

catching insects. They are extremely busy little creatures, and were remarkably tame, often feeding within a few feet of us.

Least Sandpiper. *Pisobia minutilla*. A few were associated with the other small sandpipers at Barr, six or eight often being seen together. All the shore birds collected were very fat.

Marbled Godwit. *Limosa fedoa*. This species is one of the forms considered rare in Colorado. We saw a flock of over a dozen August 28, and six birds August 31 at Barr. Four specimens were collected.

Greater Yellow-legs. *Totanus melanoleucus*. Only a few seen at Barr, but rather common on the seepage ponds to the eastward.

Lesser Yellow-legs. *Totanus flavipes*. Common at Barr where associated with the large flocks made up of Stilt, Least and Baird sandpipers.

Western Solitary Sandpiper. *Helodromas solitarius cinnamomeus*. A few noted at Barr and the small prairie ponds, but not common.

Western Willet. *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*. Two seen at Barr August 28.

Spotted Sandpiper. *Actitis macularia*. A few seen along the prairie ponds, but strangely none noted at Barr.

Long-billed Curlew. *Numenius americanus*. A flock of fifteen noted on a small lake twenty miles east of Denver, August 28.

Black-bellied Plover. *Squatarola squatarola*. Two noted at Barr Lake August 31.

Killdeer. *Oxyechus vociferus*. A very common bird, noted along the shores of practically every little pond.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, September 21, 1925.*

**American Redstart in Southern California.**—On September 20, 1925, I collected an adult female American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) in the willows along the channel of the San Gabriel River, about one mile west of Artesia, Los Angeles County, California. A skin was made and it is now no. 35, collection of John McB. Robertson. Mr. J. Eugene Law has confirmed my identification.—JOHN MCB. ROBERTSON, *Buena Park, California, October 3, 1925.*

**Wood Ibis in Ventura County, California.**—On July 26, 1925, I shot a Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*) near the mouth of the Santa Clara River, in Ventura County, California. It was one of a flock of nine, all in the immature plumage. The birds were feeding in the shallow margins of sloughs, in a dense growth of pondweed (*Potamogeton*, sp. ?). When feeding, they kept the head and neck down continuously, often immersing the bill almost to the base, and raising the head only slightly when swallowing. They stayed in one spot for a long period, turning or advancing a step or two; and as they walked, they shook or wiggled the toes of one foot in the water, either in front near the bill or off to one side (see Law, *Condor*, xiv, 1912, p. 41). The last published records for this region are for 1901 and 1904, but the caretaker in a neighboring gun-club says that he saw a small flock in 1918 or 1919.—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Carpinteria, California, November 14, 1925.*

**The Tennessee Warbler Again in California.**—On October 14, 1925, an unfamiliar warbler was picked up dead in some bushes on the Williams School grounds in north Berkeley. The head was badly damaged, suggesting that the bird had been hit by an automobile. The specimen was given to me and I took it to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, where Mr. Harry S. Swarth identified it as a Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*). This is the second known occurrence of this warbler in California, the first one having been of a bird taken near Pasadena, September 25 [not 27], 1897 (Grinnell, *Birds of Los Angeles County*, 1898, p. 45). The specimen is now no. 2167 in my collection.—RALPH ELLIS, JR., *Berkeley, California, November 19, 1925.*

**The Buffle-head Breeds in California.**—During June, 1921, the writer found two broods of half-grown Buffle-heads (*Charitonetta albeola*) at Eagle Lake. Although this was a new breeding record for California, I was not able at that time to capture