

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.*