

visit of a half-dozen of these birds both morning and evening of June 24. Eight-power prism binoculars were used, and identification was as certain as it was possible to make it on the living birds.

As the Kaibab is comparatively little known, and since the altitude and forest conditions are essentially those in which the species occurs elsewhere, it seems likely that this is a part of its normal range, heretofore unknown, rather than a mere sporadic occurrence. Thus is added another species to the Arizona avifauna.—CHAS. T. VORHIES, *University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, June 17, 1930.*

Southerly Breeding Record of Sage Thrasher in California.—Diligent search for a nest of the Sage Thrasher (*Oroscoptes montanus*) in a more southerly location than any previously recorded finally has been successful. While on one of these hunting trips, April 27, 1930, in company with Fred Frazer and Rex Parker, we located a nest containing five fresh eggs. The locality was about twenty miles from, and a little west of north of, San Bernardino, California, this being fully ten miles south and a little west of Victorville, the most southerly location previously recorded (Rowley, Condor, xxx, 1928, p. 325). The elevation was about 3400 feet above sea level.

The nest was in a shrub of cotton thorn (*Tetradymia spinosa*), eighteen inches from the ground and so well concealed that it could not be seen from above. The bird was flushed from the nest two different times and in each case flew only a few feet, then ran to a juniper bush and became lost to view. It later appeared at close range on top of other bushes and in Joshua trees in company with its mate. Neither bird made any sound while we were at the nesting site.

The nest and eggs seem to be normal in every way. The weights of the eggs in grams are 3.36, 3.23, 3.17, 3.15, and 3.03.

Another nest containing five young birds was found in a similar location a week later and at a point less than five miles northwest of the previous location. In each case there was plenty of *Artemisia tridentata* at hand for host bushes, and it was a surprise to find the Sage Thrashers using the *Tetradymia spinosa*.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, May 15, 1930.*

Is the Lewis Woodpecker a Regular Breeder in the San Francisco Region?—The mind retains through life certain outstanding events of childhood days and wanderings. First acquaintance with uncommon birds can be recalled to mind as if occurring but a few months past. One such event of my early life was my first acquaintance with the Lewis Woodpecker (*Asyndesmus lewisi*). I recall that it was in the early spring of the year when I was at the Presidio collecting sea shells with the veteran, Julius Arnheim. A large bird flew overhead which I did not recognize. It lit close by and I was able to see the markings plainly. It was not difficult to find it in the books at home and my list was increased to include the woodpecker "that flew like a crow".

In the "Directory to the Bird Life of the San Francisco Bay Region", Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 18, the Lewis Woodpecker is listed as an "erratic winter visitant." The same publication states that H. W. Carriger found several nests with fresh eggs to small young on May 16, 1926, in the sycamores and oaks south of Sunol, Alameda County. In the Condor (xxix, 1927, p. 165) Hoffmann states that he saw a pair of Lewis Woodpeckers entering a hole in a cottonwood near Gustine, Merced County, April 23, 1926, and that he saw an immature one in July, 1924, at the same place. As recorded in the Condor (xvi, 1914, p. 183) the present writer saw a pair feeding near Pleasanton, Alameda County, June 12, 1914.

The above compilation and my observations of the present spring would lead me to believe that the Lewis Woodpecker is more common in central California during the breeding season than is generally thought.

On April 20, 1930, I was in the vicinity of Coyote, Santa Clara County, about one mile west of the main highway between San Jose and Gilroy. At this point there is a grove of oaks scattered throughout the field and as we drove past, a Lewis Woodpecker flew across in front of the machine. We stopped and I soon found a pair staying in the vicinity of one of the trees but did not locate a definite nesting site. The next Saturday, April 26, I made a special trip to the same locality. The pair of birds was still around the same tree and I located a hole high up in