

the garden for a number of days feeding on buds and berries; and on February 7, while I was pruning a Blenheim apricot tree, the birds came into the tree to forage and they also took buds from branches already cut and lying on the ground. Many were seen feeding with Brewer Blackbirds in barnyard litter under some oaks along Putah Creek on February 14. The species was last recorded on April 7.

Two other winter visitants, usually of scarce occurrence, were more in evidence. Varied Thrushes (*Ixoreus naevius* ssp.) are represented at Davis almost every winter by a few individuals which ordinarily remain in the vicinity of fairly dense tree growths; the species was more common this year, and one or more individuals was noted out in the open in trees and shrubs along a well traveled street. The Townsend Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) was noted on several dates between January 31 and March 7 in locations suggesting that several individuals were present.

A conspicuously large congregation of Western Robins (*Turdus migratorius propinquus*) on the University Farm this past winter has already been recorded (The Gull, vol. 14, no. 5, May, 1932, pp. 1-2).—TRACY I. STORER, *Division of Zoology, University Farm, Davis, California, October 18, 1932.*

California Quail Attacked by Gopher Snake.—On July 9, 1932, in the Rockridge district, Oakland, Alameda County, California, a California Quail (*Lophortyx californica*) was heard calling in distress by three members of my family. The bird, a female, was located at its nest beneath a bush. It was thrashing about on the ground, while its throat was held fast in the jaws of a good-sized gopher snake. When the snake was struck it released its hold upon the quail and turned its attention to the eggs. The snake swallowed one egg and was undisturbed until the egg had progressed about six inches from its mouth. It was then chased away from the remaining eggs.—MARGARET W. WYTHE, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, October 18, 1932.*

White-crowned Sparrows Banded in Pasadena.—Because *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys* is rather a rare bird in Pasadena it may be of interest to publish the records of those banded by us at 418 North Hudson Avenue, Pasadena, California.

Band numbers	Dates of captures	Band numbers	Dates of captures
570464	April 18, 1928	A131477	April 29, 30, May 1, 1930
570479	April 19, 1928	B111924	April 27, 1931
570484	May 11, 12, 1928	C103071	May 11, 1932
694402	April 18, 1929	C103100	May 29, 1932

These birds were all in their adult plumage and presumably were on their northward migration at the time of capture. None, other than those captured, has been seen at this location.—HAROLD MICHENER and JOSEPHINE R. MICHENER, *Pasadena, California, October 31, 1932.*

The Lucas Auk of California.—Dr. U. S. Grant of the Geology Department of the University of California at Los Angeles, on his return from field work on the Marine Pliocene at San Diego, California, placed in my hands a small fragment of bone which proves to be of more than passing interest. In 1902, Lucas (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxiv, 1902, pp. 133-134) described the first fossil bird recorded from the state of California. This specimen was taken during the construction of the Third Street Tunnel in the business district of Los Angeles, and was limited to the proximal three-fourths of the humerus, evidently of a marine diver. Lucas established for the bird a new genus and species, *Mancalla californiensis*, a category which has stood for thirty years without an additional representative. The imperfect fragment at present in hand is so completely in harmony with the type specimen in the characters preserved that I have no hesitation in announcing it as basis of the second record of the species.

At the time of original description, the age of the formation penetrated by the tunnel was considered to be Upper Miocene. Four years later Arnold (U. S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper no. 47, 1906, p. 29) revised the geologic correlation on the basis of molluscan remains, and assigned it to a later time, that of Lower or Middle Pliocene. The specimen in hand comes from the Pliocene of San Diego and thus strengthens the opinion of Arnold.