

second appearance. Two Long-billed Dowitchers were taken on St. Paul Island, August 27, 1920, at Northeast Point. The first record appeared in the Condor (xxii, 1920, p. 173).

The second specimen of a Least Sandpiper, a male, was taken at Northeast Point, St. Paul Island, August 27, 1920. The first, taken by Osgood, was recorded in the Auk (xxxiii, 1916, p. 401).

Two more specimens of the Baird Sandpiper were taken on St. Paul Island in 1920, at Northeast Point, August 12. Three were taken on the same island in 1914 and recorded in the Auk (xxxiii, 1916, p. 401).

It might be added here that the Arctic Tern, Sabine Gull, Pectoral Sandpiper, and Sharp-tailed Sandpiper are more than accidental visitors. The latter two species in particular have been collected in considerable numbers the past few years.

San Francisco, California, March 1, 1921.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Notes on the Hypothetical List of California Birds.—In "A Distributional List of the Birds of California" (Pacific Coast Avifauna, no. 11, 1915) three species have been placed in the hypothetical list by Dr. Joseph Grinnell on the ground of insufficient evidence, though the specimens are still in the British Museum and were recorded in the "Catalogue of Birds". I have recently (November, 1920) had an opportunity to examine these birds, and the results are possibly worth recording.

Philohela minor. Woodcock. One specimen from California recorded by Dr. R. B. Sharpe, "Catalogue of Birds," xxiv, p. 681; this bears a Seebohm label, "E. Mus. Henry Seebohm", and on it is written "*Scolopax minor*, ♂, California, (H. Whitely)." The number in the British Museum Register is written on the back, 96.1.1.97. Writing in 1888, Seebohm in his "The Geographical Distribution of the Charadriidae," says (p. 504) of the Woodcock: "Its range extends northwards to lat. 50°, and southwards into Texas, but its longitudinal range extends from the Atlantic only halfway across the continent." Evidently Seebohm had no California record of the Woodcock when this was written, or if he had, he disregarded it. Henry Whitely was curator of the museum of the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich in 1865, where were deposited the natural history collections made by John Keast Lord, naturalist to the British North American Boundary Commission. These collections included a few birds collected by Lord in California. Henry Whitely was for some years a natural history agent, and received a great deal of material from abroad, but the locality "California" will have to be disregarded as far as his authority is concerned.

Limosa haemastica. Hudsonian Godwit. Three specimens from California recorded by Dr. R. B. Sharpe, "Catalogue of Birds", xxiv, pp. 391 and 756; all from the Seebohm collection. I found only two of these, both with only the Seebohm label. One is marked "♀", and is probably an adult in winter, the number in the British Museum Register is, 92.8.3.326; the other is marked "♀" and is an adult, and the label bears the British Museum registered number, 96.7.1.820; both have "California" written on the labels. The third, which I was unable to find, is, according to the "Catalogue of Birds" (p. 391), an adult male with the same data and origin. Seebohm in "The Geographical Distribution of the Charadriidae" says (p. 393) that the Hudsonian Godwit has occurred twice in Alaska but nowhere else on the Pacific coast of North America, so these records may also be disregarded. That Seebohm should have had a Woodcock and three Hudsonian Godwits from California in his collection, without comment, and that Sharpe should have published the records, is sufficient reason for a detailed examination of the evidence.

Pyrhuloxia sinuata sinuata. Arizona Cardinal. One specimen from California recorded by Dr. R. B. Sharpe, "Catalogue of Birds", xii, p. 159; this has a blank label with "California" and no registered number; the origin was unknown as none is given

in the catalogue, and the locality can be regarded as unreliable.—J. H. FLEMING, *Toronto, Ontario, January 17, 1921.*

California Pigmy Owl from Cucamonga Canyon, Southern California.—I wish to record the capture by Gordon Nicholson of Ontario, California, of a male Pigmy Owl (*Glaucidium gnoma californicum*) on November 11, 1920, at an altitude of about 2800 feet in Cucamonga Canyon—a rugged steep-walled canyon about six miles north and east of Upland, San Bernardino County. The bird was sitting in a sycamore tree in the base of the canyon. The stomach was sent to Dr. H. C. Bryant at Berkeley, and he sends the following report as to its contents: Condition of stomach, full; contents, one katydid (*Scudderia furcifera*) and three grasshoppers (*Melanoplus devastator*).—WRIGHT M. PIERCE, *Claremont, California; December 29, 1920.*

An Addition to the Oregon List of Birds.—On October 3, 1920, while walking along the banks of the Snake River near Ontario, Oregon, my attention was attracted by a single tern flying over the river. One of our party shot the bird, which proved to be a female Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*). On October 4, a number were observed and another specimen collected. On my return to Portland I was surprised to learn that there was no printed record of the occurrence of this bird in the State. The first specimen secured is now in my possession and I take pleasure in adding this species to the State list.—IRA N. GABRIELSON, *Portland, Oregon.*

Early Spring Notes on Birds of Coronado Islands, Mexico.—On March 5, 1921, Messrs. A. W. Anthony, Geo. H. Field and the writer landed on North Coronado Island and camped there until the 9th. On the 7th, we rowed over to Middle Island; but the swell broke so heavily on the rocky shore that we did not try to land. As this is several weeks earlier than any collector that I know of has landed on the islands, some notes on the birds we found may be of interest. The winter has been very dry on the islands and the growth of annual plants is very scanty this season.

Rhinoceros Auklet. *Cerorhinca monocerata*. Mr. Anthony saw one.

Cassin Auklet. *Ptychoramphus aleuticus*. Many nesting burrows had been cleaned out, and a little nest material had been taken into some burrows; but no birds were in the burrows we opened. No birds were seen at sea.

Xantus Murrelet. *Brachyramphus hypoleucus*. Several seen swimming and flying at sea. One shot.

Western Gull *Larus occidentalis*. Thousands were present on North Coronado Island, but nesting had not begun. No other species of gull was seen, and scarcely any immature birds of this species, although immature birds were abundant on San Diego Bay at the time.

Pacific Fulmar. *Fulmarus glacialis glupischa*. Mr. Anthony saw one.

Black-vented Shearwater. *Puffinus opisthomelas*. Several large flocks were feeding on schools of sardines between San Diego and the islands. A few stragglers were flying near the islands.

Farallon Cormorant. *Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus*. Nests were scattered through the pelican colonies, sets mostly incomplete. A partly incubated set of four was taken.

Brandt Cormorant. *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*. Two small colonies were nesting on nearly perpendicular cliffs at the north end of the island. Looking from above I saw one set of five eggs; others were smaller, probably incomplete.

Baird Cormorant. *Phalacrocorax pelagicus resplendens*. Mr. Anthony saw one cormorant with distinct white flank patches.

California Brown Pelican. *Pelecanus californicus*. The pelican colonies have been enlarged until they now cover nearly all of the east side of North Island. Many hundreds of nests were already occupied, but most of the sets were incomplete. I took one set of four eggs.

Black Oystercatcher. *Haematopus bachmani*. Two shot, another seen.

Sparrow Hawk. *Falco sparverius*. One seen.

Bald Eagle. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. An immature Bald Eagle passed over North Coronado Island, pursued by hundreds of Western Gulls making a tremendous racket; but they took care not to come too close to the Eagle.