

the bird was taken at Quincy, Plumas County, California, August 5, 1891. While it is marked "juv. ♂", it is a male of more than one year's age, being in molt from first nuptial to adult winter plumage (see Dwight, *Annals N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 13, 1900, p. 209). I am unable to find in this specimen (no. 57969, *Mus. Vert. Zool.*) any differences from Eastern-taken examples of the same species.

This record adds a third definite locality of occurrence of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak in California, the other two stations being Myer's, Humboldt County, and Palm Springs, Riverside County. The attested dates are July 1, 1897, and September 10, 1897, respectively. (See Grinnell, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 11, 1915, p. 135.) The additional record for the '90's gives no ground for adding to the speculations of Dawson (*Birds Calif.*, 1, 1923, p. 418). But the enquiries of Mailliard (*Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, ser. 4, 12, 1923, p. 13) in Humboldt County much more recently, while not leading to anything much more conclusive, make one suspect that this grosbeak really has claim to more than "casual" status on our California state list of birds.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, July 31, 1931.*

**Nesting of the Pacific Harlequin Duck in Oregon.**—On May 30, 1931, at a summer home of friends on the Salmon River, on the west slope of Mt. Hood, Oregon, I observed a female Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus*) feeding among the rocks in the clear, rushing stream in front of the house. This bird was unusually tame and allowed a group of four people to approach within twenty feet before she became suspicious and swam leisurely to the opposite side of the stream, diving and feeding calmly as she moved away.

The next day, May 31, 1931, while sitting on the porch of a summer home on the Zig-Zag River, a tributary of Salmon River, about seven miles above the place of the previous day's observation, I saw a female Harlequin alight on the rushing stream a few yards from the house. I followed this bird as it swam and floated down stream about a hundred yards to where a small boy was fishing. I called the boy's attention to the duck and he at once told me that its nest was just below where he was standing. Investigating, I found the nest located in the debris on top of a large stump of an Oregon alder tree that had been dislocated by a recent spring flood. The tree, roots and all, had been washed out of the bank and carried to a gravel bar in midstream, where other drift had lodged among the roots. The nest was about three feet above the surrounding gravelly and rocky stream bed, but was well concealed by roots and drift from the stream. It was composed of a few dry rootlets well lined with the parent's down and a few feathers, and it contained six slightly-incubated eggs. The boy, who had located the nest the day before, told me he had caught the parent female on the nest, lifted her off and turned her loose, but that she had soon returned. No male Harlequin Ducks were seen on either the Salmon or Zig-Zag rivers during my stay there on May 30 and 31.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, July 25, 1931.*

**Record of an Unknown Woodpecker from the Lower Pliocene.**—From the Colorado Museum of Natural History of Denver, Colorado, the writer has received for examination a fossil avian ulna of a bird that is identified as a woodpecker (Family Picidae). The specimen in question, Colorado Museum of Natural History catalog no. 1262, was collected in what are known as Devil's Gulch Beds, attributed to the Lower Pliocene, near Ainsworth, Nebraska, by James Quinn, and was forwarded by Morris Skinner. It consists of about seven-eighths of the ulna from the right side, the proximal end together with the tip of the articular surface on the distal end being missing. The bone is fossilized and is white in color.

The strongly developed tubercles for the attachment of the secondary feathers determine the specimen at a glance as a woodpecker, and on careful examination it appears that it represents a species in the Colapline assemblage of genera. While generally similar to the flickers of the genus *Colaptes* it is matched more closely in spacing of the tubercles, size, and conformation by the ulna of *Chrysoptilus melanolaimus* of South America as shown by a specimen of *C. m. nigroviridis* (U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 227386).

In view of the fact that the ulna is not considered by the writer as a bone ordinarily exhibiting much character for the differentiation of species no attempt is made to identify this fossil except as to group. It is, however, of definite interest in showing the existence of a species of woodpecker of flicker-like affinities in Lower Pliocene times in North America. The Red-shafted Flicker, Lewis Woodpecker, and the Pileated Woodpecker have been reported fossil from Pleistocene deposits, but there are no other records of fossil occurrence of the Family Picidae for the North American continent, *Uintornis lucaris* Marsh which has sometimes been considered a woodpecker being a species of uncertain family affinity from present information. Two species of *Picus* have been described from the Oligocene and one from the Miocene of France.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *United States National Museum, September 8, 1931.*

**The White-winged Scoter, a New State Record for Kansas.**—On November 21, 1927, William Sanderson, a sportsman of Lawrence, Kansas, while hunting ducks on the Kansas River killed a female White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*). Mr. Sanderson, realizing that the bird was unusual, brought it to the Museum of Birds and Mammals, University of Kansas, for identification. Upon learning that the specimen was a new record he donated it to the museum where it now is preserved as a skin, number 17125.

Approximately one year later, in November, 1928, Mr. C. J. Saunders, also of Lawrence, killed four White-winged Scoters while hunting on the river. These birds were discarded as being of no food value and they lay in the open for a month or so before being turned over to the museum. They were then in an advanced stage of decomposition, so were prepared as skeletons and were not identified as to sex. The exact date upon which they were taken was not known. These specimens bear University of Kansas Museum numbers 17769, 17773, 17775, and 17779.

The approximate locations, only, were given for the five birds as being a few miles up the Kansas River from Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. Acknowledgment is here made to Mr. C. D. Bunker, in charge of the University of Kansas Museum of Birds and Mammals, for permission to report this record.—LAWRENCE V. COMPTON, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, September 24, 1931.*

**Wood Ibis in Modoc County, California.**—Deputy Fish and Game Warden A. A. Jordan, of Alturas, sent the head and leg of a juvenile Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*) in to this office August 17. In a letter of that date, Mr. Jordan stated there were three of these birds on Ballard Reservoir in early August. Someone shot one of the birds which Jordan found a few days later when he sent in the fragments. He stated the birds were light cream color, bluish black on wing tips and brown on head and part way down the neck, so all were evidently juveniles. The head of the specimen received was well covered with grayish brown feathers, indicating its immaturity.

Ballard Reservoir is approximately four miles southeast of Canby, Modoc County. This occurrence greatly extends to the northward the known range of the species in California. J. G. Cooper (*Auk*, IV, 1887, p. 90) recorded its occurrence north to San Francisco Bay and the San Joaquin Valley where it has been reported but once since, near Fresno (Tyler, *Condor*, XXI, 1919, p. 127). It apparently strays farther north in the Rocky Mountain region where recorded from Montana and Wyoming by Bent (*U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull.*, 135, 1926, p. 65), and more recently by Skinner (*Condor*, XXVIII, 1926, p. 99).—JAMES MOFFITT, *Division of Fish and Game, 510 Russ Building, San Francisco, California, August 21, 1931.*