

First Record of the White-faced Glossy Ibis in Washington.—I have succeeded in locating one of the White-faced Glossy Ibises (*Plegadis guarauna*) previously mentioned in the Condor (XXVII, 1925, p. 73); it has been purchased and is now in the Public Museum of this city. This is an immature bird, shot at Clear Lake, two miles south of Medical Lake, Spokane County, about October 30, 1909, by P. J. Thelen of Medical Lake, who writes me that the bird was alone. I have a note from J. Hooper Bowles of Tacoma, stating that "it is probable that these birds have an occasional fall migration similar to that of the California Brown Pelican and Fulvous Tree-duck; most of the northern stragglers of these species are immature. The capture of this ibis constitutes the first state record for the species."—J. L. SLOANAKER, *Spokane, Washington, June 4, 1925.*

The Cardinal in Southern California.—On the morning of October 19, 1924, Mrs. Henderson and I went to a favorite place to see birds. We were sauntering along slowly when we heard the call of a bird we knew, yet dared not hope for. Suddenly from out the thicket a flash of red appeared and the bird alighted on a branch not fifty feet away.

We knew at once it was a Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). Feasting our eyes for perhaps a minute, he then flew out of sight. We said little about the incident, but on October 26 we went again to the same place. In a few minutes the bird appeared and remained in plain sight for perhaps ten minutes. We could see that the black ring around the bill came together, supporting our belief that we had seen the Eastern Cardinal.

On November 3, Mrs. Bicknell, ex-president of the Los Angeles Audubon Society, Mrs. Mix, Mr. Grebe, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Saunders, Mrs. J. P. Underwood, Mrs. Henderson and myself, all went to see the new arrival. He soon appeared and, as before, stayed in plain sight for perhaps ten minutes. We saw him next on November 24. I made several trips subsequently, but did not see him again until March 2, when Mrs. Henderson and I saw one and heard two others singing. A rancher said he had seen several feeding with his chickens for three or four years. On March 22, Mrs. Henderson and I for the first time saw the female in company with her mate. On March 30 the Los Angeles and Whittier people saw two males and two females near the same place. On April 5 I saw a female gathering nesting material and placing it in a nest, the male cheering her with his wonderful song. On April 20, Mr. L. E. Wyman, Mrs. Bicknell, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Grebe, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Henderson and I went out to see the nest. Mr. Wyman felt in the nest and found three eggs; he took one out and showed it to the others.

On May 2, Mrs. Henderson and I again visited the nest and found three young, about four days old, but on May 10 when we went to the nest we found it vacated. I do not know whether the young arrived at maturity or not. Numerous reports have reached us in the meantime of Cardinals in and around Los Angeles, but none has been confirmed. Should they be definitely located please notify L. E. Wyman at the Los Angeles Museum, Exposition Park, or myself.—H. N. HENDERSON, *Whittier, California, July 28, 1925.*

Three Noteworthy Records for British Columbia.—The following are three recent records made at Okanagan Landing, British Columbia, the first two being the first for their species for the region.

Larus hyperboreus. Glaucous Gull. On April 8, 1924, I took an immature female of this gull in the nearly pure white plumage of the second year. It is of the small type ("*barrovianus*") to which probably belong all the recent records accredited to *Larus leucopterus* for the Pacific region. Length (in the flesh), 615 millimeters; wing, 421; culmen, 52; depth at angle, 20. Colors of soft parts: iris, straw color; bill, livid white, tinged yellow on culmen, and with a subterminal bar of brownish; feet, rosy flesh.

Spizella pallida. Clay-colored Sparrow. On June 5, 1925, I took a male in breeding condition on the bench-land just behind the village of Okanagan Landing. This is a characteristic type of habitat for the species, but probably my bird was only an extralimital migrant. This is the first record for the province since I took two singing males at the 158-mile house, Cariboo district, July 3, 1901; at the time, they were erroneously ascribed to *Spizella breweri* (Auk, xx, 1903, p. 283).

Oreoscoptes montanus. Sage Thrasher. A pair of Sage Thrashers are this year breeding within a mile of the village of Okanagan Landing, an extension northward of some 75 miles from their nearest colony (White Lake, Osoyoos district). The locality which they have chosen is void of sage-brush and their nest must be in a rank growth of the weed known as "tumbling mustard."—ALLAN BROOKS, *Okanagan Landing, British Columbia, July 16, 1925*.

A Note on the Fanning Island Warbler.—The Fanning Island Warbler (a member of the Family *Sylviidae*) seems to have been first recorded by Dr. Thomas H. Streets, who, in the *American Naturalist* for 1877, p. 69, after giving an account of the native parrot of this group of islands, remarks: "The only other land bird found on Washington Island belonged to the *Passeres*. It was a fly-catcher-like bird. As many of these as were seen were procured." The specimens mentioned were lost, according to Streets, in some unaccountable way after their arrival at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, and no mention is made of the species in Bulletin 7 of the U. S. National Museum, published in 1877, in which is given a complete account of the specimens secured by the expedition in question.

In the *Ibis* for 1883, page 44 (plate 2), Tristram recorded a similar bird from Fanning Island, and named it *Acrocephalus pistior*. In the catalog of Tristram's collection published in 1889 (page 152) the types for this species are listed as two specimens, male and female, taken on Fanning Island in 1881 by T. V. Arundel.

During work in the Fanning Group in 1924, Mr. Harold Kirby, Jr., collecting for the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, secured two skins of this rare species, now, through a division of the genus *Acrocephalus*, known as *Conopoderas pistior* (Tristram), which have been sent to me for examination. I have seen one other specimen, one taken on Fanning Island by Dr. S. C. Ball for the Bishop Museum of Honolulu. The two collected by Mr. Kirby bear the following data: female, Fanning Island, June 23, 1924, and male, Washington Island, summer, 1924. Both seem to be adult. The first mentioned, in fresh feather, with molt not quite completed, measures as follows: wing 77.3 mm., tail 62.7, culmen from base 17.8, tarsus 29.2; the second, in slightly worn plumage, has the wing 76.8, tail 60.0, tarsus 28.0 (culmen broken so that length of bill may not be taken).

These two skins agree in color with Tristram's original description and plate. The skin from Fanning has extensive whitish margins on the wing feathers, whitish tips on the rectrices, and whitish to pale olive buff tips on feathers of back, hindneck and crown. In the bird from Washington Island the pale margins on the dorsal plumage are much more restricted, and the bill appears more slender. Apparent difference in color may be due to season, as the plumage is somewhat worn. Birds from the two islands are treated here as identical though in view of the extensive subspecific, as well as individual, variation found in the genus in other island areas, notably the Tuamotu Group, it will be well for anyone with suitable opportunity to secure small series from each of the two islands in question for more critical comparison than the scanty material at hand permits.

Conopoderas pistior in its gray coloration differs rather decidedly from any of its congeners, which, as a rule, are more warmly colored, and it carries to an extreme in this direction a tendency found somewhat indicated in the browner, buffier *C. kingi* Wetmore of Nihoa Island, and the extinct *C. familiaris* (Rothschild) of Laysan.

Mr. H. S. Swarth has called my attention to the name *Tartare arundeli* applied to a warbler of this group in a curious work by Emmanuel Rougier entitled, "Ile Christmas South Seas (Oceania) Coconuts, Birds, Fishes, etc.," printed in 1914 by L. Watel, Brioude. This name, which occurs on page 140, is a nomen nudum, and refers to the warbler of Christmas Island, south of the Fanning Group, a bird known properly as *Conopoderas aequinoctialis* (Latham).—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., June 4, 1925*.