

## Echoes from the Field.

**Stragglers in Southern California.** The prediction of a cold winter is being verified in Southern California by an unusually large migration of water birds this fall, among them being many stragglers not often seen, and a few not heretofore recorded. Among the latter I have had brought to me for identification, a specimen of Ross's Snow Goose, (*Chen rossii*), shot at the Bolsa Chica Club grounds near Newport, Cal., by Dr. A. Fenyes, Nov. 10, 1900. It was flying in company with an American White-fronted Goose which was also secured, no other geese being in the vicinity. On Nov. 28 Mr. E. R. Hull brought me a pair of Old-squaws (*Harelda hyemalis*) shot at the same place. They were flying together over a blind when one was dropped, the other circling back to meet the same fate. The Ross's Snow Goose and the Old-squaw are both additions to Mr. Grinnell's 'List of Birds of the Pacific Slope of Los Angeles Co., Cal.', which also includes the western part of Orange Co. A flock of about 125 American White Pelicans flew over the city Nov. 25, one being secured at long-range by a high-power rifle. Of recent years only flocks of a dozen or so have been noted. All of the birds secured and noted above have found their way into my collection.

FRANK S. DAGGETT, Pasadena, Cal. Nov. 28, 1900.

**The Alaskan Yellow Warbler in California.** Three specimens of *Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa* are recorded by Oberholser (*Auk* XIV, Jan. 1897, p. 78) as taken by Mearns at Mountain Spring, San Diego County, May 11, 1894. Mr. W. O. Emerson has recently sent me three skins, undoubtedly referable to *rubiginosa*, taken by him at Haywards, October 4 and 7, 1898, and Sept. 14, 1900. These are readily distinguishable from fall skins of *Dendroica aestiva morcomi*, the usual Yellow Warbler of California, by larger size, darker dorsal surface, and a well-marked buffy tinge on the under parts. The Alaskan Yellow Warbler may therefore be looked for during the spring and fall migrations at about the above dates.

JOSEPH GRINNELL, Palo Alto, Cal.

**Further Tape Worm Observations.** It seems peculiar that more birds have not been discovered to be "free boarding-houses" for tape-worms. Mr. Belding's article in the July-August (1900) CONDOR surprised me, inasmuch as I had never considered tape-worms of unusual rarity in birds, having found them in quite a number of species, as follows:—*Lophortyx californicus*.—About three years ago while hunting in Monterey Co., I examined a great many quail, and at least one-third of them had tape worms from 2½ to 4 inches long. The birds were all full-grown and the parasite existed in the intestines. *Buteo borealis calurus*.—In October, 1897 I examined a Redtail which had a tape-worm in the intestines. It was about eight or ten inches long. *Zenaidura macroura*.—In July, 1900 I killed a female Mourning Dove which had a very long tape-worm in the intestines. She was extremely emaciated and had an egg in the oviduct almost ready for extrusion. The worm was wound around and around and the intestines plainly showed the hermaphrodite as it squirmed about in them. *Erismatura rubida*.—While at Morro I removed the intestines of several "wiretails" which contained tape-worms. The worms were about two feet long and the birds were nearly all very thin. *Spatula clypeata* and *Difila acuta*.—Killed one Shoveller and one "sprig", each showing a tape-worm. Both birds were much emaciated. *Melanerpes f. bairdi*.—In 1897 and 1898 I killed several of these woodpeckers with tape-worms in their intestines. Will collectors kindly attempt to add to this list? Tape-worms may be much more common in birds than we suspect, and careful dissection may result in discoveries we do not expect.

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