

of them were perched in oaks and on posts near the road, not in the air, since it was still very early in the morning. As is the custom of Swainson Hawks they showed but little timidity and allowed very close approach. That they were Swainson Hawks there is no doubt, for the white bib of the upper throat was plainly visible in those that sat near the road; when overhead they showed black-tipped primaries with large light areas beneath the wings; as they flew away a light-appearing rump and unbarred tail came into view.

Since the writer had but recently come to California the unusual nature of this observation for this region was not at that time fully appreciated. However, many trips into this region at many seasons of the year subsequently have failed to show a Swainson Hawk. Reference to Grinnell and Wythe's "Directory to the Bird-life of the San Francisco Bay Region" (p. 81) discloses that this hawk is rare in this region.—GAYLE PICKWELL, *State College, San Jose, California, November 4, 1931.*

**Boreal Flicker in San Diego County, California.**—According to Grinnell's "Distributional List of the Birds of California," published in 1915, there had been up to that year, but three "pure-blood" specimens of Boreal Flicker (*Colaptes auratus borealis*) collected within the boundaries of the state, although numerous questionable records had been made in literature. Since then, to the present time, an additional collected specimen and two sight occurrences (one very doubtful) have been recorded. Localities of the four specimens that were taken are as follows: Two in Marin County, one in Sonoma County, and one in Los Angeles County.

With knowledge of the rarity of this form in southern California, it was with some surprise that the writer recognized an adult male Boreal Flicker when it alighted on a bird feeding table just outside his office window at the Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, about 8:30 on the morning of December 4, 1931. The bird was within four feet of the writer's eyes and was thoroughly scrutinized. A slow movement frightened the flicker and it flew to a small ornamental buttress on the side of the building. Here it was collected from a nearby window and is now number 15615 in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, January 18, 1932.*

**Bill-of-fare of a Family of Pacific Horned Owls.**—Recently I discovered a nest of Pacific Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus pacificus*) containing three young about two weeks old. The nest had formerly been occupied by a California Blue Heron and was located in the top of a valley oak in the center of quite a thick growth of oaks. On this nest were the following birds, all freshly killed: 9 Red-shafted Flickers (*Colaptes cafer collaris*), 5 Long-tailed Jays (*Aphelocoma californica immanis*), 3 Band-tailed Pigeons (*Columba fasciata*).

If this is any indication of the usual fare of this species of owl, bird life in general must suffer frightfully from its depredations.—W. B. SAMPSON, *Stockton, California, March 18, 1932.*

**Junco hyemalis connectens in Arizona.**—During January of 1930, Mr. Harry S. Swarth kindly identified a number of Juncos for me. Among the lot were two *Junco hyemalis connectens*. One of these, evidently a male, was secured January 10, 1927, on Granite Creek about five miles northeast of Prescott just below the pine belt. The other specimen, a female, was taken February 8, 1928, well within the pine belt, and just southwest of the city.

Since the above were identified by Mr. Swarth, I have taken two other Juncos, also from Yavapai County, which no doubt are referable to *J. h. connectens*. They are as follows: Prescott, February 4, 1930, a female; Prescott, November 18, 1931, a male.

This very likely constitutes a first record for Arizona.—E. C. JACOT, *Prescott, Arizona, January 21, 1932.*

**Woodhouse Jays on the Hopi Mesas, Arizona.**—Observers in the San Francisco Mountain region, Arizona, have found the Woodhouse Jay (*Aphelocoma californica woodhousei*) a characteristic bird of the forest phase of the Upper Sonoran Zone, and particularly that part predominating in piñons (*Pinus edulis*). Rarely has this bird been seen near the lower fringe of the juniper belt. I was, therefore, surprised this past