle.

So far as I know, the Ruddy Quail-Dove has not heretofore been recorded north of the State of Veracruz. The species has an unusually wide range in the New World tropics, however, and so many distinctly tropical forms of animal life have recently been found in the Gomez Farias region of Tamaulipas that this discovery does not surprise me. What does surprise me is our failure to have recorded the bird at all in 1938, 1939, 1941 and 1947, and the failure of Martin and Ernest P. Edwards to have seen it during several weeks of work along the Río Sabinas in April and June of 1948. The

winter weather was unusually severe in Tamaulipas in January, 1949. At the Mesa de Llera, along the main highway just south of Victoria, certain species of cactus were killed by the cold for the first time in decades. It is barely possible that, because of this cold weather and the failure of certain fruits to ripen, some birds (among them the Ruddy Quail-Dove) were forced to move about in search of food. I shall be interested in learning whether the species breeds regularly in the Gomez Farias region.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, August 11, 1949.*

Unusual Occurrence of Red-winged Blackbirds at Grand Canyon, Arizona.—A note in the Condor (47, 1945:219) calls attention to a winter record of a pair of Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) at Grand Canyon on December 13, 1943. Now we wish to record a more surprising winter occurrence of this bird at an elevation of 7000 feet in a piñon pine-juniper-ponderosa pine forest. On January 30, 1949, a flock of male Red-wings, carefully estimated at 35, dropped into a ponderosa pine tree near the mule barns at Grand Canyon, giving their characteristic call notes and displaying their red wing patches. As we watched, a flock of half the size of streaked females flew into a nearby tree. Apparently the same flock of males was again seen on February 1, when they moved through ponderosa pines near the public garage, apparently searching for food on the tips of branches, scattering snow as they worked. The flock of males was seen again on February 4, perched in a ponderosa pine, preening their feathers. On February 6, apparently the same flock of males worked all morning in the ponderosa pines alongside the public garage. They appeared to be after pine seeds in the pine cones, for the wings of the pine seeds fluttered to the ground as they worked and dotted the snow beneath. Soon they found more normal feeding places at the company's mule barn at Yaki Point, where they were noted on February 6, and at the government barns, where 35 were seen feeding on the afternoon of February 8. Again, on February 10, the birds were working in the ponderosa pines near the public garage. When in the same place on February 13, the scattered flock was frightened by a large flock of noisy Piñon Jays and took off with a whirr of wings, perching in a tall pine. As they slowly scattered to their feeding again, I was able to make an accurate count of 71, indicating that the original flock seen had been more than doubled. It then included some females and young males. On February 22, these Red-wings had taken to the few places free of snow along the rim. They were seen several more times up to the end of the month but had disappeared from the area by March 1. During February nearly three feet of snow lay on the ground and there were no places bare of snow for a distance of nearly fifty miles. Ground-feeding birds, like the Spotted Towhee, this winter were seen searching trees for food.—HAROLD C. BRYANT, *Grand Canyon, Arizona, September 12, 1949.*

A Record of the Black-and-white Warbler in Eastern California.—On May 21, 1949, I observed a Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) near Inyokern, northeastern Kern County, California. The warbler remained at a distance of several yards for two or three minutes, permitting positive identification with the aid of 8-power binoculars. During this time it occupied itself by foraging over the lower trunks of locust trees.

Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:390) cite only two previous records of the Black-and-white Warbler in eastern California: at McGee Creek, Mono County (Dawson, Birds Calif., 1, 1924:438); and at Thermal, Riverside County (Wyman, Condor, 24, 1922:182).—WILLIAM R. FISH, *China Lake, California, October 3, 1949.*