

some adult males) of *minor* can be distinguished if a blackish outer border to the white wing band is definitely observed. Individuals showing neither character may be males of either species.—EUGENE EISENMANN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York, July 6, 1962.*

A Ross Goose in New Mexico.—On December 30, 1956, an immature female Ross Goose (*Chen rossii*) was shot by a hunter just north of the La Joya Game Refuge, in the Rio Grande Valley, Socorro County, New Mexico. The La Joya Refuge is located approximately 15 miles north and 1 mile east of the town of Socorro. This specimen (no. 500) is preserved in the Museum of Southwestern Biology of the University of New Mexico and in so far as I know represents the first record of the species for the state. Richard H. Manville has examined the specimen and has confirmed its identification. The Ross Goose is listed as casual in Arizona (Camp Verde and Topock), Colorado, and México (Laguna Bustillos, Chihuahua) in the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list (5th ed., 1957:68) and is termed "a casual visitor" to Texas where there are records from Wharton, Jefferson, and Colorado counties (Wolfe, Check-list Birds Texas, 1956:14).—DAVID M. NILES, *The Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, August 3, 1962.*

Unusual Occurrence of the Dipper in Washington.—The distribution of the Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*) in North America has been described in some detail by this writer (Auk, 76, 1959:191–192). Its altitudinal range varies from near sea level in Alaska (Bailey, Birds of New Mexico, 1928:531–535) where ocean tides apparently keep the streams open during winter, to 12,000 feet in elevation on the North Fork of the San Joaquin River in California (Michael, Condor, 28, 1926:45). It is not uncommon to discover this species at high lakes during summer and in streams of lower valleys during winter.

On December 26, 1960, Frank Richardson, Jared Verner, and I saw a mature Dipper near the University of Washington campus boathouse at Seattle. The bird displayed its characteristic dipping habit as it stood perched near the end of a piling, and it appeared to be healthy. The surrounding region is more or less marshy and penetrated by wide strips of freshwater through which one may canoe. Dippers are common on rushing streams near Seattle but it is unusual to see them in an extensive urban environment. The fall and early winter weather at Seattle and vicinity in 1960 was nearly normal and it cannot account for the presence of the bird at such low altitude.

The water near the campus boathouse is continuous with Lake Washington. The major water resources for Lake Washington are the Sammamish River which empties into the extreme north end of the lake near Kenmore and the Cedar River with its mouth at the extreme south end, in Renton. These rivers are located about 12 and 18 shoreline miles, respectively, from the campus boathouse. Coal Creek and May Creek discharge into the southeast region of Lake Washington but contribute a comparatively small volume of water. It is likely that the Dipper strayed a considerable distance from its normal range, most probably from either the Sammamish River or the Cedar River. In either case the bird probably would have traversed shorelines consisting of brush, coniferous forest, marsh, and residential property, since movement of Dippers about lakes takes place along shores. Marsh and residential property are atypical habitats for the Dipper. A maximum seasonal movement of about 8 miles was noted in western Montana (Bakus, Condor, 61, 1959:418) in normal habitat.—GERALD J. BAKUS, *Department of Biology, San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California, June 13, 1962.* Present address: *Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.*

The Occurrence of the Ruff in California.—On March 30, 1962, while I was looking at shore birds feeding in some grassy pools near the mouth of the San Diego River in San Diego, California, I saw a Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) feeding with a flock of dowitchers. The Ruff was easily distinguished from the accompanying dowitchers by the fact that its bill was shorter, the back was "scaly" due to the pale margins of the feathers, and a large white oval spot showed in flight on either side of the tail. The Ruff fed continually during the 30 minutes that it was under observation and drove off any dowitchers that came close by flying at them in an aggressive manner.

After 30 minutes I collected the Ruff and gave it to Mr. L. Huey of the San Diego Natural His-