

barely two feet away. After feeding she carried away excrement exactly as though the young were in the nest. The young were able to climb up and down the steepest rock surfaces with no difficulty whatever. When placed in the open, they became more alert and after a minute or so clambered away toward shelter. The heat of the sun, though apparently mild, affected them severely so that they panted heavily and closed their eyes seeming almost overpowered; it is probable that never before had they felt its rays. The call note for food was a faint *tsee tsee*.

Two specimens secured at Williams in 1907 were identified in my previous paper as *Catherpes m. polioptilus*, after comparison with the very inadequate series of other Canyon Wrens at hand in my collection and in that of the Museum of the University of Kansas. Further study of these two birds, however, seem to indicate that they are intermediate between *C. m. conspersus* and *C. m. polioptilus* (the latter apparently being in itself a somewhat indefinite, poorly characterized series of intermediate groups). The birds in question are a female taken March 4, and a male March 21, 1907, both secured in the canyon south of Williams. The male is slightly darker above than the female, in this verging slightly toward *polioptilus*. It is large enough also to be included in the lower range of measurements of that form. The female, paler in color, agrees with *conspersus*, and is too small to come within the range of measurements of *polioptilus*. Viewed from above both specimens have the head almost imperceptibly darker than in *conspersus*. On the other hand the back is distinctly paler than in *polioptilus*. After careful consideration it has seemed that the two are slightly nearer *conspersus* and they are placed with that form.

37. *Troglodytes aedon parkmani* Audubon. Western House Wren. Fairly common. Nearly fledged young were found in a hole in an oak stub on July 11.

38. *Sitta carolinensis nelsoni* Mearns. Rocky Mountain Nuthatch. Common on the slopes and around the base of Bill Williams Mountain. A brood of fully grown young was seen July 8. The notes of this form are slurred and are given less clearly and sharply than the calls of the eastern subspecies.

39. *Sitta pygmaea pygmaea* Vigors. Pygmy Nuthatch. Common. A brood of young out of the nest was noted on July 10.

40. *Penthestes gambeli gambeli* (Ridgway). Mountain Chickadee. Common on Bill Williams Mountain.

41. *Hylocichla guttata auduboni* (Baird). Rocky Mountain Hermit Thrush. One was heard singing on July 14 high up on Bill Williams Mountain.

42. *Planesticus migratorius propinquus* (Ridgway). Western Robin. Robins were common in the town of Williams and in the surrounding region. Young just from the nest were seen on July 11 and 12.

43. *Sialia mexicana bairdi* Ridgway. Chestnut-backed Bluebird. Common. A few pairs were seen in the streets of town; and in the country this was the most common bluebird. Young fully grown but still in juvenal plumage were noted from July 10 to 14. On the latter date young were very common.

44. *Sialia currucoides* (Bechstein). Mountain Bluebird. Fairly common.

Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., May 26, 1920.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Late Fall Occurrence of the Lutescent Warbler at Berkeley.—A notable feature of bird life in the San Francisco Bay region during the current fall and winter season has been the loitering of Orange-crowned or Lutescent warblers (perhaps both) for a considerable period beyond their usual dates of disappearance.

On October 31, I found a bird dying in Faculty Glade on the University of California Campus, which was identified by Dr. Grinnell as a Lutescent Warbler (*Vermivora celata lutescens*). The specimen, now no. 39793, is preserved in the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. This postdates the previous record for this location by some 36 days.

On October 14, November 1, and November 15, and on intermediate dates not re-

corded, one bird and sometimes two, apparently like the Campus bird, were observed feeding in my rose garden on Grove Street near Cedar in Berkeley, and also in the high anise growing in a vacant lot next door.

On November 26 I observed a bird of this species in Carmel; this being the only instance at that place, in four successive Novembers in my experience. This bird seemed a trifle larger and may have been a Dusky Warbler.—BESSIE W. KIBBE, *Berkeley, California, December 5, 1920.*

The Black-throated Gray Warbler in Santa Cruz County, California, in Summer.—My friend, Mr. John Carroll, formerly an enthusiastic student of ornithology, recently sent me a number of bird skins. Among these is one of an adult male Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*) which he collected at Brookdale, Santa Cruz County, California, July 5, 1910. This, I believe, becomes the first summer record for that county.—MILTON S. RAY, *San Francisco, November 1, 1920.*

A Flight of Harris Hawks.—Mr. Frank Richmond, of El Centro, California, tells me that on October 22, 1920, he observed between 400 and 500 Harris Hawks (*Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi*). They were scattered over an area of about 80 acres in a field along the highway about half-way between Calexico and Heber. The birds perched on posts, hillocks and bare ground, and Mr. Richmond's attention was called to them by a party phoning that a flock of "eagles" was at that particular place. Mr. Richmond killed one of the birds to make sure they were not eagles.—W. LEE CHAMBERS, *Eagle Rock, California, December 6, 1920.*

Red-bellied Hawk Eats Caterpillars.—A Red-bellied Hawk (*Buteo lineatus elegans*) caught in a trap set near Firebaugh, Fresno County, California, was recently received by the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. In the stomach there were a number of insect remains. These were sent to Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, who identified them as larvae of the hawk moth (*Pachysphinx modesta*). This caterpillar when full-grown is from two to two and one-half inches in length, of a light green color, with yellow lines on the head and along the sides of the body, and feeds on various species of willow. Eight of these caterpillars were found in the hawk's stomach together with the remains of two mole crickets (*Stenopelmatus*, sp.), one beetle (*Coniontis*, sp.), one ground beetle (unidentified), and some grass and pieces of wood that doubtless were picked up with the food.—HAROLD C. BRYANT, *Berkeley, California, November 24, 1920.*

Ring-necked Duck Again from near Corona, California.—I wish to report the capture of an adult male Ring-necked Duck (*Marila collaris*) on December 9, 1920, on the grounds of the Pomona Recreation Club, near Corona, California. The bird was shot by Mr. A. P. Hapwood, of Upland, and was brought to me for identification. The bird was one of a band of four, all likely of the same species. This duck seems to be a rather rare visitor in this locality, as during several years of hunting on this Club I only collected this species once (see CONDOR, XVIII, 1916, p. 85).—WRIGHT M. PIERCE, *Claremont, California, December 11, 1920.*

A Record for the Emperor Goose in Oregon.—On December 31, 1920, while collecting birds along the ocean beach at Netarts, Tillamook County, Oregon, I came upon a number of Glaucous-winged and Western Gulls around the mouth of a small creek, and in their midst was an Emperor Goose, *Philacte canagica*. When I drew nearer to the group and dismounted from my horse, the gulls took wing but the goose walked leisurely toward the ocean. When quite close I shot it. It proved to be a female. This, I believe, is the first published record of the species for Oregon.

Referring to the Emperor Goose, Coues (Key to N. Amer. Birds, fourth edition) remarks: "Its flesh is rank and scarcely fit for food." I found, however, that while less fat than other species of geese, the flesh of this individual was very palatable.—ALEX WALKER, *Blaine, Oregon, January 24, 1921.*

European Widgeon in Santa Barbara County.—I wish to report the taking of an adult male specimen of the European Widgeon (*Marca penelope*) by Mr. R. G. Fernald