the one photographed (fig. 53), and may be regarded as being typical of those described by Mr. Gilman. Both nests contained three incubated eggs.

The skeleton or framework of the photographed nest is bulky, strong and well anchored amid the many ramifications of the spiny cactus. The lining is made entirely of a fine, gray, woolly plant which grows in abundance in the locality and is pulled up entire by the bird. This material is firmly pressed together and forms a remarkably felt-like padding about one-half inch in thickness. The light gray color of this lining contrasts well with the brown framework and the light blue of the eggs. (See fig. 54.)

At Cabezon the Pasadena Thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum pasadenense*) occurs also. Nests of this bird were found to differ radically from those of the Leconte Thrasher in not having the felt-like lining.

Colton, California, August 24, 1916.

THE SAN DOMINGO GREBE IN BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

By ROY W. QUILLIN and RIDLEY HOLLEMAN

ABOUT TEN miles south of San Antonio, there is a large marshy lake which covers something like a thousand or twelve hundred acres. Being the only body of water of this size in this part of Texas, and having exceptional surroundings, it is the mecca of the water birds of this county. Practically the entire lake is surrounded by a barrier of cat-tail reeds, tules and marsh grass, which in some portions is one hundred or more yards in width.

While searching for nests of the American Eared Grebe in a secluded inlet of this lake we located our first nest with eggs of the San Domingo Grebe (*Colymbus dominicus brachypterus*). Both cat-tails and tules were growing at this point, but not so thickly as they are generally found. In one of the small patches of open water, which break the monotony of these reed jungles, the nest was anchored. In general appearance the nests examined by us average somewhat smaller than nests of the American Eared Grebe, this being especially true of the hollow in which the eggs are deposited. The nests were composed of decayed reeds of every description, heaped into a cone-shaped mass measuring from four to six inches in height, and from fourteen to twenty-four inches in diameter at the base, tapering to six or eight inches at the top, and they were liberally plastered with mud, especially the depression which held the eggs. The area of this depression, the depth of which is about one inch, is determined by the number of eggs in the clutch, as they fit snugly into it.

Of five nests located from June 25 to July 9, two contained four eggs and three, three eggs. All these sets were from slight to heavily incubated. The eggs were badly stained, and the majority retained a rich brown cast even after the most vigorous scrubbing. In all cases the eggs were covered by a thin layer of damp, decayed reeds.

We were unable to flush the bird from any of these nests, and were able to identify them only by patient and lengthy waiting. These Grebes are very hard to see on this lake, as they keep close to the reeds, and if found a short distance from them they immediately slip under the water and disappear. However,

they were seen feeding in the company of American Eared Grebes, Florida Gallinules and American Coots.

While these tiny Grebes are very timid and therefore hard to observe with much satisfaction, they are to us the most interesting of our local water birds, and have afforded us a great deal of pleasure, not to mention the sets which repose in our cabinets.

San Antonio, Texas, October 4, 1916.

MORE SUMMER BIRDS FOR SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

By MILTON S. RAY

WITH PHOTO BY O. J. HEINEMANN

MY LIST of San Francisco County birds in the CONDOR of March, 1906 (pp. 42-44) was based almost entirely on observations in Golden Gate Park and the Presidio Reservation, these localities having furnished 41 of the 44 listed. Later field work in the Merced Lakes region, in the southeastern corner of the county, has yielded so many species new to the list that I have considered it advisable to publish the present paper. While covering, principally, the notes of Henry W. Carriger, J. Roy Pemberton and the writer, a number of records made by others have also been incorporated. Although the Farallon Islands form a part of our county, it was deemed, on account of their distance from the mainland, inadvisable to include the avifauna of those sea islands in the list. There is little doubt also that considered geographically the islands properly belong to Marin County, being a continuation of the Point Reyes peninsula. Unless otherwise specified all Lake Merced notes refer to the southern lake. "Summer", in the title, is intended to cover the nesting period and hence must necessarily cover a large part of spring as well. Several records, including that of the Nighthawk and of the Hermit Thrush, have been omitted owing to the subspecific rank having not been definitely determined.

45. **Aechmophorus occidentalis.** Western Grebe. While noted by Carriger and myself on Lake Merced at various dates in spring and summer we have no nesting record for this species. A very interesting record is A. M. Ingersoll's, who collected a set of eggs, incubation advanced, on Lake Merced, June 1, 1885.

46. **Colymbus nigricollis californicus.** American Eared Grebe. Noted on various occasions on Lake Merced.

47. **Podilymbus podiceps.** Pied-billed Grebe. A common nester at Lake Merced through a long season. On August 6, 1911, I collected a typical nest, of decayed vegetation, floating just off the tule-fringed lake-shore with six eggs in which incubation was well along. Mr. A. M. Ingersoll also has eggs of this grebe taken at Lake Merced.

48. **Gavia immer.** Common Loon. Noted on Lake Merced July 4, 1911, and other dates.

49. **Lunda cirrhata.** Tufted Puffin. Noted on San Francisco Bay near Sausalito in spring.

50. **Cepphus columba.** Pigeon Guillemot. Found nesting on the rocky shores near the Golden Gate by Geo. W. Schussler, June 5, 1912. Eggs, two, fresh. (See CONDOR, XVIII, p. 35.)

51. **Uria troille californica.** California Murre. Noted on San Francisco Bay near the Golden Gate during the spring months.

52. **Larus occidentalis.** Western Gull.