

qua, May 4 and 5, 1921, which I have also placed with *savanna*. These two birds conform to this race in measurements, and in practically every way, except that the dark markings on the throat and breast are rather lighter than in the specimens I have had for comparison. These Requa birds were taken on the open hillside back of the town and were the only individuals of this genus we noted in that particular spot. The finding of these four examples of the race seems to indicate that the Savannah Sparrow is a more common winter migrant to the northwest coast of California than was heretofore supposed.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *San Francisco, California, February 8, 1922.*

**Crossbills Eating Aphis.**—Mr. Storer's note in the last May CONDOR (vol. 23, 1921, p. 98) regarding Crossbills eating aphis, recalls the fact that American Crossbills taken in Jasper Park, Alberta, the summer of 1917, had their faces and throats covered with bluish white bloom from woolly aphis apparently gleaned in the spruces. Last summer I had opportunity to watch a captive Crossbill in Manitoba. It was fed largely at the time on leaf galls from the poplars surrounding the house. The bird would open its bill and drive both points deeply into the soft mass of the gall until the mandibles were practically closed and crossed. Then, with a slight twist of the head, the gall would be split wide open. The hollow interior was seen to be filled with what appeared to be a sort of woolly aphis, which was rapidly cleaned out with the bird's tongue. The certainty, ease and rapidity with which the operation was performed indicated that the apparently awkwardly crossed bill was a most efficient implement for the work.—P. A. TAVERNER, *Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada, March 2, 1922.*

**Bird Records from California, Arizona, and Guadalupe Island.**—

*Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus*. Farallon Cormorant. One specimen taken on a pond near Fort Lowell, Arizona, April 26, 1905.

*Rallus obsoletus*. California Clapper Rail. Several seen along the rocky shore at Pacific Grove, California, in October, 1916.

*Pisobia maculata*. Pectoral Sandpiper. A number observed near National City, California, the latter part of October, 1917.

*Lophodytes cucullatus*. Hooded Merganser. A male and two females observed on Smith River, near Adams, California, October 10, 1915.

*Oreortyx picta picta*. Mountain Quail. A small flock flushed near Adams, California, in October, 1915.

*Melopelia asiatica*. White-winged Dove. Three flushed from a camp site on the Pima Indian reservation, twelve miles south of Tucson, Arizona, March 20, 1918.

*Micropallas whitneyi*. Elf Owl. Two of these birds frequented an isolated cottonwood tree at Bard, Imperial County, California, in April, 1915, but on account of the density of the foliage I was unable to shoot them.

*Asyndesmus lewisi*. Lewis Woodpecker. Several noticed in large cottonwood trees at Bard, California, on April 30, 1915.

*Colaptes auratus luteus*. Northern Flicker. I have a male specimen taken at Eldridge, California, January 4, 1913.

*Aphelocoma californica californica*. California Jay. Not uncommon near Adams (seventeen miles east of Crescent City), California, during October and November, 1915.

*Molothrus ater obscurus*. Dwarf Cowbird. A female taken near Long Beach, California, June 6, 1913.

*Loxia curvirostra stricklandi*. Mexican Crossbill. A female that was taken in the Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, would have commenced to incubate a set of eggs about August 28.

*Astragalinus tristis pallidus*. Pale Goldfinch. A few seen near Fort Lowell, Arizona, November 20, 1905, and one secured in Sabina Canyon, Catalina Mountains, December 10, 1920.

*Astragalinus lawrencei*. Lawrence Goldfinch. Specimens taken or seen at Fort Lowell, Arizona, in March, 1905; at Paradise, Arizona, in November, 1918; at Willcox, Arizona, March 17, 1919; at Santa Cruz, California, two pairs, on May 17, 1917.

*Zonotrichia albicollis*. White-throated Sparrow. I have a specimen I secured near the corral on the shore of Guadalupe Island, Mexico, on October 10, 1913; and also a male taken at Adams, California, November 4, 1915.

*Spizella monticola ochracea*. Western Tree Sparrow. A fine male specimen taken at Pacific Grove, California, October 13, 1916, is in my possession.

*Piranga ludoviciana*. Western Tanager. A male of the year which was feeding on madrone berries and with its plumage badly smeared with crude oil, was secured at Boulder Creek, California, October 20, 1916.

*Piranga rubra rubra*. Summer Tanager. I have a female which I secured in the cypress grove on the summit of Guadalupe Island, Mexico, on October 12, 1913.

*Guiraca caerulea lazula*. Western Blue Grosbeak. Two males observed feeding on wild oats near Mosquito Harbor, San Clemente Island, April 21, 1914.

*Dendroica townsendi*. Townsend Warbler. A male secured near the same place on April 18, 1914.

*Dendroica coronata*. Myrtle Warbler. A number observed near Adams, California, in November, 1915.

*Vermivora celata sordida*. Dusky Warbler. Seen in the willows on the beach at Monterey, California, in October, and at Pacific Grove, in November, 1916.

*Thryomanes bewicki drymoecus*. San Joaquin Wren. One specimen secured at Adams, California, November 1, 1915.

*Thryomanes bewicki marinensis*. Nicasio Wren. One specimen secured seven miles east of Crescent City, California, November 18, 1915.

*Riparia riparia*. Bank Swallow. A considerable colony of some kind of swallow, certainly not *Petrochelidon*, and apparently Bank Swallows, were present about an outlying rock at Alamos Landing, Santa Cruz Island, California, during June, 1914.

*Penthestes rufescens rufescens*. Chestnut-backed Chickadee. A family found in a burnt stub, eleven miles from McCloud, California, near the river of that name, on August 2, 1915.—H. H. KIMBALL, *Seal Beach, California, February 20, 1922*.

**Townsend Solitaire on the Oregon Coast.**—On February 28, 1922, a single Townsend Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) was seen along the roadside near the mouth of the Miami River, Tillamook County, Oregon. This is the first record of the Solitaire in this county, and so far as I can learn the first west of the coast mountains in northwestern Oregon. It breeds commonly in the Transition zone in the Blue Mountains of eastern Oregon, and sparingly west to the west slope of the Cascades in central and northern Oregon, migrating into the Willamette Valley sparingly during the winter.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, March 10, 1922*.

**A Winter Record of the Texas Nighthawk in California.**—At first thought, one would hardly expect a goatsucker to tolerate more than a touch of frost, but, indeed, there is no apparent reason why a bird of this sort should not be able to gain a living wherever and whenever a Vermilion Flycatcher can. However that may be, shortly after sundown on January 23, 1922, three miles northwest of Calexico, Imperial County, California, a Texas Nighthawk (*Chordeiles acutipennis texensis*) flew a few yards above me and hawked back and forth several times above a field of lettuce. This could hardly have been a migrating bird, and its presence was all the more unusual for the fact that the given date was in the midst of the coldest weather experienced by southern California during nine years, with a third of an inch of ice at night. It is a question whether frosts are not just as frequent and as severe in the Imperial Valley as they are throughout the general area known as the "thermal belt" of the San Diegan faunal division. However, the mean winter temperature is considerably higher in the former section, due to much warmer days, and as there are probably few birds found north of the Mexican border which cannot put up with an occasional frosty night, one would expect to find more of the "tender" species lingering through the winter in the Valley than in the relatively cooler districts nearer the coast.

In the same locality on January 22, 1922, I flushed two flickers from a cottonwood by the roadside. One was the usual *Colaptes cafer collaris*, but the other was a yellow-shafted bird, and appeared to be somewhat smaller. It was impossible to tell whether this individual was a *Colaptes chrysoides mearnsi*, or merely one of those puzzlers which are variously placed as *Colaptes auratus borealis*, or as chromatic variants of *collaris*. During the breeding season, Mearns Gilded Flicker is seldom found far from the sahuaros, but in winter it scatters more widely, and for some years I have