

up. Two birds shot from tide pools had so much fat I had to scrape the skins, but the others were thin.

Between October 3 and November 28, I visited the flats at San Pedro or the rocks at Point Fermin nine times. At all times when found the birds were actively whirling in pools or flitting and dabbling about on the ocean. Besides those mentioned I have found only a few carcasses.

August 23 and several days thereafter I observed a lone Red Phalarope very closely. When first encountered the bird was making short flights along the beach to dodge a small child who persistently trotted after it from place to place. Finally it took refuge on the water. In a few moments, after preening and resting, it returned and trotted easily and fearlessly before my slow advance, flying only when frightened and then but a rod or so, or out to the water. Kelp flies seemed to satisfy its sporting instincts and hunger, and the bird stalked them slowly and pointedly one by one. With bill and neck outstretched and lowered in line with a fly on the sand, a slow advance was made until with a pounce the hunt closed. If the fly escaped, the phalarope sometimes ran after it, bill out.

Another pose interested me. On finding a kelp mass decaying and drawing flies, the Phalarope approached closely and so low that his breast touched the ground, but the rear of the bird was high up. At times he would remain with breast down and pick at the flies much as a dusting fowl picks up a stray grain. Mr. L. E. Wyman reported similar "breast to ground" actions of two phalaropes he saw feeding by a kelp mass on the beach.

Upon the arrival of the Red Phalaropes, a local paper stated that the harbor was covered with "Mo'her Cary's Chickens".—ROLAND C. ROSS, *Los Angeles, California, January 2, 1922.*

**New Nesting Records of American Osprey in Northern California.**—As nesting records of the American Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*) in the northern part of this state are rather rare it was interesting to note two nests during 1921.

One of these was under construction in the top of the tall stump of a dead fir in a cleared flat on the north side of the Klamath River, near Requa, Del Norte County, California, on May 18. The birds were seen bringing material for building purposes.

The other record is of an Osprey's nest noted on the South Fork of the Eel River some miles above Garberville, Mendocino County, California.

This nest was noted by Mr. Chester C. Lamb and myself on October 7, 1921, as we were returning from a fall field trip up the coast. It was placed on top of a tall, slim, rather isolated redwood tree standing on the edge of the river, and was in plain sight from the highway, but some half a mile distant therefrom. While no birds were seen, it was unmistakably the nest of an Osprey. My brother, John W. Mailliard, had also noted this nest as he passed by a few days previously.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, January 12, 1922.*

**Kern County Notes.**—Field work carried on during the last two years in the vicinity of Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California, has resulted in an extension of the ranges of several birds. Not only has the Suisun Marsh Wren been found breeding about the Lake, but an interesting arm of Mohave influence has been indicated by the presence in the locality of birds that were formerly restricted, in our belief, to the more eastern desert regions.

*Telmatorhytes palustris aestuarinus*: A series of breeding marsh wrens taken in the tules about the shores of Buena Vista Lake were identified by Mr. H. S. Swarth as of this form. This extends the breeding range of this comparatively new race south to include the entire San Joaquin Valley.

*Amphispiza nevadensis canescens*: In our experience, this species has never before been found in summer save in the *Artemisia* association. Despite the absence of sage about this Lake, however, this is one of the commonest summer birds, adhering closely to the scrubby growth of *Atriplex polycarpa* which covers the hillsides and plains of the region.

*Bubo virginianus pallascens*: A pair of breeding birds and one juvenile taken by the authors on June 4, 1920, another juvenile taken June 22, 1921, the remains of an