

of the ranch-house is an area of about an acre in extent where the ground is almost devoid of vegetation. Sage-hens have used this area as a strutting-ground in the spring for many generations. The entire country round about is well covered with sagebrush, with here and there a lone juniper tree.

On May 11, 1917, I found a nest of this species not over half a mile from the strutting-ground on a gentle, sagebrush slope. Scattered about the nest were the broken fragments of several eggs, while only one perfect egg remained in the nest. The tell-tale tracks of a coyote leading to and from the nest told the oft-repeated story of the hunger of these animals for young birds and eggs.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, January 30, 1925.*

Polygamy Practiced by the House Finch.—The article "Communism in the California Woodpecker" by Frank A. Leach in the January, 1925, CONDOR, recalled to me a polygamous family of House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*) which made its home with us in the hills near Eagle Rock, California. On April 22, 1912, one male and two females began building a nest on top of one of the beams supporting the roof of the front porch. This position was sheltered by a wisteria vine. All three birds worked together in building the nest. Two eggs were in the nest on April 28. Ten eggs were laid, one being crowded out of the nest. After the first part of the incubation period, during which there were frequent contests between the females for the privilege of sitting on the eggs, one of the females apparently disappeared and was seen no more. The eggs had begun to hatch on May 12, but only six of them hatched. My notes do not so state, but it is my recollection that all the young prospered to the time of flying from the nest, after which I could not identify them.—HAROLD MICHENER, *Pasadena, California, March 16, 1925.*

Two Ducks of the High Sierras.—While on a camping trip in the Sierras during the late summer of 1918, I had the good fortune to meet with a family of Harlequin Ducks (*Histrionicus histrionicus*). On August 10, I was camped on the upper reaches of the Cherry River, at Lord's Meadows. These Meadows are at about 7500 feet altitude and are located at the junction of Cherry River and Huckleberry Fork. Cherry River and its tributaries drain the northern section of the Tuolumne basin, just outside the Yosemite National Park.

While fishing along a stretch of quiet water below the meadows, I noticed eight ducks sunning themselves on a large, smooth boulder that sloped gradually down to the water's edge. I crept up behind another boulder about thirty feet distant and watched them for some time. Finally they slipped into the water, one after another, and worked up-stream into some rapids near the junction of the two streams. The young led the way while the female followed along behind. The young were adept in swimming, and were able to climb up through the water that rushed and boiled down over the boulders. They soon started feeding and would plunge down into the swirls time and again. The food taken, as evidenced by the stomachs of the two young collected, seemed to consist of dragon-fly larvae.

After they finished feeding, they started down-stream in a scattered group. I shot two of the young to determine their species for certainty. They are both in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, one as no. 29549 in the museum collection, the other as no. 5 in my own collection.

The male was not in evidence at any time, probably having departed earlier in the season. The young were nearly full-grown but yet unable to fly. They would dive at the report of the gun, disappearing as easily and rapidly as grebes. The female took wing and dashed rapidly up and down the river uttering a series of gabbling notes. She gave another call that sounded something like a female Golden-eye's call.

I caught one of the youngsters in the water, whereupon it feigned death. However, when I laid it upon the ground on its back, it suddenly "came to life" and struck out for the water, using wings, bill and feet with apparently equal facility. I disturbed them no further.

At a small lake, high on the top of Kibbie Ridge and only five miles by trail (2½ miles air line) from the home of the Harlequin Ducks, I collected on June 30, 1922, a female Barrow Golden-eye (*Clangula islandica*), now no. 43997 in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. The whole situation, and the condition of the female duck, gave promise of a nest in the near vicinity. The lake, however, was cut up along one side

with numerous promontories and little bays. The promontories were well covered with lodge-pole pines and alpine hemlocks. The shore-line was densely covered with chin-quapin and dwarfed manzanita. We spent most of the day investigating every possible and likely-looking nesting site, but to no avail. The nest, which I feel certain was located nearby, must have been well hidden and may have been on one of the three small islets at the west end of the lake, near where the female was taken.

The bird uttered a peculiar and complaining sort of two-syllabled *quer-ew*, sounding somewhat like the call of an American Golden-eye, but much higher and more complaining in tone. No male bird was in evidence at any time, either on this lake or on Spotted Fawn Lake, a short way over the hill.

There are great possibilities in store for future field work in this section, which should lead to the discovery of the nest of both the Harlequin and Barrow Golden-eye ducks.—DONALD D. MCLEAN, *Coulterville, California, October 8, 1924.*

A Correction Concerning the Starling.—In a paper entitled "The Starling Family at Home and Abroad", by Casey A. Wood, which was published in *THE CONDOR*, XXVI, July, 1924, the following concerning the European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) appeared on page 125:

"Harrison F. Lewis (*Auk*, vol. 39, 1922, p. 513) reports that a pair of these winter-defying birds was found in Labrador in 1917, where they not only raised a summer brood, but flourished in temperatures many degrees below zero. This is probably the earliest Canadian record."

This is not correct. My record at the place cited is simply as follows:

"*Sturnus vulgaris*. Starling. A skin of this species was shown to me at the home of Mr. F. W. Salzman, at Betchewun, where it was taken. Under date of August 31, 1921, Mr. Salzman has written to me that this bird was killed 'four years ago in April.' This is the first Labrador record of the Starling."—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Ottawa, Canada, February 4, 1925.*

Some Birds New to the Cape San Lucas Region.—During the period between February 3, 1923, and November 2, 1924, the writer was engaged continuously in field work in the Cape Region of Lower California, Mexico. In this time two hundred and forty species of birds were observed and of this number, as far as I can find any record, the following appear not to have been recorded.

Larus argentatus. Herring Gull. It is hard to say much as to the abundance of this gull. It was seen only at San Jose del Cabo, a female immature being taken there April 20, 1923. In the winter months large numbers of various young gulls frequented the mouth of the tide lagoon at San Jose del Cabo, but at that place no adult gulls of any species were seen, with the exception of *Larus californicus*.

Florida caerulea. Little Blue Heron. Three white immature birds were taken, one at La Paz February 28, 1924, and two at Todos Santos—one October 28, 1923, and the other September 15, 1924. I saw no adults, and possibly more immatures were among the Snowy Egrets also seen there.

Calidris canutus. Knot. This, as usual on the Pacific Coast, was a rare bird. Two were seen and secured on the mud flats near La Paz September 19 and 24, 1923.

Limosa fedoa. Marbled Godwit. Quite a common winter visitant to the vicinity of San Jose del Cabo and La Paz. A pair was taken at the latter place September 12, 1923.

Arenaria melanocephala. Black Turnstone. A few were seen at La Paz in September and one was secured near Loreto April 15, 1924.

Tyrannus tyrannus. Eastern Kingbird. One seen at Todos Santos sitting on a wire fence in company with a Cassin Kingbird, August 3, 1924. I wounded the Eastern Kingbird but before it could be picked up it escaped into the bushes.

Myiarchus magister magister. Arizona Crested Flycatcher. Of the large series of *Myiarchus* taken in the Cape Region one proved to be of this species; it was an adult male taken at San Jose del Cabo April 30, 1923.

Empidonax wrighti. Wright Flycatcher. Of the large numbers of small flycatchers, including *E. griseus*, *E. d. cineritius* and *E. d. difficilis* taken, one proved to be of this species; it was an adult male taken at San Jose del Cabo April 17, 1923.