

number of old nests were found, placed usually in the palo fierros or tall bushes, but sometimes in the pines.

**Corvus corax sinuatus.** Raven. Common. Two nests on the cliffs not twenty feet apart held tiny young.

**Carpodacus mexicanus clementis.** San Clemente House Finch. Exceedingly abundant near the shore where there were cacti and suitable caves, in the roofs of which to nest. One nest discovered held four incubated eggs, and an addled egg of the Western Flycatcher. As is not unusual with this form, great diversity of markings was encountered. Several males were taken with the usual scarlet replaced by yellow, and others in which the two colors were commingled; also one male in breeding condition marked precisely like a female except for five yellow feathers beneath the chin; and a female with a yellow rump.

**Loxia curvirostra stricklandi.** Mexican Crossbill. We were greatly surprised to find this bird in some numbers in the heavy timber at the top of the island, and in the short time that we were able to give to this section sixteen birds were seen. Some were in pairs and others in small companies. I believe it is highly probable that these birds are resident on the island, as the character of the country is suitable and May 1 seems rather late for them to be present if they were winter visitors only. The four individuals obtained are very large.

**Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli.** Gambel Sparrow. Sparingly scattered over the brushy hillsides in pairs.

**Zonotrichia coronata.** Golden-crowned Sparrow. Two birds still present.

**Aimophila ruficeps.** Rufous-crowned Sparrow. Rather common in suitable places. One of the females of two pairs within fifty yards of camp, was incubating when shot April 26, as the absence of feathers upon her belly indicated.

**Melospiza melodia graminea.** Santa Barbara Song Sparrow. Two heard but none seen. They are common on other parts of the island, however.

**Pipilo maculatus clementae.** San Clemente Towhee. Not rare.

**Hirundo erythrogastra.** Barn Swallow. Abundant; frequently visiting a small spring near camp to obtain mud which they carried to the caves above the sea.

**Lanius ludovicianus anthonyi.** Island Shrike. Rare at this point as but two were seen, neither of which we obtained. They were remarkably wary.

**Dendroica auduboni.** Audubon Warbler. Several seen.

**Thryomanes bewicki charienturus.** San Diego Wren. Common everywhere and at this time feeding young.

**Sitta canadensis.** Red-breasted Nuthatch. Shared the Crossbills' range. About two dozen were seen and six taken. One bird was watched for half an hour while she was busily engaged in preparing a nesting site, so the species is resident. Those obtained average smaller than birds from the mainland and the east.

## FROM FIELD AND STUDY

**Tree-nests of the Point Pinos Junco and Other Notes.**—The 27th of March, 1910, like many of the days that preceded it, was rainy. Mr. Henry W. Carriger and I, however, had previously decided on an outing, and although the inclement weather delayed, it did not deter us from starting for our destination in northern San Mateo County. This we reached in the early afternoon. To be exact it was the very locality described at length by Carriger and Pemberton in THE CONDOR as being the site of a Siskin colony.

Our first nest, one of the Point Pinos Junco (*Junco hyemalis pinosus*), was a strange depart-

ure from all previously recorded nest situations being placed 8 feet up in a Monterey cypress where it was well hidden in a thick clump of foliage. The nest, a well built structure consisting almost entirely of pine needles, contained four eggs in which incubation had begun. A second nest of the junco was found 16 feet up in the Monterey cypress in an open situation well out on the limb, and contained fresh eggs. This nest is even a better built structure than the first one found. It is a *very* compact affair of pine needles, roots, grasses and weed stems and well lined with various animal hair. (This nest was revisited on March 31 at which date the number of eggs had increased to four.) It might be inferred that on account of the extreme dampness of an unusually rainy spring the juncos had selected these elevated nesting sites in preference to the customary ground-locations. Whether this theory is correct or not it is interesting to note that we found a ground-nest on April 16 with young fully a week old. This nest was placed near the foot of a tree which, however, offered but little protection. There has been some question raised as to the identity of the juncos breeding in the region bordering the foothills in San Mateo County; but Mr. J. R. Pemberton who collected examples in this locality pronounced them typical *pinosus*.

Of more than passing interest were two nests found of the Santa Cruz Chickadee (*Penthestes rufescens barlowi*) both in natural cavities in Australian eucalyptus trees. The first, found by Carriger, held two eggs apparently deserted. The second, found by the writer, held seven fresh eggs which were placed in a cavity four feet above the ground and warmly lined with a great quantity of fur, red cow-hair and soft dry green moss. In this instance the sitting bird was flushed, although with Chickadees this is a circumstance of considerable rarity.

Other nests noted on the afternoon's outing were one of the California Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus gambeli*) freshly built, one of the Green-backed Goldfinch (*Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus*) nearly completed, and one of the Allen Hummingbird (*Selasphorus alleni*) with two fresh eggs. All three nests were placed in Monterey cypress trees.—MILTON S. RAY.

**Bobolink in San Mateo County, California.**—Mr. Vernon Shephard, taxidermist, of 28 North Stanyan Street, San Francisco, California, has recently donated to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California a specimen (no. 19731) of Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). The bird was taken by Mr. Shephard between June 5 and 10 near San Bruno Lake in San Mateo County. The bird is a male in "nuptial" plumage.—W. P. TAYLOR.

**Notes from Alaska.**—The University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology has recently received as gifts from Mr. Allen Hasselborg of Juneau, Alaska, specimens of birds taken by him in southern Alaska, some of which are of sufficient interest to justify the recording of their capture. A letter accompanying the last skins received contains brief notes on these and additional species, and extracts from it are appended below. The compiler of these notes can vouch for Mr. Hasselborg's thorough acquaintance with the species referred to, and there need be no hesitation in accepting the records in the two cases where specimens were not taken. The numbers pertain to the bird collection of the Museum.

*Gavia adamsi*. Yellow-billed Loon. Adult, not sexed, head only saved. Mole Harbor, Admiralty Island, May 25, 1911 (no. 19119).

Adult male; "off Dixon Harbor" (on the mainland, a little north of Cross Sound); August 17, 1911 (no. 19728). He further remarks "I have seen three others this year [1911] one about the first of June, off Point Hugh [southernmost point of Glass Peninsula, Admiralty Island], one in the Favorite Channel [at south end of Lynn Canal], June 5, and one in Berner's Bay [east shore of Lynn Canal], June 17. Last year I saw one off Lituya Bay about June 20, and one in Gastineau Channel [between Douglas Island and the mainland] in November."

These records of the Yellow-billed Loon are of interest, as the various expeditions sent to the region by the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology failed to secure any specimens. In 1907 a single bird was seen at Windfall Harbor, Admiralty Island (see Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., vol. 5, 1909, p. 182); on the 1909 expedition, which traversed the length of the Alexander Archipelago, the species was not encountered at all.

*Picoides americanus*. American Three-toed Woodpecker. Three specimens, all from Admiralty Island; adult female, Oliver Inlet, January 1, 1910 (no. 16716); adult male, Kanalku Bay, June 18, 1910 (no. 16717); adult male Seymour Canal, November 15, 1910 (no. 19729).

He also found two nests at Berner's Bay, in June, 1911, but was unable to examine them.

*Chaetura vauxi*. Vaux Swift. "I saw Vaux Swifts repeatedly in June and July in the big valleys running back from Berner's Bay, and on August 24 saw four in the valley at the head of Excursion Inlet." Excursion Inlet is on the northern shore of Icy Strait, between Lynn Canal and Glacier Bay.

*Zonotrichia coronata*. Golden-crowned Sparrow. "On June 21 I saw a Golden-crowned Sparrow at 2500 feet elevation at Berner's Bay, and believe it was nesting."—H. S. SWARTH.

**Correction.** In "Some Birds of the San Quentin Bay Region, Baja California", on page 152 of the last issue of THE CONDOR, Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*) should read Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) the writer having made this blunder in writing up the article from his notes.—ALFRED B. HOWELL.