

observed by the writer in Warner's Valley, November 15, 1922. An individual observed by the writer (in company with C. G. Abbott and A. W. Anthony) one mile west of Santee on December 24, 1922, and recorded in Bird-Lore's Twenty-third Christmas Census. An individual observed by C. G. Abbott and Ralph Hoffmann near Campo, December 30, 1922.

This bird is a regular winter visitant to the San Jacinto plains region in Riverside County, but only occasionally straggles into the southern part of San Diego County.

Phalaenoptilus nuttalli nitidus. Frosted Poor-will. Returning late from a day's collecting in the back country on February 19, 1922, I collected two specimens of Poor-will in Mission Valley, near San Diego, by aid of automobile lights. One of them proved to be *P. n. californicus*, and the other was submitted to Mr. H. S. Swarth who pronounced it to be of the above subspecies. It was an adult female and constitutes the most western record for this bird. The specimen is now no. 2314, Huey Collection.

Junco oreganus shufeldti. Shufeldt Junco. A specimen of this Junco was collected on February 17, 1918, at Sloan's Ranch, five miles east of Dehesa, San Diego County. The bird was taken from a small flock of Juncos feeding along the creek and selected for its grayer appearance. The sexual organs were so disfigured by shot that the sex was indeterminate, though the bird's bright black plumage would indicate it to be a male. This is the most southwesterly occurrence of this bird in California. The specimen is no. 1747, Huey Collection. Identification of the specimen was by Joseph Grinnell, H. S. Swarth and Major Allan Brooks.

Oreoscoptes montanus. Sage Thrasher. Dates of occurrence of this species from San Diego and vicinity seem lacking and the following data may be of interest. One specimen taken January 23, 1918, from the writer's back yard in the city. Huey Collection. Three specimens taken January 28, 1921, three miles east of National City. Huey collection. Four specimens taken March 15, 1923, five miles east of National City. Collection of Natural History Museum, San Diego. "Sage Thrashers were abundant on the mesa, and a great many could have been collected." Huey notes, March 15, 1923. This seems to mark an apparent regularity of the species each winter in this locality.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *Natural History Museum, San Diego, California, September 29, 1923*.

Notes from the Vicinity of Santa Barbara.—On February 3, 1923, I noticed several Cassin Purple Finches (*Carpodacus cassini*) feeding in weed patches under the trees in a walnut grove in Carpinteria. From that date till April 8, there were always from eight to twenty birds in the neighborhood of my house. Much of the time they fed with California Purple Finches and Willow Goldfinches in the sycamores; and once I found them feeding in live oaks. They were for the most part silent, giving only the characteristic three-syllabled call; but on April 3, one or two males sang. They were quite tame and rather more sluggish than either of the other two *Carpodaci*. On February 22 I found a number in Mr. Peyton's apricot orchard in Fillmore, showing that there had been something of a general invasion of the region west of their breeding range.

On September 13, 1923, I noted two immature Eastern Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) in the Bird Refuge at Santa Barbara. Several other observers reported that the birds spent several days in the same locality.

On October 25, 1923, at about dusk a Hermit Thrush was tugging at a worm on my lawn. A California Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus gambeli*) dove from some trees about thirty feet away, landed in the spot hastily vacated by the thrush, and devoured the worm. In this procedure the Shrike showed the proclivities of a jaeger.—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Carpinteria, California, October 29, 1923*.

Another Flight of Harris Hawks.—Mr. Frank Richmond of El Centro, California, reports to me that on August 28, 1923, he saw near Calexico, a flight of about 250 Harris Hawks (*Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi*). He got within 60 feet of the nearest of them; apparently they did not have any fear of him or his auto. Some were perched in small trees and some in the cottonwood trees directly over his head, and others were hopping around on the bare ground. They were probably feeding, for the ground had just been irrigated and was quite wet. This is within two miles of the place where Mr. Richmond reported the flight on October 22, 1920 (see CONDOR, XXIII, 1921, p. 65).—W. LEE CHAMBERS, *Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, October 16, 1923*.