

bird to be a male. The specimen was first identified by Dr. Bishop; then, to be positive of its identity, he sent it to Washington, D. C., to Dr. H. C. Oberholser, who confirmed this identification.

On February 5, 1924, I saw another of these little warblers, within a few feet of me; but my gun was not at hand, so I had to be content with a sight record. The locality was inland, at El Oro, on the east side of the Victoria Mountains, about thirty miles from Todos Santos.

The next occurrence, like the first, was at Todos Santos, where, on July 23, 1924, I secured an adult female which is now in my collection at the Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles. The taking of these two birds, in the winter and summer of two successive years, would indicate that the species is of more or less regular occurrence in the Cape Region of Lower California. The capture of a specimen in July suggests the possibility of breeding at the point of record. The writer can find no other statement of the Socorro Warbler having been taken within the area covered by the A. O. U. Check-List.—CHESTER C. LAMB, *La Paz, Lower California, Mexico, September 17, 1924.*

The Olive-backed Thrush of California.—All through July, 1923, Olive-backed Thrushes were present in fair numbers, and in full song, in the dense alder clumps and thickets that fringe the mountain meadows in the vicinity of Mammoth, Mono County, California (altitude 8000 feet). Four specimens were taken; one by the writer, no. 12805, collection of Donald R. Dickey, and three by Dr. Loye Miller. Beside these, there is a specimen, no. D 429, collection of D. R. D., taken at Mammoth, July 8, 1916, by Laurence M. Huey. This station lies on the eastern slope of the Sierras. No nests were found, but the condition of the specimens which were taken left no doubt as to their breeding activity. There is also in the Dickey collection a male, no. 11920, coll. of D. R. D., taken July 17, 1916, on the North Fork of the Yuba River, at Sierra City, Sierra County (altitude 4500 feet). This locality is on the western slope of the mountains. All of these birds, as well as a female, no. 7856, coll. of D. R. D., taken June 18, 1908, at Stehekin, Chelan County, Washington, are notably grayer and less rufescent dorsally than birds from the eastern United States. In fact, the latter are more or less intermediate between *ustulata* and *almæ*, just as Oberholser stated in his description of *Hylocichla ustulata almæ* (Auk, xv, p. 304). Eastern birds are also more heavily spotted below. Therefore I have no hesitancy in using the name *almæ* for the western specimens enumerated above. The only uncertainty is in connection with which specific name to employ. Based on California birds alone, these should be called *Hylocichla swainsoni almæ*, but as intergradation may occur in other regions, I do not at present feel justified in advocating such procedure.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Pasadena, California, November 24, 1924.*

Some Unusual Birds at or near San Diego.—Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*). The winter of 1923-24 saw quite a flight of these hawks, more than I ever noted here before. I had specimens from Escondido, Ramona, El Cajon, Campo, and National City. These birds seemed to have fed entirely on gophers; only one changed to ground squirrel.

Richardson Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius richardsoni*). One of these birds was shot here about the end of September, 1915. It is now in the Museum in Balboa Park.

Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*). The first time I ever noticed this species in San Diego was in October, 1919, when at least eleven were here for several days, in company with a flock of migrating warblers. All the birds were exceedingly tame, but each nuthatch had to have a tree to itself, one chasing the other away whenever two happened to get onto the same tree.

Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*). A single Wood Ibis was seen here on January 14, 1921. It was standing in a small field of alfalfa near the road. This species usually appears in midsummer, March 17 being my earliest previous date. I suppose Wood Ibises might stay the year around if let alone; at present, on account of the dry year, we are short of puddles for them to feed in.—HENRY GREY, *Mission Valley, San Diego, California, September 15, 1924.*