

brush on dry upland slopes, in company with *Spizella monticola ochracea* and *Spizella taverneri*, and were not recognized as Redpolls until in the hand. Seven specimens were taken (nos. 32350-56).

Melospiza melodia morphna. A song sparrow, presumably of this subspecies, was seen at Ben-my-Chree (the head of West Arm, Tagish Lake) on August 27, 1929, the first to be recorded from the Atlin region. The locality lies at the east base of the Coast Range, perhaps fifty miles inland from Skagway (within the normal coastal habitat of the bird), but with the intervening territory a mass of rugged and glacier-covered mountains unsuited to song sparrows.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. An immature male (no. 32507) shot near Atlin on September 4, 1929, is the only one that I have seen thereabout. On September 10, 1924, I saw the species at Fat Creek, some seventy miles northeast of Atlin, and in September, 1909, on the Taku River, about one hundred miles south of Atlin. These several occurrences mark the northwestern limits of the species, so far as known.

Hyalocichla minima aliciae. An adult female (no. 32533) was shot at the base of Munro Mountain, about five miles northeast of Atlin, September 1, 1929. There are two other records of specimens taken in northern British Columbia, one in the Atlin region and one near Telegraph Creek (see Brooks and Swarth, A Distributional List of the Birds of British Columbia, 1925, p. 119).—HARRY S. SWARTH, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, April 1, 1930.*

A Record of the Scarlet Tanager for California.—On October 30, 1929, while on San Nicolas Island with Mr. J. R. Pemberton, the senior author had the good fortune to find the dried remains of a tanager which later proved to belong to the species *Piranga erythromelas*. The specimen was sent to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology in view of the better facilities for comparison there available.

The remains consist of one complete wing and foot, the tail, portions of the breast and flank feathers, the dorsal surface of the neck and a large part of the back and scapular tracts. The other wing is present but lacks the greater secondary coverts and several of the inner secondaries. The body is dried and the ribs and sternum somewhat crushed. The scapula, coracoid and limb bones are intact but have not been extracted from the remains. The feathers are unstained and in perfect condition for comparison in so far as they are present.

The specimen, now no. 54485, Mus. Vert. Zool., was picked up just back of the beach on the dry eastern slope of the island and was not covered by the wind-driven sand that drifts across the island during a large part of the year. We believe that the bird could not have been killed earlier than September, whereas it is probable that it had not been dead for more than two or three weeks at the time of discovery. No trace of any molt remains. San Nicolas, the most barren of the Santa Barbara Islands, lies fifty-three miles off the coast of southern California. People do not inhabit the island at the present time and it is extremely unusual for any one to visit its shores.

The plumage of the bird is that of a first fall male, the remiges being juvenal but the coverts black with yellowish green margins such as are grown in the fall molt of immature birds. The border of the wing is black, the under wing coverts are white and the dorsal wing coverts entirely without barring. A complete comparison with a first fall male *Piranga erythromelas*, no. ex. 161, collection of J. and J. W. Mailliard, from Wisconsin, taken September 29, 1895, has been made which demonstrates a complete correspondence between the remains of the San Nicolas bird and the Mailliard specimen. Several other Scarlet Tanagers in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences and the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology have provided close comparisons in so far as they were in comparable plumages. Measurements of the wing, tail, and foot of the San Nicolas bird fall within the limits of variability of the Scarlet Tanager.

To the authors' knowledge this species has not been recorded previously west of the Rocky Mountains. The Scarlet Tanager seems prone to wander outside of its normal range during the fall season, yet its appearance at such a distant point as the well isolated island of San Nicolas is remarkable.—LOYE MILLER and ALDEN H. MILLER, *University of California, April 23, 1930.*