

much that I did not do so, for an error of this sort is very annoying in the case of a bird which is as rare as is the Ring-neckt Duck in Colorado, while the bird which it turned out to be is common. This, however, makes a publish record for the Lesser Scaup in that portion of Colorado. As a slight excuse for my error I would say that my personal experience with the various ducks is very limited.—E. R. WARREN.

The Little Brown Crane in California.—In the August number of THE CONDOR (XI, 1909, p. 129), Mr. J. Grinnell records a specimen of the Little Brown Crane (*Grus canadensis*) killed some ten or twelve years ago near Santa Ana, and adds, that "the present seems to be the *first* definite record of the species for the State" (italics are mine).

In fact it is *not*, as the late Mr. Vosnessensky procured several specimens of *Grus canadensis* in California in the forties (a ♂ ad., February 23 in Northern California, ♀ ad. January 10, St. Raphael Mission, Northern California, and juv. November, Herba Buena, San Francisco Bay) and this fact was recorded, with full measurements of these specimens, in my paper in *The Ibis*, April, 1907, pp. 364-365.—S. A. BUTURLIN.

The Bobolink in Idaho.—Last July, near Meridian, Idaho, (ten miles from Boise), while driving in the country I saw several male Bobolinks (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) in a field formerly given over to alfalfa. It had been plowed up and sown to wheat, making a mixt meadow-growth in which the birds seemed to be making themselves very much at home. Residents of Meridian were not aware that the bird occurred there, and I did not see it in any other locality.—H. C. TRACY.

A Booby (*Sula sula*) on the West Coast of Mexico.—While taking our evening dip in the sea the evening of May 21, 1909, at San Blas, Tepic, Mexico, a "moso" brought us a Booby which he said he had captured alive a mile down the beach. The bird from all appearance was the *Sula sula* and if so a very rare record for the western coast of Mexico. This was the only one of this species noted during two months of continual observation.—PINGREE I. OSBURN.

The Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) in Park County, Montana.—On October 24, 1908, I saw an adult male of this species in Cinnabar Basin, a few miles north of the Yellowstone National Park, Park County, Montana. The bird was in company with a male Mountain Bluebird and both birds were observed closely. I believe that this is the furthest west that this species has been recorded in Montana.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.

The Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) Wintering at Santa Barbara.—In Mr. Grinnell's Check-List of California Birds the Cinnamon Teal is put down as a common resident only. It may be worth recording, therefore, that for two years, at least, a few birds have wintered at Santa Barbara, where I have seen them in all three of the winter months. To be more exact, I have the species listed on the following dates: February 20, December 5, 6, 29, 1908; January 20, February 9, December 13, 17, 19, 24, 27, 1909; January 7, 1910. Mr. John H. Bowles kindly allows me to add that he saw the species here January 4, 1910,—a single bird, in salt water! All identifications, both mine and Mr. Bowles', were of adult males.—BRADFORD TORREY,

Accidental Trapping of Raptores.—On the morning of November 22, 1906, while going the rounds of my mammal traps I was surprised to find a Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctala acadica*) caught in a trap set for *Neotoma* in a swampy river bottom. The locality, Piute Mts. California, was rich in small mammals, and Mr. Charles Richardson and myself had the vicinity of our camp well covered with traps. It was to this fact that I attribute the accident. The bird was caught on the side of the body, one wing being pinioned beneath the wire of the trap. The elevation of this valley is about 7,000 feet.

The only other record of this kind that has come to my notice was near Los Penas, Jalisco, Mexico. Referring to my note book for April 23, 1909, I find the following,—"In one trap by a fence on the bank of the estero premier I found a large hawk of peculiar plumage. The steel trap was sprung, the bait taken, and the hawk was lying at the base of a tree over a yard to one side." This bird is now in the collection of Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., and at this writing is yet undetermined.—PINGREE I. OSBURN.

Singing of the Female Slate-colored Fox Sparrow.—On April 17, 1909, I was watching a pair of Slate-colored Fox Sparrows in a willow thicket near Bozeman, Montana. At first I believed, from their actions, that the birds were mating, but later, when I noticed that both birds sang alternately, I decided that they must be rival males. The songs were very similar in every way except that one was somewhat weaker than the other. I finally secured the bird with the weaker song and was much surprised when, on later examination, it proved to be a female.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.