

nest was unusually large, about 18 inches top diameter, 3½ inches thick; perfectly flat, no hollow. Elevation about 5000 feet above sea-level.

My informant tells me that the Pigeons are very numerous on Palomar Mountain and he believed that there were several more pairs nesting. He says the acorn crop is unusually large this year and that the elder and cascara bushes are loaded with berries, on both of which the pigeons largely feed. Probably the plentiful food supply and a warm open fall account for the late nesting. Possibly the fall may be the best time to find them nesting anyway. They are scarce enough in the spring and summer.—C. S. SHARP, *Escondido, California, October 27, 1918.*

Recent Additions to the California State List of Birds.—There was enumerated as of full standing in the 1915 "Distributional List of the Birds of California" (Pacific Coast Avifauna number 11) a total of 541 species and subspecies. Up to December 20, 1918, there have been no adequate reasons advanced for removing any one of these 541 forms from regular standing. On the other hand, there has been a total of 23 additional forms given full standing as birds of California on reasonably convincing grounds. These 23 additions are listed below, each with citation to place of proposal. It must be kept in mind that mere changes in names do not figure here—only distinct species or subspecies not included in the main 1915 list under any name whatsoever.

1. *Thalassogeron culminatus* (Gould). Yellow-nosed Albatross. This name is restored from hypothetical status because the determination of the skull upon which the earlier record was based has been authenticated. (See Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., II, 1918, pp. 84-85.)

2. *Oceanodroma leucorhoa kaedingi* Anthony. Kaeding Petrel. (See Miller, Condor, xx, 1918, p. 211.)

3. *Anser albifrons gambeli* Hartlaub. Tule Goose. (See Swarth and Bryant, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xvii, 1917, pp. 209-222, pl. 13.)

4. *Numenius americanus americanus* Bechstein. American Long-billed Curlew. (See Oberholser, Auk, xxxv, 1918, pp. 189-190.) Oberholser ascribes two races of the Long-billed Curlew to California, of which *Numenius americanus occidentalis* is the more essentially western form and the one to which most previous records probably belong.

5. *Astur atricapillus atricapillus* (Wilson). Eastern Goshawk. (See Grinnell, Condor, xix, 1917, p. 70.) Doubts have been expressed by L. B. Bishop and by P. A. Taverner as to the existence of two races of goshawk in America; but so far no adequate treatment of the problem has been published.

6. *Glaucidium gnoma pinicola* Nelson. Rocky Mountain Pigmy Owl. (See Grinnell, Condor, xx, 1918, p. 86.)

7. *Dryobates villosus leucothorectis* Oberholser. White-breasted Woodpecker. (See Grinnell, Condor xx, 1918, p. 86.)

8. *Selasphorus platycercus* (Swainson). Broad-tailed Hummingbird. Restored from hypothetical status. (See Swarth, Condor, xviii, 1916, p. 130; Grinnell, Condor, xx, 1918, p. 87.)

9. *Muscivora forficata* (Gmelin). Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. (See Swarth, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 203.)

10. *Aphelocoma californica immanis* Grinnell. Interior California Jay. (See Oberholser, Condor, xix, 1917, pp. 94-95; Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xvii, 1918, pp. 411, 415.)

11. *Aphelocoma californica oocleptica* Swarth. Northwestern California Jay. (See Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xvii, 1918, pp. 411, 414.)

12. *Calcarius ornatus* (Townsend). Chestnut-collared Longspur. (See Grinnell, Condor, xx, 1918, p. 87.)

13. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* (Wilson). Eastern Savannah Sparrow. (See Clay, Condor, xix, 1917, p. 68.)

14. *Passerculus rostratus guttatus* Lawrence. San Lucas Marsh Sparrow. (See Brown, Auk, xxxiv, 1917, p. 340.) I confess that I should like to see the whole *Passerculus* category of sparrows thoroughly revised on the basis of the most careful appraisalment of age, sex and seasonal variation, as well as of geographical variation.

15. *Passerella iliaca monoensis* Grinnell and Storer. Mono Fox Sparrow. (See Grinnell and Storer, Condor, xix, 1917, pp. 165-166.)

16. *Passerella iliaca brevicauda* Mailliard. Yolla Bolly Fox Sparrow. (See Mailliard, Condor, xx, 1918, pp. 138-139.)
17. *Pipilo maculatus montanus* Swarth. Mountain Towhee. (See Grinnell, Condor, xx, 1918, p. 87.)
18. *Vermivora virginiae* (Baird). Virginia Warbler. (See Grinnell, Condor, xx, 1918, p. 193.)
19. *Vermivora celata orestera* Oberholser. Rocky Mountain Orange-crowned Warbler. (See Oberholser, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 244; Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avif., no. 11, 1915, p. 146.)
20. *Telmatodytes palustris aestuarinus* Swarth. Suisun Marsh Wren. (See Swarth, Auk, xxxiv, 1917, pp. 310-311.)
21. *Sitta carolinensis tenuissima* Grinnell. Inyo Slender-billed Nuthatch. (See Grinnell, Condor, xx, 1918, p. 88.)
22. *Penthestes gambeli inyoensis* Grinnell. Inyo Mountain Chickadee. (See Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xvii, 1918, pp. 506, 510.)
23. *Hyalocichla guttata polionota* Grinnell. White Mountains Hermit Thrush. (See Grinnell, Condor, xx, 1918, pp. 89-90.)

With these 23 additions the total number of birds for California comes to 564. We are still decidedly behind Texas, with its 605 species and subspecies (see Oberholser, Condor, xix, 1917, p. 68); but we are steadily catching up!—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, December 20, 1918.*

A Northern Record of *Mimus polyglottos leucopterus*.—On the 28th of July, 1918, while returning by auto from a reconnaissance trip in Humboldt County, Nevada, we encountered two Western Mockingbirds on Duck Flat, at a point some miles northwest of Sunkist (formerly Duck Lake), Nevada. The occurrence was so unusual that I stopped the car and made sure of the birds' identity. The birds were straggling at some distance apart and appeared to be working their way slowly northward, fluttering from clump to clump over a luxuriant growth of sage. The record station is well above the forty-first parallel of latitude, and not more than six miles east of the California boundary line.—WILLIAM LEON DAWSON, *Santa Barbara, California, December 4, 1918.*

Sapsuckers and Hummingbirds.—In early June of this year (1918) I was collecting in the Moose Mountain District (southeast corner of Saskatchewan). This is a hilly district, thickly wooded, with numerous lakes and sloughs, surrounded by flat prairie—an "oasis in the desert". Near Fish Lake, each side of the trail, were a few birch trees among the poplars. I noticed that Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus varius*) had been at work on one of the birch-trees; some five or six rows of holes were made about twelve feet from the ground. As I looked at this tree, a Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) came to it, hovering in front of, and probing, the holes, feeding on the sap. I had never seen *colubris* thus feeding, and stayed at the spot a couple of hours to make observations.

Shortly a male Sapsucker came to the spot, drove away the hummingbird and commenced to feed, followed by the female who drove away her mate. Sitting partly hidden by the underbrush close to this tree, I noted that a hummingbird came, on an average, every ten minutes, a sapsucker every half hour. As I needed specimens of this usually scarce species, as well as desiring to know if it was the same two or three birds which were being attracted to this feeding place, I took (with .22 shot cartridges) six hummingbirds, four males and two females; but still others came to feed as before. This was between 8 and 10 A. M. Passing the spot on my way back about 5 P. M., I saw another, but had no time for further observations. Examination of the birds taken showed no signs of minute insects, but considerable clear liquid came from the mouth, which satisfied me the hummingbirds were actually feeding on the sap.—H. H. MITCHELL, *Provincial Museum, Regina, Saskatchewan, October 25, 1918.*

Western Golden-crowned Kinglet in Los Angeles.—On November 27 of this year (1918), I picked up in my yard in the city of Los Angeles an adult male Western Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa olivaceus*). From time to time during the past five weeks, the notes of this species have been heard in the locality, but no view of the birds was obtained until the above date when three times during the morning a small flock of them visited the premises, feeding in oak and sycamore trees. The elevation here is 500 feet above sea-level and constitutes the lowest point at which I have ever observed the species so far south as Los Angeles.—LOYE MILLER, *State Normal School, Los Angeles, December 10, 1918.*