

A Breeding Population of *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii* in the Northern Cascade Mountains of Washington.—In the open meadows of the area about Hart's Pass, on the summit of the Cascade Mountains in Okanogan County, singing male White-crowned Sparrows are relatively common in late June and early July (Farner and Buss, Condor, 59, 1957:141). I have seen and collected them in this area in the first week of July, 1955, the second week of July, 1956, and during the last week in June, 1957. Prior to this, similar observations were made by G. E. Hudson. An adult male taken by him one mile south of Slate Peak on June 27, 1953 (WSC 53-169), has been identified by Allen J. Duvall as *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii*. A singing male (WSC 57-329) which I obtained on July 14, 1956, at the same locality is also obviously referable to this subspecies. During the second week of August, 1956, James R. King, A. C. Wilson, and I spent four days carefully searching these areas; we found no White-crowned Sparrows whatsoever at that time.

The fourteen additional adult specimens which I have taken have been used primarily as sources of materials for our studies of the control of annual cycles and were consequently unsuitable for study skins. However, careful examination of these birds in the field revealed, in each case, the complete white superciliary stripe extending to the base of the bill as is the case in *Z. l. gambelii*. Thus our observations indicate no tendency toward the black-lored pattern of *Z. l. oriantha* as has been reported farther east in southern Alberta (Rand, Nat. Mus. Canada Bull., 111, 1948:95). It is, of course, logical that this tendency should be lacking in the population of Washington since it is not in contact with any population of *Z. l. oriantha*.

On June 29, 1957, Andreas Oksche and I found a nest containing five young, one of which (WSC 57-224) weighed 16.9 grams. The adults, which were seen feeding the young, were used as a source of histologic material for the study of the annual cycle of pituitary activity and hypothalamic neurosecretion. However, both had the typical complete superciliary stripe of *Z. l. gambelii*. The nest was located in a wet meadow at about 6400 feet covered with typical alpine vegetation including scattered dwarf *Salix* which was 30 to 50 cm. high. The nest was about 10 meters from a small clump of alpine firs (*Abies lasiocarpa*) in which both adults frequently perched; it was on the ground in a sparse clump of *Salix* about 30 cm. high. It was constructed mostly of dry grass, the lining consisting of finer pieces. A single long horse hair was also included in the lining. The inside diameter was about 6 cm., the depth about 4 cm. The minimum and maximum outside diameters were 11 and 15 cm., respectively.

These records are of interest with respect to the southern limit of the breeding range of *Z. l. gambelii* since up to this time it has not been found breeding either in Washington (Jewett, Taylor, Shaw, and Aldrich, Birds of Washington State, 1953:647) or elsewhere in the United States (A.O.U. Check-list, 5th ed., 1957:619).—DONALD S. FARNER, *Department of Zoology, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington, December 3, 1957.*