

of a low cliff. Outside depth 100 mm.; inside depth 60; outside diameter 140; inside diameter 60. The eggs measure: 24.0 mm. by 19.8 mm.; 25.0 by 18.5; 24.7 by 18.9.

In English Bay, June 16, adults were taken in worn breeding plumage, the tails badly abraded. On Tigalda August 3, adult male and female taken in moult; these had new tails half grown and the following primaries new in each, wing: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. A few new feathers on back, head and flanks. On Akun July 28, an adult with very short new tail was killed. Young in first full plumage were taken on Unalga June 29.

Hirundo erythrogaster palmeri Grinnell. Alaska Barn Swallow. The Alaska barn swallow was seen about English Bay, Unalaska, and at no other locality. On June 16 two flew over, and again on June 19 a few were seen. June 30 twenty or more were flying over the flats and a nest containing one egg was found on a rocky shelf in the face of a sea cliff. Specimens of this swallow were collected, one of which constitutes the type of *palmeri*.

At Unimak, July 23, four or five swallows flew over which looked like *Iridoprocne bicolor*.

Anthus pensilvanicus (Latham). American Pipit. The pipit was first encountered at Dutch Harbor where a male with enlarged testes was taken on May 17; an adult female was taken in the same locality on May 21. On Unimak one adult and one young were killed July 23; on the same island August 14, birds of this species were common feeding in dead seaweed along the beach and four young in fresh fall plumage were taken. On Aektok August 25, one young bird in fresh fall plumage was killed.

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor (Bonaparte). American Dipper. The dipper seems to be very scarce and there are in fact but few places where this species would feel at home. One was seen on a small creek in English Bay June 2, and again on June 16. No specimens were collected.

Olbiorchilus alasensis (Baird). Alaska Wren. This mite of a wren was found in rock slides dodging in and out of crevices so as to make it a matter of some difficulty to kill one.

The species was found on Amaknak May 19, and again August 17 when four were taken near the beach. One was taken on Aektok on August 25, and one was seen on Akutan September 1.

A List of Birds Collected Between Monterey and San Simeon in the Coast Range of California

BY HUBERT O. JENKINS

IN the summer of 1905 the author in company with a friend, Lloyd Newland of Palo Alto, made a collecting expedition thru southern Monterey County. We left the town of Monterey on June 6, and reached San Simeon (San Luis Obispo County) on July 20, going by way of the coast trail and returning by boat. We took three pack animals to carry supplies, and by stopping for about a week at the end of every two or three days' travel, we are able to make a fairly thoro survey of the coast fauna, particular attention being paid to the birds and small

mammals. Two hundred and fifty-two specimens of birds, a few large mammals, besides 312 specimens of small mammals, some reptiles and a good many scraps of plants were collected, the latter only for identification as no time could be allowed for the preparation of herbarium specimens.

I am indebted to Professor W. R. Dudley for identification of most of the plants and aid in the preparation of the accompanying map.

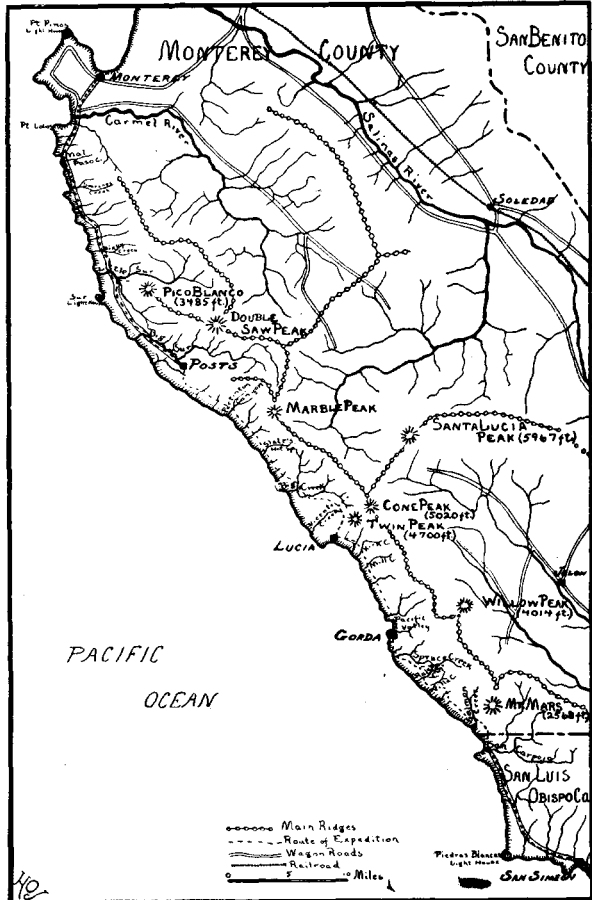
South of Monterey the main ridge of the coast range, or, as it is here called, the Santa Lucia range, lies very near the coast. The descent therefore from heights of 3000 to 5000 feet to sea-level within 5 or 6 miles is very great and the deep canyons cutting this western slope add to its extreme rough character.

North of the Big Sur where the country is less mountainous and south of Mt. Mars where the range takes a sudden turn inland leaving a wide level country about San Simeon, there is considerable farming done and good roads are to be found; but between the Big Sur and San Carpojo on the western side of the range there are no roads and very little farming is done besides cattle raising.

The region traversed was particularly interesting in that it was found to be the southern limit of the Humid Coast Belt of California. Several northern plants and animals find their southern limits in this place and some northern forms inter-grade thru this region with closely allied southern forms.

That part of Monterey county between Salinas Valley and the coast, can be roughly divided into two very different faunal areas, namely the interior pine regions and the coast region proper. It was in this coast region that we spent most of our time, visiting the pine regions only on the headwaters of Big Creek for a week and on the ridge above Partington canyon and the ridge above Spruce Creek for a day each. The coast region is much like other parts of the California coast belt but is much narrower than the northern coast belt and the humid conditions are much more restricted.

The redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), a typical form of the humid coast forest, was found on nearly all of the creeks on the west side of the first ridge of the coast range south of Carmel Bay, as far as a small canyon just north of Salmon Creek, and was greatly restricted by local conditions.



PART OF MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, TO SHOW LOCALITIES REFERRED TO BY H. O. JENKINS

Near the coast (within half a mile of the shore) the redwoods are reduced in numbers and size and the few growing at the canyon mouths are greatly gnarled and weather-beaten, being actually reduced in some cases to shrubs, growing close together, their matted tops presenting an even surface to the wind, and in other cases to scrawny trees with the side toward the ocean devoid of foliage. Farther back from the shore are dense groves of the fine large trees, extending up the bottoms and south sides of the canyons or those sides which do not receive the direct rays of the afternoon sun. A few redwoods straggle beyond these limits to higher altitudes but only on streams of running water, and were not found to reach the summit of the first ridge of the coast range.

That the redwoods do not grow as far inland as they do north of Monterey is no doubt due to the difference in latitude and to the greater height of these southern mountains which more effectually cuts off fog and rain from the interior and also to the character of these mountains which are steeper and rockier, thus shedding the rain quicker.

Above the redwood groves there was generally a belt of California lilac (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*) and then a dense growth of brake (*Pteris aquilina* var. *lanuginosa*), thimble-berry (*Rubus parviflorus*), blue lupine (*Lupinus albifrons*) and monkey-flower (*Diplacus glutinosus*), while on the opposite side of the canyon an assemblage of plants suited to the more arid conditions was found. Chief of such plants were old man brush (*Artemisia californica*), sage (*Audibertia stachyoides*) and *Baccharis pilularis*, with chamisal (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) at higher elevations. The ridges and hill-tops were generally devoid of trees or shrubs, making excellent pasturage at this time of year.

Outside of the main canyons, the steep slopes were covered, up to a thousand feet above the sea-level, with a variety of brush and above this the exposed slopes were barren. This belt of brush was evidently dependent on the fogs, which rose only to about a thousand feet on many mornings of our trip, and was composed mainly of sage, old man brush, yellow lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*), and some California lilac, blue lupine, monkey-flower and *Baccharis pilularis*.

Other notable plants in the coast region were: The California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), associating mostly with the redwoods but found scattered on certain wind-swept hillsides in a dwarfed condition; tan-bark oak (*Quercus densiflora*), also associating with the redwoods in considerable numbers; buckthorn (*Rhamnus crocea*), found constituting a great part of the chaparral between Spruce Creek and San Carpojo; and the Spanish bayonet (*Yucca whippleyi*) which grew very abundantly on the high rocky mountain ridges.

Also growing in suitable localities were: Poison-oak (*Rhus diversiloba*), coffee berry (*Rhamnus californica*), maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), Christmas berry (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and blackberry (*Rubus vitifolius*).

The Douglas spruce (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), a rather characteristic tree of the northern humid coast belt, was entirely absent from all points except on Spruce and Ralston Creeks where a few trees seemed to flourish well.

Pines were often seen from a distance on the mountain ridges and extending down a short ways on the western side.

The yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) was identified on the ridge above Partington canyon and on the headwaters of Big Creek and of Spruce Creek; the big-cone pine (*Pinus coulteri*) was noted at Partington's and on the headwaters of Big Creek, and the digger pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) on the high ridges between Spruce Creek and Mt. Mars.

On Cone Peak and Twin Peak, sugar pines (*Pinus lambertiana*) were abundant and intermingled with these were a number of silver firs (*Abies venusta*).

The Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*) was not noted between Mal Paso Creek and San Simeon.

In all, 252 specimens and 52 species of birds were collected. Besides these, notes were taken on 16 species not collected, making 68 birds noted on the whole trip. It is to be regretted that several species represented by good series from pertinent localities along the route, were in such worn and faded plumage as to make identification doubtful and in some cases more accurate weighing of sub-specific characters well-nigh impossible. However in the annotated list following, species and varieties are identified as closely as possible and the value of the evidence also given.

The following preliminary lists serve to show the character of the avifauna in the district studied.

NORTHERN FORMS FOUND IN THIS REGION

- Oreortyx pictus pictus* (approaching *O. p. plumiferus*)
- Lophortyx californicus californicus* (approaching *L. c. vallicolus*)
- Selasphorus alleni* (found only as far south as Sur River)
- Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli* (found only as far south as San Carpojo)
- Junco pinosus* (found only as far south as Big Creek)
- Melospiza cinerea santæcruis* (typical as far south as Big Creek)
- Pipilo maculatus falcifer* (typical as far south as San Carpojo)
- Pipilo crissalis crissalis* (typical as far south as San Carpojo)
- Toxostoma redivivum redivivum* (typical as far south as San Carpojo)
- Olbiorchilus hiemalis pacificus* (found only as far south as Big Creek)
- Certhia americana occidentalis* (found only as far south as Big Creek)
- Penthestes barlowi* (found only as far south as the Little Sur)

SOUTHERN AND SIERRAN FORMS FOUND IN THIS REGION

- Gymnogyphs californianus*
- Corvus corax sinuatus* (reported occasionally)
- Piranga ludoviciana* (rare)
- Mimus polyglottos leucopterus* (San Carpojo)
- Thryomanes bewicki drymæcus* (far from *spilurus*, approaching *charienturus*)
- Sitta carolinensis aculeata* (pine zone at headwaters of Big Creek)
- Penthestes gambeli* (pine zone at headwaters of Big Creek)
- Chamaea fasciata fasciata* (approaching *intermedia*)

FORMAL LIST OF SPECIES

Ægialitis vocifera. Killdeer. Quite common along the seashore of the San Simeon flats.

Oreortyx p. pictus. Painted Quail. Most abundant in the Ceanothus thickets at higher altitudes (above 2000 feet). We saw a good many at the head of Big Creek and above camp in Partington canyon. They seldom flew but when hunted the flocks of six or a dozen birds seemed to depend upon escaping among the dark shadows of the underbrush for which they were so well colored. Once I passed within ten feet of a male that was calling softly to a brood of very young chicks. The chicks disappeared among the grass and leaves but the old bird remained motionless until I had gone away. The following morning another male was found leading a brood of young along the trail. In neither case was the female parent seen.

List of specimens collected: No. 644, June 22, Partington canyon, Ad. ♂ with brood of young; 665, June 23, Partington canyon, Ad. ♂ with brood of young; 667, 668, 669, June 23, Partington canyon, young of No. 665; 674, June 23, Partington canyon, Ad. ♀; 675, June 27, Big Creek, Ad. ♂; 713 July 1, Big Creek, Ad. ♀.

These are probably nearer *pictus* than *plumiferus* but wear and fading of the plumage makes determination doubtful.

Lophortyx c. californicus. California Quail. Very common on the brushy hillsides and often retreating into the redwood canyons. Broods of very small young seen on June 14. On July 15 several birds in immature plumage were seen in flocks with adults.

Four males and one female in worn summer plumage were taken. It is difficult to tell whether these should be referred to *californicus* or *vallicola* because of the worn condition of the plumage. They seem to be intermediates, maybe averaging nearer *californicus*.

Columba fasciata. Band-tailed Pigeon. One seen on the Little Sur, June 13, and one at Posts, June 16. Seen several times in ones and twos flying over Partington canyon, and on Mill Creek, south of Lucia P. O., we saw a small flock of 4 or 5 on July 11. One taken at Partington's, June 9, had its crop stuffed with madroña berries. Mr. Stevens, a resident in Partington canyon, says that the pigeons at some seasons feed so largely on madroña berries that the flesh becomes discolored.

Zenaidura macroura. Mourning Dove. Seen occasionally. Noted at Posts, Big Creek and Arroyo San Carpojo.

Gymnogyps californianus. Condor. On reaching Villa canyon at dusk July 18, we saw eight or ten condors roosting in a grove of tall redwoods. None were secured.

Cathartes aura. Turkey Vulture. Often seen over the whole route.

Buteo borealis calurus. Western Red-tailed Hawk. Common. Especially numerous on Big Creek. The great number of grasshoppers on the open hillsides probably attracted the hawks.

Bubo virginianus pacificus. Pacific Horned Owl. Heard at night on the Little Sur.

Geococcyx californianus. Road-runner. Seen at San Carpojo.

Ceryle alcyon. Belted Kingfisher. Noted on the Little Sur, Salmon Creek and at San Carpojo.

Dryobates villosus hyloscopus. Cabanis Woodpecker. Rarely seen in the redwood canyons. Fairly common in the pines on upper Big Creek, where two specimens were taken.

Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi. California Woodpecker. Abundant in all wooded districts. Two specimens taken.

Colaptes cafer collaris. Red-shafted Flicker. Seen in all wooded districts. Very abundant in the lower (and more moist) Ceanothus hillsides. Two specimens taken.

Phalænoptilus nuttalli californicus. Dusky Poor-will. Often heard at dusk on the Artemisia slopes of the Little Sur. One adult male taken at that place, June 12.

Aeronautes melanoleucus. White-throated Swift. Noted occasionally. A number seen flying over the hillsides just south of Big Creek.

Calypte anna. Anna Hummingbird. Often seen on the sunny slopes along the whole route. Collected at Big Creek, Mt. Mars and San Carpojo.

Selasphorus alleni. Allen Hummingbird. Two males taken on the Little Sur.

Tyrannus verticalis. Arkansas Kingbird. An adult male collected at Partington's. Noted several times on Big Creek.

Myiarchus c. cinerascens. Ash-throated Flycatcher. Two adult females taken, one at Big Creek and the other at Mt. Mars.

Sayornis nigricans. Black Phoebe. Common in all open places. More abundant in the lower level countries than in the mountains. Two specimens taken.

Contopus borealis. Olive-sided Flycatcher. Several seen between Partington's and Slate's on June 25 and one noted on the open hillside at Big Creek, June 27. An adult male and adult female taken on the Little Sur on June 11 and 14 respectively.

Contopus r. richardsoni. Western Wood Pewee. Fairly common in the pines on upper Big Creek. Three specimens taken.

Empidonax difficilis. Western Flycatcher. Noted on the Little Sur and at Big Creek. Five specimens taken.

Otocoris alpestris actia Oberholser. California Horned-lark. Quite common in the open fields from Monterey to the Big Sur and at San Simeon. Five specimens secured.

Pica nuttalli. Yellow-billed Magpie. Mr. Stevens stated that magpies are now rarely seen, altho they used to be common about his place.

Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis. Blue-fronted Jay. Very abundant in all redwood canyons and in the pine forests; also scattering out into neighboring oak and Ceanothus regions. On Mt. Mars, south of the redwood limit, the jays were also common, inhabiting mostly the higher wooded canyons (sycamores, oaks and laurels). Not found at San Carpojo or on the San Simeon flats. Eleven adults and six immatures taken in all, at the Little Sur, Partington canyon and Big Creek. Comparing these with summer birds from Santa Cruz and from the Sierras, I find my series to be intermediate between *frontalis* and *carbonacea* but nearer *frontalis* having the back and abdomen somewhat lighter and the frontal spots more conspicuous than in the Santa Cruz birds. Intergradation between these two forms probably covers a large area and its center may be at Monterey.

Aphelocoma c. californica. California Jay. Seen all along the route. Less common in the Redwoods and at high elevations. Two immatures in fresh summer plumage and three adults in extremely worn and faded plumage secured.

Corvus corax sinuatus. American Raven. Mr. Stevens, a resident at Partington canyon said that once some years ago, a flock of ravens came in to that locality and pulled up an entire field of corn that had been planted a short time before. The owner of the field then killed one of the ravens, whereupon the rest gathered together and after holding a great "pow-wow," flew away and have never been seen since!

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis (Ridgway). California Crow. A few seen on the Little Sur and at Partington's.

Sturnella magna neglecta. Western Meadowlark. Common in the Carmel Valley and on the San Simeon flats. A few seen between the Carmel and Little Sur rivers and one at Pacific Valley.

Euphagus cyanocephalus. Brewer Blackbird. Abundant in Carmel Valley, on Mal Paso Creek and on the San Simeon flats. Not seen in the intervening country. One female taken at San Simeon.

Cardodacus purpureus californicus. California Purple Finch. Not uncommon on the Little Sur and in the pines at Big Creek. Four males and one female taken.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis. House Finch. Noted all along the route. Two females taken at Mt. Mars.

Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus Oberholser. Green-backed Goldfinch. Noted at Partington canyon, Big Creek and in Pacific Valley. Two adult males in worn summer plumage secured.

Spinus p. pinus. Pine Siskin. Seen occasionally. An adult male taken on the Little Sur June 14 and an adult male and female at Big Creek July 27.

Chondestes grammacus strigatus. Western Lark Sparrow. Fairly abundant on all open grassy hillsides from Carmel to Mt. Mars. Four specimens secured.

Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli. Nuttall Sparrow. Abundant in the narrow belt of yellow lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*) which lies along the coast from Monterey to San Carpojo. Also found as far inland as the blue lupine (*Lupinus albifrons*) extends, which is sometimes two or three miles up the canyons on the shady sides. Found nowhere else. Six adults and eight immatures secured.

Spizella socialis arizonæ. Western Chipping Sparrow. Fairly common in the pines on upper Big Creek. Four adults and one immature secured at that place.

Junco pinosus. Point Pinos Junco. Noted as far south as Big Creek where a nest of four eggs, incubation partial, was taken near the forks in the redwood forest on June 26. The nest was placed on the ground, partially hidden by trailing roots, grasses and blackberry vines. Juncos were not very abundant in the redwood canyons, but in the brush at the edge of the pines higher up, they were fairly common.

Aimophila r. ruficeps. Rufous-crowned Sparrow. Quite abundant on the sage and Artemesia slopes from Posts to Mt. Mars. The birds were breeding at this time, for many immatures were seen between June 16 and July 18. Eight adults in very worn plumage and eleven young in various plumages from juvenile to partial first winter were secured.

Melospiza cinerea santæcrucis (Grinnell). Santa Cruz Song Sparrow. Noted all along the route but not very abundant. Seen in the dense brush (willow, blackberry, etc.) at the mouths of streams and about springs higher up. Two adults and three immatures secured. I have submitted these to Mr. J. Grinnell and he pronounces them typical *santæcrucis*.

Pipilo maculatus falcifer McGregor. San Francisco Towhee. More abundant than the California towhee. One immature, four adults in brown first year plumage and five adults in full black plumage taken. All are considerably worn but show no differences from worn Palo Alto specimens.

Pipilo c. crissalis. California Towhee. Common everywhere except in the canyon bottoms. Five adults and one immature collected.

Zamelodia melanocephala. Black-headed Grosbeak. Noted in the redwood canyons. Common in the oaks of upper Big Creek and at Mt. Mars. Seen at San Carpojo. Three adults and three immatures secured.

Cyanospiza amœna. Lazuli Bunting. Abundant on all the dryer hillsides from Monterey to San Carpojo. Five adult males and two adult females secured.

Piranga ludoviciana. Western Tanager. An adult male taken July 12, in the yellow pine forest at Los Burros mines on Spruce Creek.

Progne subis hesperia. Western Martin. A number of flocks were seen flying in the vicinity of Big Creek and at Pacific Valley. Several pairs were found occupying hollow pine trees on upper Big Creek. Two males secured on Big Creek.

Petrochelidon l. lunifrons. Cliff Swallow. A female shot at Mal Paso Creek. Others noted at the same place.

Tachycineta thalassina lepida. Violet-green Swallow. Seen occasionally along the whole route.

Vireo h. huttoni. Hutton Vireo. A specimen taken among the alders of upper Big Creek was the only one seen.

Wilsonia pusilla chryseola Ridgway. Golden Pileolated Warbler. Fairly common on the Little Sur where five adults were taken. Not seen at any other locality.

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor (Bonaparte). American Dipper. Noted on the Little Sur and on Big Creek.

Mimus polyglottos leucopterus. Western Mockingbird. One seen on the San Simeon flats just south of San Carpojo.

Toxostoma r. redivivum. California Thrasher. Noted occasionally on the dry brushy slopes. More abundant at Mt. Mars than at other localities. Three immatures secured.

Thryomanes bewicki drymæcus Oberholser. Sacramento Wren. Fairly common along the whole route. Six immatures in first summer plumage and one adult in very worn summer plumage secured (Little Sur, Big Creek and Mt. Mars). I have submitted the series to Mr. J. Grinnell for identification and after allowing for wear he places them under *drymæcus*, yet stating that there is little from which to judge a distinction from *charienturus*.

Troglodytes aedon parkmani. Western House Wren. Noted on the Little Sur, Partington canyon and Big Creek. Five immatures in fall plumage taken.

Olbiorchilus hiemalis pacificus. Western Winter Wren. Often seen and heard in the redwood canyons from Monterey to the Little Sur. One noted on Big Creek June 26. Two specimens taken on the Little Sur.

Certhia americana occidentalis. California Creeper. One collected at Partington's. Fairly common among the redwoods on Big Creek where a flock of immatures were seen on June 30. Three adults and two immatures taken.

Sitta carolinensis aculeata. Slender-billed Nuthatch. Fairly common among the pines on the ridges above Big Creek. Four immature females secured between July 4 and 9.

Bæolophus i. inornatus. Plain Titmouse. Fairly common among the pines of upper Big Creek. Not seen at any other locality. An adult male in slightly worn summer plumage and three immatures in fresh fall plumage taken. One of the immatures has the upper parts considerably and the under parts slightly washed with reddish yellow or brown and the wings and tail irregularly streaked and barred with the same. Since the bird is in fresh unworn plumage the color can not have been due to fading. I have seen other birds of the same species with a tinge of this same color but in none was it carried to such an extreme.

Penthestes gambeli. Mountain Chickadee. Several were seen among the pines at the headwaters of Big Creek above 3000 feet. An adult male in slightly worn and faded plumage was taken on July 4, and an immature bird in first winter plumage on July 5.

Penthestes barlowi. Santa Cruz Chickadee. A flock seen on the Little Sur. Not found south of that place.

Chamæa f. fasciata (Gambel). Pallid Wren-tit. Abundant along the whole route particularly on the brushy hillsides. Eight adult males, eight adult females and five immatures secured. The series averages nearest *fasciata*. A few of the

specimens are somewhat darker than the southern California birds but most are considerably lighter than birds from Palo Alto, the type locality of *intermedia*.

Psaltriparus m. minimus. California Bush-tit. Common at all wooded or brushy points on the route.

Hylocichla u. ustulata. Russet-backed Thrush. Often heard on the Little Sur where one was caught in a mouse trap.

Sialia mexicana occidentalis. Western Bluebird. Noted between Monterey and the Little Sur. Common in the pines of upper Big Creek where four immatures were taken.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Contopus virens in Colorado.—Since the publication of my article on Colorado birds in the last January CONDOR, the specimen mentioned as labeled doubtfully *Contopus virens* by Mr. Ridgway has been positively identified by him as of that species. It thus affords the first record for Colorado. The specimen was taken near Springfield, Baca County, Colorado, May 12, 1905.—EDWARD R. WARREN, *Colorado Springs, Colorado*.

Scott Orioles at San Diego.—In front of our sitting-room window and six feet distant are several aloes of a small species, bearing panicles of tubular orange flowers on stems about three feet high. In the latter part of April a male Scott oriole (*Icterus parisorum*) alighted many times on these stems, most frequently mornings. He would thrust his bill deeply into the blossoms and appeared to suck the nectar. He was very deliberate, sampling nearly all the nectar. When the blossoms began to wither the Oriole would pick off each blossom and press blossoms at each visit. I got the impression that he did not gather any insects, simply drinking the base of the tube as if extracting the residue. I saw the female at the aloe blossoms but once. The pair were frequent visitors to a group of "wild tobacco" trees at the back of the house.—KATE STEPHENS, *San Diego, California*.

Some Items in the Diet of California Shrikes.—For the last two or three years a pair of California shrikes (*Lanius l. gambeli*) have inhabited the eucalyptus trees growing in our yard. In the yard are also two large century plants. The thorns on these century plants are favorite shambles of the shrikes. Some of the food items observed sticking on the thorns are: Lizards of several species including "horned toads" (*Phrynomosa*), scorpions, centipedes, Jerusalem crickets, beetles, young quail, adult and young horned larks, a meadow mouse, and young pocket rats. The heads of the mice and rats were eaten first; but the heads of the horned toads were usually allowed to remain on the thorns. The shrikes do not appear to care for the lizards as they are usually allowed to remain and dry on the thorns. I have broods of young chickens running about the place, including one brood without a mother. None of these have been molested by the shrikes.—KATE STEPHENS, *San Diego, California*.

The Note of the Golden-crowned Sparrow.—With the first autumn rains the golden-crown (*Zonotrichia coronata*) is with us; and again is heard his high, sweet song, consisting of three prolonged notes. These have been translated by the words, "Oh, dear me," and are



familiar and dear to every Californian. This song is one of the simplest and most clear-cut of all our bird notes; yet even here there is a chance for individual variation and originality.

I have heard at least two different renderings. One, by far the most common, consists of a minor cadence given in different keys at different times.

Another, heard occasionally in an olive orchard near Santa Barbara, was antiphonal to this: It obviously added very much to the interest of the performance. This orchard was a favorite sleeping place of sparrows, and at sunset was full of their clear notes. Will not someone observe the "rain bird" during the coming season, and note other variations from this typical song?—ANNA HEAD, *Berkeley, California*.

