

evidence, continually moving about and calling. This bird was shot within the range of the campfire light, at 10 o'clock in the evening of September 28, 1912. It proved to be a female, with its crop gorged with the fresh remains of a Pigmy Owl (*Glaucidium gnoma pinicola*). One foot, leg, and a mass of feathers was swallowed entire, and did fair to produce severe injury, as two of the claws had already pierced the crop and the skin of the throat, allowing the contents to ooze forth.

A similar instance is recorded by C. H. Richardson, Jr. (CONDOR, VIII, 1906, p. 57), in which a Spotted Owl was found to have dined on a Pigmy Owl, and considering the rarity of both species, the coincidence is remarkable.—FRANK S. DAGGETT.

A Specimen of Bendire Thrasher in the San Diegan Region.—On September 10, 1912, Mrs. Harriet Williams Myers placed in my hands a live bird which had proven a puzzle to her in her attempts to identify it. The bird had been picked up helpless in a street of the Garvanza district of Los Angeles, California, near the hills between that city and Pasadena, and despite her most painstaking care had failed to mend. It was turned over to me as of possible interest, and proved to be *Toxostoma bendirei* (Coues).

The specimen was submitted in final appeal to Messrs. Grinnell and Swarth of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley, who consider it a juvenal of the year, just molting into first winter plumage. Mr. Grinnell raises the question of possible artificial introduction as a caged bird, a natural question in view of the sedentary habit of the species in its normal habitat. The superb musical powers of the species would make it a desirable cage bird, but, in a somewhat extensive collecting experience over southern Arizona, although I found Cardinals and House Finches used in this way, the thrashers never were.

With the consent of Mrs. Myers the specimen is deposited in the University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology where it is catalogued as No. 23259.—LOVE MILLER.

Birds New to the Vicinity of Lake Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, Idaho.—

Colymbus nigricollis californicus. Adult specimen examined October 9, 1912.

Gavia lumme. Young female specimen examined October 6, 1912.

Oidemia perspicillata. Adult male specimen examined October 9, 1912.

Bubo virginianus arcticus. Two adult specimens examined October 8, 1912.

Falco mexicanus. Fine specimen examined November 6, 1912. Not new in this locality but very scarce.—H. J. RUST.

White-throated Sparrow in Western Washington.—On October 13 I had the good fortune to collect a female White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) at Sherlock, Thurston County, Washington, the first record, I believe, for any point on the Pacific Coast north of Oregon. This bird was with a big flock of *Z. l. nuttalli*, which had begun to arrive the previous afternoon. This migration was an odd occurrence in itself, as all the local breeding Nuttall Sparrows had left several weeks before.—J. H. BOWLES.

Some Late Nesting Notes from the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.—On July 29, while locating a site for a wood cutter's camp I heard the "whip-popper" note of a Palmer Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre palmeri*), and on looking into the only cholla in sight found the nest and two fresh eggs. Two weeks later the latter had hatched, and during September and October I saw the young birds frequently about the camp, whenever I happened out there.

September 1 I was in Ramsay Canyon for a few hours, and from force of habit, spent part of the time looking around a bit. On the lard bucket bail which I had hung up in the identical place from which I had taken my set of Blue-throated Hummingbird (*Cyanolaemus clemenciae*), previously recorded in THE CONDOR, I found a new nest and two well feathered young. A week later, they were still in the nest but almost able to fly. Their backs showed the green shades very nicely, and there was a slight darkening on the throat of one, somewhat in the nature of specks. I took photos of them, hanging the nest down in the light for that purpose. They fluttered out as I took them down, but remained quiet after being replaced.

October 4, my uncle, Mr. F. N. Wolcott, while deer hunting, flushed a Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba f. fasciata*) from its nest in a small oak. The one egg was fresh. I tried to locate the place a week later but found only an empty nest which may or may not have been the one he saw.—F. C. WILLARD.

More Band-tailed Pigeon Notes.—On a recent trip to San Luis Obispo I gathered