

Mr. Wallace told me, when he brought in the second specimen, that there were also Starlings in the Cuyama Valley, and a flock of about 50 had been seen near San Simeon.—**ARYAN I. ROEST**, *Biological Sciences Department, California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, California, March 25, 1961.*

Winter Record of a Tree Sparrow in Central Alaska.—A Tree Sparrow (*Spizella arborea*) visited our feeding station near College, Alaska, many times between January 21 and April 20, 1961. It was seen first during unusually mild weather when record-breaking maxima of 34, 45, 47, and 33°F. were reported in Fairbanks for the period from January 19 to 22. Until the first of April the sparrow fed in the company of a Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) on weed seeds, food scraps, oats, and other items in snow-free areas directly under spruce trees in mixed aspen-spruce forest. Unofficial minimum temperatures of about -20°F. were noted at the feeding station early in February and in mid-March. Between March 4 and March 20 the ground was covered with fresh snow so that the feeding areas used by the Tree Sparrow were hidden. The bird was not seen during this period.

On April 1 Tree Sparrow songs were heard near the feeding station but not again until April 16 and 17, when two individuals were heard. The first migrant Tree Sparrows were seen in the Fairbanks area on May 6, 1961.

No previous records of Tree Sparrows are known to us for central Alaska between November 1 and March 30. Gabrielson and Lincoln (*Birds of Alaska, 1959:785-788*) list only one record for the entire state for the period from December to March; a specimen was taken at Wrangell, southeastern Alaska, on January 16, 1919. The bird we saw could have been in the Fairbanks area all winter, or it might have miscalculated spring and flown north from a wintering area at lower latitudes. The nearest regular wintering area is southern British Columbia (Munroe and Cowan, *A Review of the Bird Fauna of British Columbia, 1947:224*). Even there they are uncommon. Central Alaska certainly seems to offer little chance for the survival of Tree Sparrows through the winter, as snow usually covers essentially all of the ground from October until April.—**JUDITH S. WEEDEN**, *Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alaska*, and **ROBERT B. WEEDEN**, *Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Box 425, College, Alaska, May 10, 1961.*