March 29, from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. However, it should be pointed out that some of the valleys and adjacent slopes other than the ones we saw doubtless had considerable numbers and kinds of birds all winter, at least at certain times of day, and these uninvestigated valleys, as well as higher slopes, presumably yielded most of the passerines that made visits to the mountain tops.

The most spectacular upslope invasion was observed by Gardner on April 5, on the summit of Richmond Hill, which he reached before sunrise. The birds came with the first rays of sunlight. Red and White-winged crossbills were predominant, and Pine Siskins ranked next in abundance. At about 7 a.m. Pine Grosbeaks appeared. A half hour later a flock of Gray-headed Juncos came in, spread over the summit and remained until Gardner left at 10 a.m. Canada Jays, which had been common on this summit at midday on several previous occasions, appeared about 9 a.m. So far as could be determined, the entire group came up the east slope (from Difficult Creek Valley) rather than the west slope as they had on previous occasions. Spruce seeds were the main source of food. The crossbills, Pine Siskins, and Pine Grosbeaks left about 9 a.m. and did not return, at least not within the following hour.

More extensive observations and study will be necessary if we are to establish with certainty the fact that such "vertical movements" tend to be daily in nature and are governed by the feeding-time factor more than by any other. In late winter and early spring some migratory, northward and upward movements might be under way and might complicate the picture. The passerines making up the bulk of the flocks that we saw are, moreover, well known for their irruptions and their generally irregular manner of occurrence. Hence we wish merely to say that feeding time or effective daylength was *possibly* of importance in eliciting such upslope movements. The same factor might also be influential with regard to birds that wander, in middle or late summer, higher than their nesting habitat in the Rocky Mountains, as noted by Packard (Auk, 63, 1946:152-158) and many others.—FREDERICK V. HEBARD, *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,* and ALFRED W. GARDNER, *Princeton, New Jersey, August 30, 1953.*

A Winter Record for the Swamp Sparrow in the Imperial Valley, California.—On January 31 and February 1, 1953, we were studying birds at a freshwater marsh where a drainage canal entered the Salton Sea west of Niland, Imperial County, California. On the evening of January 31, we heard the unmistakable call of the Swamp Sparrow. Upon searching the area from which the call came, we located the bird and observed it at close range. At this time, we heard another Swamp Sparrow calling a short distance from us. We were not able to secure either one at this time, but the next morning, February 1, we again heard the call note from a tangle of vegetation along the edge of the canal and obtained the bird. The specimen proved to be an adult male Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) and is now number 2059 in the Cardiff Collection.

Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:542) list no records for the Swamp Sparrow in the Imperial Valley. This is the fifth occurrence for the Swamp Sparrow in California.—EUGENE CARDIFF and BRUCE CARDIFF, *Bloomington, California, March 31, 1953.*