

This is the first record of the White-headed Woodpecker in any of the nine counties of the San Francisco Bay region. There is no reason to believe that the woodpecker was nesting in the vicinity.—DAVID DUNCAN III, *Sausalito, California, February 1, 1933.*

Triple Testes in a Snowy Plover.—Through the courtesy of Dr. Louis B. Bishop of New Haven, Connecticut, the writer has had the privilege of studying what, on gross examination, was apparently a case of supernumerary testis in a plover. Dr. Bishop furnishes the following record: "The bird was *Charadrius nivosus* (Snowy Plover), known as *Aegialitis nivosus* when I collected it, and was collected by me at the mouth of the Carmel River, Monterey Co., California, on July 20, 1920; 33499 is the number of the specimen in my collection, and in my catalogue I noted under it, 'three testes, one on the right and two on the left.'"

An examination of the specimen showed three ovoid bodies of about equal size, 5 millimeters in length and 2.5 in breadth. Two of these bodies were bilaterally situated at the same level near the medial edges of the kidneys, with their long axes directed downward and laterally. The supernumerary body was above the left testis but nearer the median line, with its long axis nearly vertical and its lower pole touching the lower testes. Microscopic examination of sections of all three bodies showed the usual structure of the testes, an apparently normal process of spermatogenesis and fully formed spermatozoa, indicating that the testes were all functional.

Supernumerary testes in birds must be of rare occurrence, although, of course, it is possible that many cases may have been observed but not reported. Certain it is that a search of the literature fails to yield any examples.

In a personal communication Dr. Oscar Riddle of the Carnegie Institution of Washington says that "ten to twenty-five instances of accessory testes have been observed by him in the examination of about 7500 male doves and pigeons, and that while probably none of these accessory testes were sectioned such structures are ordinarily so definite in the dove and pigeon freshly killed as to leave no doubt as to their character."

On the contrary, Dr. Ernst Mayr of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, in a personal communication says, "I have gone through all the available literature and have asked my colleagues but could not find any information about supernumerary testes in birds. I might add that I have sexed personally about three thousand male birds without ever finding a trace of a third testis."

It is clear that a third testis in birds is at least uncommon and it is possible that it is more frequent in some species than in others. It is certain, however, that the Snowy Plover examined possessed three functioning testes.—H. B. FERRIS, *Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, February 24, 1933.*

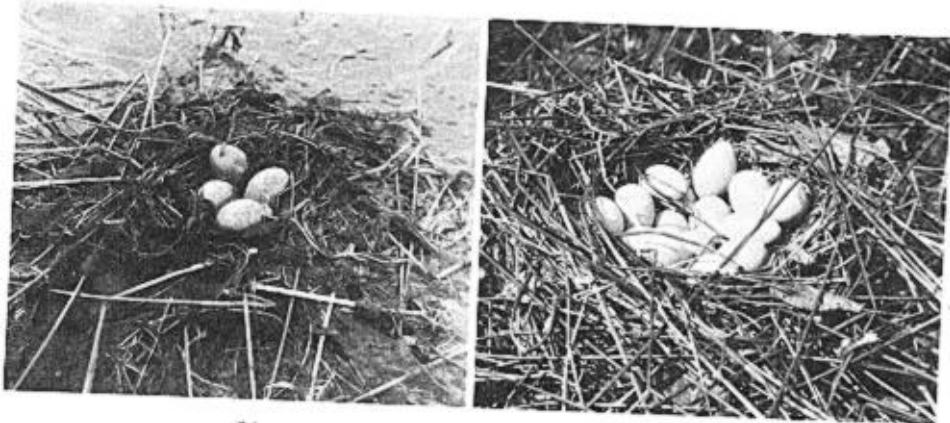
Summer Birds of a Northern Arizona Marsh.—Through the kindness of Mr. Randolph Jenks and the Museum of Northern Arizona, I had an opportunity to study the birds of Rogers Lake on the last three days of June, 1932. This lake, 7½ miles west-southwest of Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona, is at an elevation of 7244 feet; it is two miles long by 1¼ miles wide, the long axis running from southeast to northwest. The greatest depth, however, is probably less than three feet. It is thickly overgrown with various aquatic plants and apparently occupies a very old crater. Western yellow pine is the common tree on the banks, and a small hummock on the northwestern shore supports a few gooseberries and two species of cactus—one a small *Opuntia*. Showers hindered progress daily, but only the southwestern third of the lake and the easternmost corner remained unexplored.

A colony of Eared Grebes (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*) was discovered on June 28 in the south-central part of the lake. This was probably the colony Mearns recorded over forty years ago from "a lake near Flagstaff." On the 29th a census was taken. There were about 29 empty nests in various stages of dilapidation and 151 others with contents as follows:

1 young bird	1	2 eggs	70
1 egg	15	3 eggs	63
1 young, 1 egg	1	4 eggs	1

These grebes were not all laying, as hatching eggs and downy young were frequently seen. The crows nearby were innocent, for (1) they were never seen near the colony, (2) they would have left traces of depredations on such frail structures, and (3) they would have taken all the eggs. Several nests with two or less eggs had bits of broken shell. One egg with a fully grown embryo was floating near the edge of the colony.

I am indebted to Messrs. Barney M. Reid and Edward T. Nichols for their help in the census.



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Fig. 24. NEST OF EARED GREBE.

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Fig. 25. NEST OF AMERICAN COOT.

Photographed by Barney M. Reid.

Numbers of ducks were seen daily; on the 29th I counted 11 Common Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), 70 Pintail (*Dafila acuta*), 5 Blue-winged Teal, (*Querquedula discors*), and 4 Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*). Drakes were decidedly in the minority. A female Pintail was seen with a brood of six or more downy young in the northern corner of the lake. Late in the afternoon of June 30 an Osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*) flew in from the west, circled low, and departed northward.

Seventy-five or more American Coots (*Fulica americana*) were glimpsed among the sedges, and their nests were scattered over most of the lake. About 49 empty and unfinished nests were found, and 26 others as follows:

1 egg	1	7 eggs	7
1 hatching egg, 2 young	1	8 eggs	1
2 eggs, 1 young	1	9 eggs	3
4 eggs	1	10 eggs	2
5 eggs	2	11 eggs	1
4 eggs, 2 young	2	14 eggs	1
6 eggs	2		

One nest, with five young scattered about, two eggs in the nest (one just hatching), and one sunken egg in the water below was encountered.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, February 9, 1933.

Further Occurrence of Sporadic Visitors in Southern California.—During the fall and winter of 1932, three birds worthy of record were brought in by friends or staff members of the San Diego Natural History Museum and prepared by the writer of this note.

Piranga rubra rubra. Summer Tanager. Female shot by J. W. Sefton, Jr., on September 19, 1932. The bird was found early in the morning in his garden on Point