

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

fall to find the Woodhouse Jay the commonest bird on the Hopi Mesas (altitude about 6000 feet), north of the Little Colorado River, many miles from the nearest piñon tree. On October 14, several of these jays were observed feeding about the school grounds at Hotavilla, an Hopi Indian village. The species was also commonly seen on the 15th, 16th and 17th at Oraibi, Shungopovi and Mashongnovi, and Polacco, respectively.

At Hotavilla juniper trees (*Juniperus occidentalis monosperma*) were growing near the school on land reserved for Government employees, which accounts for the presence of these trees near the village. Only fruit trees grow near the other villages. Juniper and piñon trees have for centuries been used for fuel or building material by the Hopi Indians, so that now all trees, other than fruit trees, have been destroyed for miles around. The surrounding country is very sparsely covered with grasses and "rabbit brush", the greater part being bare rock and sand.

At each of these villages the jays were rather tame, feeding about corrals, and on one occasion a jay was seen perched upon the roof of an Indian house. With the exception of several jays observed at a waterhole, never more than two were seen together. It is interesting to note that this species has been observed under rather similar conditions in October and November at Fruitland, New Mexico (F. M. Bailey, *Birds of New Mexico*, 1928, p. 478). These observations in the Hopi country cover a narrow strip along the road, some 25 miles long, in which at no place is found the normal habitat of the Woodhouse Jay.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Arizona, February 10, 1932.*

**Additional Records of Birds from Cavern Deposits in New Mexico.**—As a result of further archeological investigation in New Mexico, Mr. Edgar B. Howard of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, has submitted bones of birds for identification from the same cavern that last year yielded remains of the California Condor (see *Condor*, xxxiii, 1931, pp. 76-77). The cave in question is located about fifty miles west and somewhat north of Carlsbad, New Mexico, in the upper part of Rocky Arroyo, which comes out of the Guadeloupe Mountains. The bird remains, according to notes supplied by Mr. Howard, were found at levels from two and one-half to eight feet below the surface, associated in part with human materials of the Basket-maker group, and in part obtained at deeper levels where man-made artifacts are lacking. Bird bones occurred below those of any other vertebrates.

Of particular interest in the collection are further fragmentary remains of the California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*), including a premaxilla of very large size, parts of two ulnae, and a bit of a sacrum. The premaxilla is larger and more robust than in the skeletons at hand for comparison but is equalled by specimens from the Pleistocene asphalts of Rancho La Brea in California according to comparisons kindly made for me by Dr. Hildegard Howard. The present bones are especially important in their verification of the former range of this condor in New Mexico; and their presence with numerous bones of other birds removes any supposition that the condor remains might have been transported here by human agency.

In the present collection there is the coracoid of a Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) that marks an extension of range for that species, since in modern times this bird has been recorded only west to western Texas, and has not been found in New Mexico. This single bone therefore is the first record for the species from the state in question. This brings to mind that fifteen years ago in examining bird bones collected at Hawikuh Pueblo, 17 miles southwest of Zuni, New Mexico, I found a section of a metacarpal of a vulture that agreed in form with the Black Vulture. This bone was so fragmentary that I did not venture on its evidence to announce the occurrence of this species. With the specimen from near Carlsbad in hand it may however be properly put on record. There is indicated a considerable range for the Black Vulture beyond the limits at present known for it. It is proper to state that Hawikuh Pueblo according to present information was occupied from about the middle of the fifteenth century to 1670, being much more recent than the Guadeloupe cave deposits, which as will be explained presently must go back at least two thousand years.

The Plumed Quail (*Oreortyx picta*) is represented by one entire, and one broken, metatarsus, a coracoid, and a tibio-tarsus, all in excellent condition. This is another species not known previously from New Mexico, as it ranges now from Washington and western Nevada through California into Lower California. The cave material