

tween the southernmost Cascade record, at Baird (altitude 800 feet), Shasta County (C. H. Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, 1887, p. 223), and the most northern Sierra record, at Grass Valley (altitude 2090 feet), Nevada County (E. B. Richards, Condor, 26, 1924, p. 103).—LAWRENCE V. COMPTON, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, October 16, 1931.*

**Some Light on the Introduction of Gambel Quail on San Clemente Island, California.**—In his article, "New Records for the Channel Islands of Southern California" (Condor, XXXIII, 1931, p. 219), J. R. Pemberton states that a Gambel Quail (*Lophortyx gambeli gambeli*) was taken on San Clemente Island by A. J. van Rossem on October 25, 1930, but that details of the introduction of this species on the island are lacking.

It may be well to record that on December 13, 1925, the writer took a pair of Gambel Quail, now preserved in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History, from a flock of about seventy-five birds on the south end of San Clemente Island. Upon returning to San Diego the question of the introduction of these quail on the island was discussed with Clinton G. Abbott, Director of the Natural History Museum, who wrote for information to E. G. Blair, President of the San Clemente Sheep Company, which was at that time operating a concession on San Clemente Island. Mr. Blair referred Mr. Abbott to Charles T. Howland, who had earlier been interested in the live stock on the island. Mr. Howland's reply was essentially as follows:

"The quail on San Clemente Island were released by us about 1912. We secured, through the Game Commission, twenty dozen, about one-half of which died before being released. They were caught in the Banning-Coachella district and shipped to Los Angeles. It took about two weeks to get them to the points of distribution and although they were fed and watered there was a heavy loss because of their wildness. The first year or so after being released there was no apparent increase but I understand that later the showing was quite fair."

Prior to 1926, it seems that the only quail captured on San Clemente to be recorded in ornithological literature were six specimens taken there by J. Grinnell in May, 1897 (Grinnell, Pasadena Acad. Sci. Publ., 1, 1897, p. 12), all of which were Valley Quail. In the same article Grinnell makes reference to the introduction of quail on the Island, twelve dozen birds having been reported liberated about ten years previously. G. Willett also mentions the Valley Quail as "Occasionally seen on San Clemente" (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 7, 1912, p. 43).

A. B. Howell (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 12, 1917, p. 52) states, in dealing with the Valley Quail, that Mr. Howland of San Clemente Island told him that "there were two or three dozen birds liberated there in 1913." One cannot help wondering whether this may not have been the same liberation reported by Mr. Howland in his letter of January 29, 1926, to Mr. Abbott. Inasmuch as he mentions Banning and Coachella as sources of supply it would seem that both Valley and Gambel quail were introduced on the Island about 1912-1913. Recent attempts to get into touch with Mr. Howland for specific information have been unsuccessful.

The writer can say with certainty that the flock from which the two specimens were taken on December 13, 1925, was entirely made up of *L. g. gambeli*.—LAWRENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, October 19, 1931.*

**First Record of the Pectoral Sandpiper for Arizona.**—On Monday, September 21, 1931, I visited an earthen reservoir or "tank" on the lower, northeastern corner of the Santa Rita Experimental Range, in company with Mr. D. M. Gorsuch, who is carrying on Gambel Quail studies on that Reserve. This reservoir, known on the Range as "Desert Tank" (altitude, 2900 feet), was well filled with water from the summer rains and we examined it with interest for possible water or shore bird migrants.

Two sandpipers, busily feeding in the mud, were the only such birds present, and after a close-up study of them we had to admit that we were at a loss as to their absolute identity. We, therefore, agreed they should be collected, though with regret, since they were so tame and confiding. Accordingly, I collected them and Mr. Gorsuch prepared the skins. They proved to be males, both young, of the Pectoral Sandpiper (*Pisobia melanotos*). This identification has been checked by Dr. J. Grinnell at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California.