

The Emperor Goose is the least migratory of all the geese, seldom going more than a hundred miles south of its breeding range along the coast of western Alaska. The occurrence of this goose in California is always of sufficient interest to merit a record.—H. C. BRYANT, *Berkeley, California.*

**Notes from San Bernardino, California.**—On the 4th of October, 1914, and again on the 6th, I saw a band of about fifteen Pinyon Jays (*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*) here in San Bernardino. Dr. Horace Gaylord informs me that these birds have been occasionally seen at Pasadena; but in over twenty-five years of observation I never have known of their occurring in the San Bernardino Valley, nor has Mr. R. B. Herron seen any. This year's visit of the Pinyon Jay was therefore a great surprise to me.

Another new record here, although of course it is due to the aid of man, was the finding by me on April 22, 1914, of a nest and twelve eggs of the Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*). The identification was positive. The birds were manifestly some that had been liberated in the vicinity, but they had become very wild and I am of the opinion that in time this game bird will become permanently established here.—EDWARD WALL, *San Bernardino, California.*

**Occurrence of White-crowned Sparrow near Claremont, California.**—On April 24, 1914, an adult male White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*) was shot near Claremont, by Halsted White of this place. The specimen was brought to me and is now in my collection. I have spent considerable time collecting this winter and spring, both about Claremont and up to 6000 feet altitude in the mountains to the north of here, and this is the first one of these birds that I have seen. This bird was shot in the brush along the base of the foothills.—WRIGHT M. PIERCE, *Claremont, California.*

**Bird Notes from British Columbia and Southern California.**—In the year 1884 I read in the *Daily Colonist* an account of a California Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus californicus*) having been seen flying about Esquimalt Harbour, B. C., and the paper remarked that as soon as noticed some parties put off in a boat to try and shoot it, as was usual with a rare or uncommon bird. I never noticed any Pelicans there myself, although I was on water around the southern end of Vancouver Island for some years.

A young male Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) was shot near Westminster, Orange County, California, about January 20, 1914. The bird was in young plumage, with just two or three feathers on the side coming out as representing the adult male plumage.

A Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*) was shot by a hunter October 28, 1913, up San Gabriel Canyon, Los Angeles County, California. It was skinned in the mountains and no record of the sex taken. I believe the species uncommon enough to be worth noting. I have never come across any myself, but owing to their retiring habits, there may be quite a few of these in the right locality.

On May 29, 1914, I saw a fine male Scott Oriole (*Icterus parisorum*). It alighted on the electric wires on the street in San Diego close where I was and sang loudly for some time. It then flew off to some gum trees and I saw it no more, nor have I noticed it since.—H. GREY, *San Diego, California.*

**Random Notes from San Diego.**—*Butorides virescens anthonyi*. One nest found near National City, May 30, 1907, contained five fresh eggs; it was situated in the top of a slender willow sapling ten feet above the ground. Two nests were found at Lakeside in 1913. On May 25, a nest was discovered placed in the top of a slender willow tree. It was partly concealed by a species of climbing vine although the five fresh eggs were plainly seen through the nest from beneath. The male was incubating.

On June 8 another nest was located, situated in the top of a willow tree about 50 feet high and was only reached by ascending a nearby tree and using an egg grabber. The bird returned several times during the course of proceedings.

This nest contained four fresh eggs, and on the ground directly underneath was another egg—perfectly fresh and unbroken. It had probably been laid before the nest was completed and had fallen through; but I am unable to explain why it did not break in the great fall.

A nest found May 30 of this year (1914) at Lakeside, contained four young about eight days old. These were revisited a week later and had grown considerably, having a partial coat of streaked feathers, and appeared to be on guard with a high shrill yell

and thrusting of beaks, but yet unable to stand. At either visit no parent birds were seen.

*Spizella atrogularis*. A nest was located at San Diego inside the city limits by a friend. May 9, 1912, it contained one egg. The full clutch of three was taken May 12. The eggs were bluish and unspotted.

The nest was in an extremely open spot, it being easily seen for fifty yards in any direction, and was entirely built of grasses and placed about 18 inches above the ground in an upright fork of a slender chaparral. The bird was rather tame, allowing me to get within a few feet of her. But when she left the nest, it was a rapid downward flight into the nearest brush, and she would then return like a Bell Sparrow, hopping on the ground most of the way.

*Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus*. A set of this species was taken for me May 17, 1907, near San Diego. Several sets were taken about that time by the same boy. May 19, 1912, while collecting on the outskirts of San Diego, a Grasshopper Sparrow was flushed from a nest containing three pipped eggs and two newly hatched young. The nest was open, resembling a Horned Lark's, and was situated at the base of a small bush. The bird acted rather shy, but on my staying around the nest she would approach very close.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego, California*.

**Yakutat Song Sparrow in Oregon.**—A part of April of the present year was spent by the writer in the interests of the newly formed Department Museum of Zoology of the University of Oregon, in field work at Netarts Bay, on the north Oregon coast, a few miles south of Tillamook Bay. On April 14, while searching for shore-birds among the boulders at the breakers' edge at "Short Beach", three miles north of Netarts, I was surprised to see a Song Sparrow fly up from among the rocks, out of the way of a breaker, and alight on another boulder at the edge of the breaking surf. A shot secured the bird, which Mr. Grinnell has identified as *Melospiza melodia caurina*, with a note that it is the southernmost record for the species, save for the one taken a few years ago at Humboldt Bay.

The following day, April 15, Mr. Stanley G. Jewett of the Oregon Fish and Game Commission, with whom the writer was working at the time, secured another specimen of this subspecies among the identical boulders in the edge of the surf at Short Beach.

The first specimen, secured by the writer, is now Accession 390, Univ. of Ore., Museum of Zoology, Eugene, Oregon. The second specimen, taken by Mr. Jewett, is Field No. 1810, S. G. J., Coll. of Fish and Game Comm., Portland, Oregon.—ALFRED SHELTON, *University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon*.

**New Years Day Bird Census at Palisades, Mesa County, Colorado.**—January 1, 1915; 2 P. M. to 4 P. M.; distance, about 5 miles along river bank and irrigation canal; day clear and bright; light southwest wind; temperature 35. Species: Killdeer 1; California Quail 15 (others heard); Pigeon Hawk 1; Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker 1; Red-shafted Flicker 5; Desert Horned Lark 150; Magpie 7; Western Raven 2; Pinon Jay 12; Brewer Blackbird 7; White-rumped Shrike 2; House Finch 15; English Sparrow 30; Gambel and White-crowned Sparrows 72; Mountain Song Sparrow 29; Goldfinch 1 (heard); Mountain Chickadee 1; Pink-sided Junco 55; Shufeldt Junco 2 (male); Intermediate Junco 10; Western Robin 1. Total, 22 species and approximately 419 individuals.

Remarks: The surprise of the afternoon was the solitary Killdeer seen, as there was ice everywhere except for the narrow channel of the river and this was full of floating ice. Three species which should have been seen but were not, are: Western Redtail, Grey-headed Junco and some variety of Leucosticte; the last mentioned of these probably have not come down to lower levels yet this season, on account of there being so little snow on the surrounding mountains.—J. L. SLOANER, *Palisades, Colorado*.

**First Specimens of Baird Sandpiper from the State of Washington.**—Two specimens of the Baird Sandpiper (*Pisobia bairdi*) are now in the Collection of Whitman College at Walla Walla, Washington. One of these has been compared with the series in the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, and proves to be still in the winter plumage. The specimens were taken by Storrs H. Lyman in the spring of 1908 on a farm about four miles from Dayton, Columbia County, Washington. Mr. Lyman has kindly furnished all available information about them. The sandpipers were taken in the early part of April, probably on either the 10th or 11th. A cold rain fell that day turning into a snow squall in the middle of the afternoon. The two birds were taken from a small flock feeding in a grain field.

Baird Sandpipers are reported to have been seen at three localities in the state (Dawson and Bowles, *Birds of Washington*, 1910, p. 656), but no specimens have been obtained previously.—LEE R. DICE, *Berkeley, California*.