

for the south, and that those appearing later in the month are from the north on their way south. A similar movement of Robins occurs at Boulder each year. They almost disappear early in August, reappearing in large numbers about the middle of September, remaining for several weeks, then mostly leaving for the south. Occasional individuals may be seen about town all winter, and numbers remain in the mountains, feeding on cedar berries in sunny pockets on south slopes and waxing fat. I have always believed the winter birds may be from the north, but have supposed the disappearance in August was due to a retreat into the mountains for privacy during the molt. Each year the Robins are very abundant in late August and early September at altitudes of from 9,000 to 11,000 feet, when scarce at Boulder.—JUNIUS HENDERSON, *Boulder, Colorado, November 10, 1919.*

Lincoln Sparrow in San Francisco.—Another species to be added to the list of birds of San Francisco, California, is the Lincoln Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*), the record for which came about as follows: On September 13, 1919, while walking south along Broadway from Fillmore street, shortly after the noon whistles had blown, I came across a bird of this species lying on the sidewalk. It had evidently flown against one of the wires overhead with sufficient force as to cause instant death, the contusion being plainly visible upon the side of the head and neck. This accident must have happened in the night, for the condition of the bird's body was such as to show that it had been dead for some hours. In fact a few of the feathers of the abdomen "slipped", in making up the skin, where the sun's rays had hastened decomposition. It proved to be a male bird of the year.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *San Francisco, November 1, 1919.*

Some Bird Records from Nebraska.—The following records of Nebraska birds perhaps deserve publication. They consist of species observed near or beyond the limits of their hitherto known summer ranges, or of occurrences otherwise interesting from a distributional standpoint. They were all obtained in Cherry County, in the central northern part of the State, during the writer's investigation of the wild fowl of that region.

Chaetura pelagica. Chimney Swift. A single individual was seen at a ranch a few miles west of Cody on June 1, 1915.

Sayornis sayus. Say Phoebe. Two were observed in the streets of Valentine on June 2 and 3, 1915.

Hylocichla mustelina. Wood Thrush. One was heard singing in the timber along the Niobrara River eight or nine miles south of Valentine on June 3, 1915.

Vireo bellii bellii. Bell Vireo. This species was found on the Niobrara River a few miles south of Valentine on June 3, 1915; twice on the upper part of Gordon Creek, a few miles north of Simeon, on the same date; and on the island in Dewey Lake in eastern Cherry County on June 4, 1915.

Hedymeles melanocephalus papago. Black-headed Grosbeak. A full plumaged adult male was seen at the Tate Ranch near Tate Lake in southeastern Cherry County on June 18, 1915.

Guiraca caerulea lazula. Western Blue Grosbeak. A single adult male of this species was observed along the North Loup River, five miles east of the Palmer Ranch, on June 17, 1915.

Spizella pusilla arenacea. Western Field Sparrow. A single individual was observed on June 16, 1915, at the Palmer Ranch in western Cherry County, which is about eight miles east of Pullman, and near the source of the North Loup River.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C., October 1, 1919.*

Old Squaw Ducks at San Diego.—On January 4, 1920, Mr. Ad. Pearson saw three unrecognized ducks in a tide slough (mouth of San Diego River) at Mission Bay. He shot one and brought it to me for identification. It proved to be an adult female Old Squaw (*Harelda hyemalis*).—FRANK STEPHENS, *San Diego, California, January 6, 1920.*