

(no. 29439, U. C. Mus. Pal.) and an incomplete humerus (no. 12176). A humerus and a perfectly preserved tarsometatarsus (no. 29438) denote the presence of *Oxyechus vociferus*. Both these genera being monotypic, the problem of identification is simplified. There appears to be little possibility of confusing the fossil remains of either genus with other North American genera of Scolopacidae or Charadriidae.

It is not surprising to find the Killdeer present, inasmuch as this bird today frequents inland sloughs and meadowlands. The Dowitcher is less to be expected, and yet shore birds of similar habit stop to feed or rest along the borders of small fresh-water ponds and are known to have been caught in the asphalt outpourings at Rancho La Brea within historic times.

The Lewis Woodpecker (*Asyndesmus lewisi*) is fairly well represented (no. 29441), by an upper mandible, lower mandible, tarsometatarsus, tibiotarsus, and radius, the latter bone, however, exhibiting no distinctive generic character other than size. The metatarsus is distinguishable from that of the Red-shafted Flicker, which is common in the deposits, by reason of its shortness, relatively greater width at the distal end, and by the shorter, weaker trochleae for the articulations of the phalanges. The mandibles are distinguishable from *Balanosphyra* primarily by their comparative straightness and dorsoventral compression, and by the poorly developed ridge on the culmen. The Lewis Woodpecker adds another member to the association of birds, comprising *Aphelocoma*, *Pica nuttallii* (A. H. Miller, MS), and others, which inhabited the live oak trees known to have occurred at Rancho La Brea in Pleistocene time (F. H. Frost, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot., 14, 1927, p. 81). One would expect to find *Balanosphyra* present, but as yet no bones belonging to this genus have been detected. *Colaptes* is the only other woodpecker known from the deposits.

The fused carpal phalanges and the distal end of a humerus of an anserine (no. 29440) prove to be indistinguishable from the corresponding bones of the Shoveller Duck (*Spatula clypeata*). Among the ducks, only the Mallard and the Green-winged Teal have been recorded as present in the Rancho La Brea (L. H. Miller, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 349, pt. v, 1925, p. 72). However, the bones here mentioned are not to be confused with either *Anas* or *Nettion*. Generic characters in the carpal digits and the distal end of the humerus are not always discernible with certainty, and, although *Spatula* apparently can be distinguished from related genera of similar size on the basis of the differences seen in these elements, nevertheless the identification of the Shoveller Duck must be regarded as tentative.

Additional material belonging to species already reported from the deposits is as follows: An incomplete sternum and an ulna of *Zenaidura macroura*; an incomplete tarsometatarsus and the articular region of a lower jaw of *Accipiter cooperii*; and a carpometacarpus, ulna, and incomplete humerus of *Otus asio*. The Morning Dove and Screech Owl were known previously from only one or two bones, while the remains of the Cooper Hawk were so incomplete as to make doubtful the identification of the species. The present identifications, particularly that of the lower jaw, therefore, seem to confirm the presence of *Accipiter cooperii*.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, June 13, 1929.*

Hooded Merganser at Baldwin Lake, San Bernardino Mountains, California.—Recently while looking over a small collection of mounted ducks at Big Bear Lake, I noted a beautiful full plumaged adult male Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*). This bird was shot at Baldwin Lake some time during November, 1923, by Mr. Warren Smith. I was also informed by him that another, but a less highly marked bird, of this species was taken at the same place a few days later. This seems to be the first recorded occurrence for this bird in this locality. The bird is rare anywhere in southern California.—WRIGHT M. PIERCE, *Claremont, California, May 29, 1929.*

Additional Notes from Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska.—I wish to record a few specimens collected by the Eskimo representative of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, at the western tip of Seward Peninsula, Alaska. A rather extensive collection of carefully prepared specimens was received, including a new bird for that station and two new breeding records. The latter were:

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*), set of eight eggs with down, collected June 22, 1928, Nulook River, Seward Peninsula. (A set of Old-squaw, *Clangula*