

those cases where the birds are carried in the so-called 'central eye' of the hurricane.
—JAMES A. BRUCE, 32 W. Bee Street, Charleston, South Carolina.

Notes from northern Lower California.—Between August 14 and 17, 1940, the writer, in company with Karl W. Kenyon of La Jolla, California, was camped near the sea at the mouth of the Santo Tomas River, some thirty miles south of Enseñada, Lower California, Mexico. Among the considerable number of birds listed, the following three seem worthy of record.

COLNETT'S RUFIOUS-CROWNED SPARROW (*Aimophila ruficeps lambi*).—This bird was found in greater numbers than the writer had ever observed Rufous-crowned Sparrows anywhere, both on the hillsides facing the sea, and in the grassy, brushless areas, which were beginning to recover from incendiary fires. It is a common practice for the natives to start fires in the chaparral and leave them to burn themselves out, in the belief that better cattle-feed will result.

LESSER YELLOW-LEGS (*Totanus flavipes*).—On the afternoon of August 14, Kenyon collected an adult male of this species as it was feeding near the surf line on the sandy beach. Through his generosity the specimen is now no. 18197 in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History. It apparently represents the first capture of a Lesser Yellow-legs north of Cape San Lucas in Lower California and the first recorded instance for the entire peninsula since M. A. Frazar made his unparalleled collection of Cape birds in 1887.

RED-BELLIED HAWK (*Buteo lineatus elegans*).—As we drove out on August 17, when we came to the last of the large sycamore trees about two miles west of Santo Tomas, a pair of Red-bellied Hawks was seen. This observation adds another record to the few already made for Lower California (see Grinnell's 'Distributional Summation of the Ornithology of Lower California,' Univ. California Publ. Zool., 32: 109, 1928) and marks the first time that the writer, in his seventeen years of Lower California ornithological experience, has observed this hawk on the peninsula.
—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, San Diego, California.*

Interesting records from high elevations on Mount Rainier, Washington.—On June 27, 1940, some interesting birds were recorded from near the summit of Mount Rainier (14,408 feet) in Washington by a party of Park Rangers and Rainier National Park Company guides who ascended this ice-clad volcano in connection with their usual early-season duties. The party consisted of Asst. Chief Ranger William Butler, the leader, and Park Rangers Larry Jensen, Robert Weldon, Gordon Patterson, Darwin Williams, Paul Shaffrath, Robert Jeffery, and Rainier National Park Company guides Deo Molenaar and Kenneth G. Spangenberg. The following birds, frozen and lying upon the surface of the snow, were found between the 13,000-foot elevation and the crater rim, just beneath the actual summit at Columbia Crest. A Golden Pileolated Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla chryseola*) was found at the highest elevation—upon the outside of the crater rim near Register Rock; the two other birds were found at slightly lower elevations, namely a Little Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli brewsteri*) and a Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia coronata*).

The birds were picked up and brought to the Park Museum at Longmire where they were identified. From the condition of the birds they had been lying there for some time and, unfortunately, they could not be saved for the museum study collection.—C. FRANK BROCKMAN, *Park Naturalist, Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington.*