

shrubbery; two of these traps set back to back gives an eight-compartment combination which is desirable when birds are plentiful. Folding traps are particularly convenient for those who wish to take their traps with them on trips about the country. A stock of these traps will be kept on hand and will replace the stocks of two-compartment Potter traps and Western traps previously kept. The price is \$5.00 each, f. o. b. Pasadena.

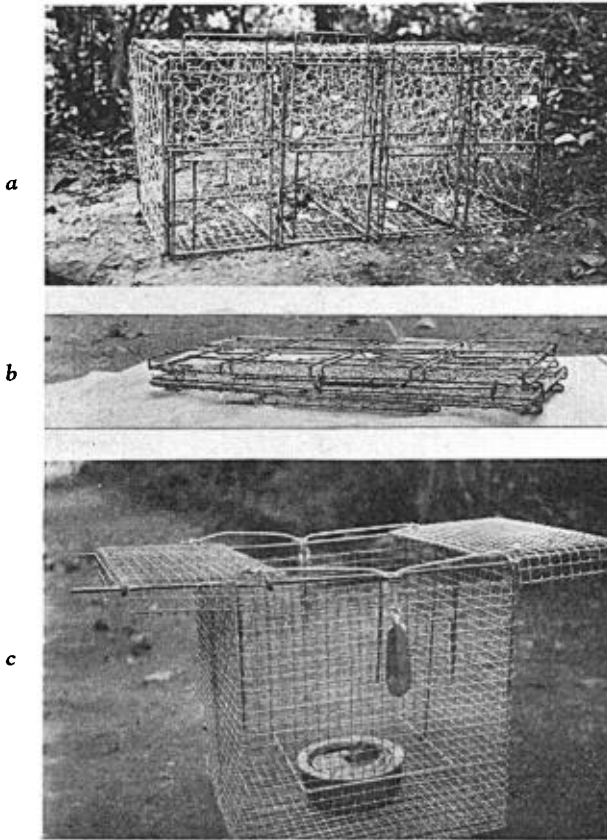


Fig. 42. BIRD TRAPS FOR BIRD BANDERS.

- a. Four compartment folding Potter trap erected.
- b. Same trap folded.
- c. Warbler trap, Michener design.

The Warbler trap (fig. 42, c) is a 12-inch cube of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh hardware cloth with double sliding doors to close the top. The doors are closed by weights and are tripped by the bird alighting on a treadle beside the water bath. This trap is a decided improvement over the original of this type (see *Condor*, xxviii, 1926, p. 49, fig. 20), which, however, has added quite a few species to the list trapped at the station of the writer. The trap weighs 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds and its price is \$5.00 f. o. b. Pasadena.

The Association also has a supply of trap doors and door frames, as shown on the last page of the October number of "News from the Bird Banders" and similar to those used on the Potter traps. The frames are arranged so that they can be fastened at the opening of almost any type of trap. The door may be used as an automatic drop door to be tripped by a doorstep treadle similar to that used in the Potter trap, as an exit door for any trap, or for the door to a gathering cage. The price of 60 cents each, f. o. b. Pasadena, includes the door frame, the door, and the doorstep treadle.

Please address the writer

when in need of any of the above articles.—HAROLD MICHENER, 418 Elm Ave., Pasadena, California, December 22, 1926.

**American Dipper Established as a Breeding Species in San Diego County.**—Frank Stephens, in his "Annotated List of the Birds of San Diego County, California" (*Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History*, III, No. 2, p. 29) states that the American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*) is a rather rare migrant through the mountains and casual winter visitor, but that it does not nest in the county. As a matter of fact there appears to be no record of the actual capture of a Dipper in San Diego County at any season, and Mr. Stephens states that he knows of none. It is, therefore, a pleasure, through notes supplied by Albert E. Stillman, a member of the San Diego Society of Natural History, definitely to record the species as a nester in this county, both in 1925 and 1926.

Each of these years a nest was found at the same locality by Harry Benbough, a member of a boys' bird club conducted by Mr. Stillman. For fear that the birds might be disturbed, Mr. Stillman prefers that the exact site be not made public, beyond the fact that it is on a falling stream of water in the Cleveland National Forest at about 3500 feet elevation. The first nest, discovered in August, 1925, was on a rock about three feet from the falls. The moss of the nest had been kept green by the spray which touched it. Two Dippers were observed on the rocks below, but the nest was not examined. On June 20, 1926, the second nest was found on a ledge under a large rock about twenty feet from the falls and five feet from the stream. It contained four full-fledged young. On June 27, 1926, Mr. Stillman, Harry Benbough and George Smith collected the empty nest, which has been presented, with full data, to the Natural History Museum.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, September 21, 1926.*

**The Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) the Initial Species in the Autumnal Migration through Costa Rica.**—This species was seen on August 12, 1926, beside a puddle in an old logging road near Iberria Farm, at the north base of the Volcano Turialba, and again near-by a few days later. It had been first to arrive on several preceding years, and I suspect that it is the leader of the North American avian host in this part of Central America every fall. True, Broad-winged Hawks and Solitary Sandpipers can now and then be seen here in Costa Rica every month in the year; but I judge this sufficient proof to exclude such individuals from migratory status.—AUSTIN SMITH, *San José, Costa Rica, September 7, 1926.*

**Nesting of the Sandhill Crane in Modoc County, California.**—On May 6, 1926, a Mr. Christensen showed me the nest of a Sandhill Crane (*Grus mexicana*) on his ranch about twenty miles from Alturas. The nest was in a small patch of tules (*Scirpus*) in a wet meadow. When we approached the nest, the female (?) rose, disclosing two eggs, and flew to the meadow a short distance off. The male (?) rose from the tules and joined her. We followed and the two birds walked ahead of us, making no sound till they were about half a mile from the nest, when they began to "cronk". The nest was made of dead tule stems, was about five feet in diameter at the base, and the central portion, built up so that the eggs were about one foot above water, was about two feet across and almost flat. Mr. Christensen had flushed the female from the nest about ten days before, when she was already incubating two eggs.

Mr. Joseph Mailliard (Condor, xxvi, 1924, p. 216) has recorded the finding of a nest and of a half-grown young in Surprise Valley in 1924. With this exception, there seems to be no definite record of the nesting of the species in California since 1878 (see *Game Birds of California*, p. 621).—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Carpinteria, California, January 1, 1927.*

**Additional Records of the Prairie Falcon in the Willamette Valley, Oregon.**—On October 16, 1926, while examining a number of birds and mammals in the collection of Mr. Elmer A. Griepentrog, Salem, Oregon, I observed two mounted Prairie Falcons (*Falco mexicanus*). Mr. Griepentrog informs me that these were taken near Salem, one on November 16, 1924, and the other on December 23, 1925, and he has also given me the following additional notes on this species. On November 10, 1926, two Prairie Falcons were seen and one secured. This specimen was mounted and is now in the Griepentrog collection. On November 16, 1926, two were noted flying overhead and one was seen in an attempt to kill a male Ring-neck Pheasant, which, at each attack from the falcon, would flatten itself against the ground. Another falcon was found dead on November 28, 1926, but was so decomposed that it could not be preserved as a specimen. It would seem that the Prairie Falcon may at times be a more common species in the Willamette Valley than the published records of its occurrence in that region would indicate.—ALEX. WALKER, *Tillamook, Oregon, December 24, 1926.*

***Atthis heloisa morcomi* Ridgway, Not a Valid Subspecies.**—*Atthis morcomi* was described by Ridgway (Auk, xv, October, 1898, p. 325) from two females collected at Ramsey Cañon, Huachuca Mountains, southern Arizona, in July, 1896. As far as I