

tions for Alameda and vicinity;—Dwarf Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla aonalaschke*) ♂; Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) ♂ to a noticeable degree; Western Robin (*Merula m. propinqua*) ♀; Varied Thrush (*Hesperocichla naxia*) ♀; Oregon Junco (*Junco hiemalis oregonus*) all ♂'s of over forty specimens taken during the past few years except ♀ March 11, 1899, ♀ March 24, 1900 and ♀ Alvarado, April 24, 1897; Anna's Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) all ♂'s in midwinter. Mexican Horned Lark (*Otocoris a. chrysolama*) the few specimens taken were ♂'s; House Finch (*Carpodacus m. frontalis*) mostly ♂'s, often seen in pairs; California Purple Finch (*Carpodacus p. californicus*) mostly ♂'s, in plain garb; Cabanis's Woodpecker (*Dryobates v. hyloscopus*), a few noted, all ♂'s; California Clapper Rail (*Rallus obsoletus*) ♀'s by a large majority. D. A. COHEN, Alameda Cal.

Notes From Los Angeles, Cal.—I do not remember having seen the Pileolated Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*) recorded as occurring in California during the winter, and I was considerably surprised to see one of this species feeding in a willow tree in the vicinity of Los Angeles as late as November 11, 1899. A few days later, happening to be passing the place again I saw apparently the same bird and after that I found that I was almost sure to find it within a few hundred yards of the spot, by looking for it. I saw this bird almost every week all through the winter and kept track of it until about the end of February, 1900 when it was lost to view.

During October and November 1899 I saw several Townsend's Warblers (*D. townsendi*) in this vicinity. They are quite rare here in the fall and I have probably not seen more than eight or ten in the last six years, but it is a singular thing that the fall birds are, without exception, females. In the spring they are rather more numerous, some years being quite abundant, but all that I have ever seen or taken around here in the spring were males.

On October 30, 1899 I took an adult female Black-throated Gray Warbler (*D. nigrescens*) which I think is the latest they have ever been recorded from here. I also saw a Macgillivray's Warbler (*Geothlypis tolmiei*) on what I think is a very late date for this bird, Oct. 24, 1899. I did not secure the bird but was close enough to it to see that it was either a female or an immature bird.

Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*) I have noted several times this winter, although I do not believe that it is known as a winter resident here. On Dec. 27, 1899 one was seen near San Fernando sitting on a bush singing; on Mar. 2, 1900 one was secured near Los Angeles, and a day or two later several more were seen. On May 2, 1900, they were seen near San Fernando in flocks of a dozen or more, H. S. SWARTH, Los Angeles, Calif.

Tape Worm in Young Mountain Quail.—About one in ten of the young Plumed Quail (*Oreortyx pictus plumiferus*) in Nevada, Placer, Eldorado and probably other counties in the Sierra Nevadas are infested with tape worms. I have found the worms in the entrails, in the abdominal cavity and frequently under the loose skin of the abdomen, especially between the thighs and body. As I have never found a tape worm in an adult I suppose the young afflicted quails die before they reach maturity. I can usually distinguish the diseased bird by its sickly appearance. I do not know that these tape worms are dangerous to man but have reasons for thinking they are. Since 1885 I have never eaten a young Mountain Quail without skinning it and examining the bird very carefully. How the bird acquires the worm and what the name of the latter is,—if it has one,—is unknown to me. I have made three ineffectual attempts to get the species identified through alcoholic specimens, but failed to get a report. Have been informed that tape worms are sometimes, though rarely, found in the young Sooty Grouse of the Sierra Nevadas. LYMAN BELDING, Stockton, Cal.

Nesting Notes From Tacoma, Wash.—The unusually warm spring has started the birds to housekeeping some two weeks earlier than is customary with them. An incubated set of two eggs of Allen's Hummingbird (*Selasphorus alleni*) was found on April 14, and the mother bird sat with the utmost composure to have her