

After 3 April, despite intensive search of the area for almost two weeks, the bird was reported on only two other occasions. On 4 April Mr. Armand Yramategui reported an Eskimo Curlew in the same pasture where the Stricklings and I had seen it the previous day. Mrs. J. A. Snyder and Mr. Clinton Snyder reported an Eskimo Curlew in the same pasture on 6 April and compared it with Whimbrels and Long-billed Curlews. They also reported that the bird had reddish-cinnamon axillars and under wing coverts. This observation lends further substance to the identification of the bird as an Eskimo Curlew, rather than a Least Curlew, since Ridgway (*Birds of North and Middle America*, 1919, p. 411) lists the only plumage difference between the two species as the cinnamon-buff axillars and under wing coverts of the Eskimo Curlew, in contrast to the pale-buff axillars and under wing coverts of the Asiatic bird.—VICTOR L. EMANUEL, 2607 Tanglew, Houston, Texas.

Two Unusual Bird Records for California.—On 18 September 1960 Dr. Francis X. Williams, Associate Curator of Entomology at the Natural History Museum, picked up a dead Worm-eating Warbler, *Helminthos vermivorus*, on the street at 3rd Avenue near the City Park in Chula Vista, San Diego County, California. The bird was still warm, and the fractured tip of its beak gave evidence of its having struck a solid object, in all probability a window pane. The specimen, an immature male, is Number 30219 in the collection of The San Diego Society of Natural History and represents the first record of this species for California.

On the same date a specimen of Red-breasted Goose, *Branta ruficollis*, was shot by a hunter near Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. This small goose was feeding in a pond on the Kelley ranch when collected and was brought to the museum by Mr. H. C. Kelley, Jr., who had recognized it as a very unusual bird. The specimen, an immature male, was in very thin flesh when prepared as a cabinet skin and is now Number 30220 in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History.

The capture of this goose so far from its native range in Middle Siberia offers some question of its origin. However, the flight feathers show evidence of considerable use, and the body plumage, in a state of partial moult, is in clean condition, which would not have been so with a cage-reared bird, nor is it probable that a cage bird would have been in such thin flesh. The date of capture also closely correlates with the southward migration of northern waterbirds. In all probability, this Red-breasted Goose had strayed eastward from its normal range and followed or joined the North American migrants on their southward journey. The capture of this bird represents an additional species to the North American list and a new bird for California.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California*.

***Somateria mollissima* v. *nigra* in Minnesota.**—In late October and early November 1959 Minnesota was apparently invaded by a small flight of Common Eider. Two were shot 25 October near Warroad, Roseau County, on the south shore of Lake of the Woods. Dr. John Larson of Warroad kindly sent one specimen in the flesh and the skin of the other to the University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History. A third was shot from a flock of seven ducks 6 November at Squaw Lake, Itasca County. The partially plucked specimen was obtained by Minnesota Warden Robert Greig and forwarded to Lee who presented it to the Museum. The Warroad specimens (MMNH 15812 and 15813) and the head and feet of the Squaw Lake bird (MMNH 16400) were sent to W. Earl Godfrey of