

Geothlypis tolmiei, fairly common in early September.

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata, abundant in early fall; many shot.

Mniotilta varia, Sept. 24, shot.

Mimus polyglottos leucopterus, Sept. 17, shot.

Certhia familiaris occidentalis, Aug. 31, Sept. 3.—J. S. HUNTER, Berkeley, Cal.

Aythya collaris in San Mateo Co., California.—The recorded occurrences of this duck in California are scarce enough to make new stations worthy of publication. An adult male was shot on the summit of the ridge north of Black Mountain (Monte Bello), about nine miles west of Stanford University, by Mr. Ernest Dudley, Nov. 26, 1903. There is yet little of the chestnut collar present.—WALTER K. FISHER.

Record of the Monterey Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata slevini*).—While collecting on the Butano Creek, San Mateo Co., Calif., June 20, 1903, I came across two of these little thrushes, a male and a female adult, described by Mr. Joseph Grinnell in the *Auk* for July, 1901.

The Butano Basin is part of an untouched portion of the humid coast forest lying between the Big Basin and Pescadero creek. Its sides which slope rather evenly but quite steeply from the creek to the ridges are covered for the most part with Douglas spruces (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*), tan-bark oaks (*Quercus densiflora*), madrones (*Arbutus menziesii*), and considerable underbrush such as wild lilac (*Ceanothus thyrsifloris*), live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), azalea (*Rhododendron occidentale*), poison oak (*Rhus diversiloba*) and huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), so that with the exception of a few rocky places grown with chaparral, the sun touches the ground but in spots. Bird life is rather scarce here and although quite a number of species exist in the Basin there are but comparatively few individuals.

The first thrush captured was seen sitting on a low twig of a wild lilac bush about half way up the side of the canyon. The ground was covered with dead oak leaves and the pale-colored bird was quite inconspicuous against the background. It was uttering its low *chuck chuck* call note and seemed preparing to fly when taken. The other bird was found a few hundred yards up the slope. It slipped noiselessly along behind the fallen logs and over dead leaves and did not stop or attempt to hide but only moved rapidly on with one eye fixed keenly on the pursuer, as is characteristic with the hermit thrushes.

These were the only thrushes seen above the main creek, where the russet-back (*Hylocichla u. ustulata*) was found keeping strictly to the bed of the creek.—HUBERT O. JENKINS.

Occurrence of Scott Oriole (*Icterus parisorum*) in Los Angeles Co.—At the outing meeting of the Southern Division of the Cooper Club, held on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1-2, 1903, in the San Fernando Valley, a number of birds were collected by the various members present, the most interesting of which was a male Scott Oriole shot by W. B. Judson on Nov. 2, and now in my collection. The bird is an adult and differs from spring males from Arizona only in that the yellow markings generally are of a darker, more greenish hue than is the case with any of the latter in my possession. Aside from the unusual locality the capture is of interest from the late date at which it occurred.—H. S. SWARTH.

The Ashy Kinglet

BY JOSEPH GRINNELL

Regulus calendula cineraceus new subspecies.

CHARACTERS—Similar to *Regulus calendula calendula* but larger; coloration throughout paler and grayer, less yellowish.

TYPE—♂ ad.; No. 1039, Coll. J. G.; Strain's Camp, Mt. Wilson, Los Angeles County, California; May 9, 1896; collected by J. Grinnell.

MEASUREMENTS OF TYPE (in inches)—Length 4.62; extent 7.25; wing 2.40; tail 1.96, tarsus .75; culmen .35; bill from nostril .26.

COLORATION OF TYPE.—Above pale ashy olive, becoming slightly greenish on rump; wings and tail sepia, edged with whitish; crown-patch flame-scarlet; beneath ashy-white faintly tinged with olive-buff, the latter being most evident posteriorly.

REMARKS—The two breeding birds in my collection, from the high mountains of Los Angeles county, are matched by a considerable number of winter specimens from various parts of southern California. These appear to indicate an arid mountain race of the Southwest, characterized by large size and gray coloration. Parallel geographic variants are exhibited in such genera as *Hylocichla*, *Passerella* and *Empidonax*.