It has been a matter of surprise to me since then that the Saw-whet occurred so low in the Sierra Ancha in the breeding season. But further evidence of tolerance of conditions that are almost Upper Sonoran now is at hand. On July 24, 1936, F. G. Palmer collected a juvenal *Cryptoglaux* (no. 69522, Mus. Vert. Zool.) 4 miles south of Hernandez, San Benito County, California. The exact locality was Laguna Ranch, 4000 feet. The arid inner coast ranges of central California have only a scant representation of the Transition zone. The owl was taken in a black oak and Coulter pine woodland. This record represents the only known instance of breeding in the central coast ranges of this state.

So many diverse accounts of the Saw-whet Owl's notes have appeared in the literature, that it might be well to stress that the notes which I have traced to this species have been uniform in type. Presumably all the birds encountered were sexually active males. The notes consist of round, almost liquid whistles that are repeated at the rate of nearly two per second, rarely with the faintest trace of an aspirate. The pitch varies slightly, but it averages about C or C#, two octaves above middle C, which is near, but slightly higher than, the notes of Pigmy Owls. The notes are repeated without interruption for long periods. Great change in intensity is characteristic, and at a distance the notes fade out completely. A bird which was watched in midafternoon (3 p.m.), June 2, 1934, near Bowron Lake, British Columbia, called continuously for 15 minutes. At 25 feet, the notes were sometimes barely audible, but the bird, which remained quiet with its head thrust out of a woodpecker hole, could be seen moving the mandible in unbroken rhythm. Notes distinctly different from those here described evidently are given on other occasions.

Ridgway (Birds N. and Middle America, vol. 6, 1914, p. 629) mentions "a slight average difference in the hue of the brown of the upper and under parts" of Saw-whet Owls in different geographic areas. The color is "more grayish brown in those from the Rocky Mountains." Van Rossem (*loc. cit.*) questions whether pale birds taken in the Charleston Mountains of Nevada may not represent an undescribed race. In handling the bird from the Chiricahua Mountains in the field, and later upon comparing it with other Saw-whet Owls, the grayish-brown dorsal coloration, the paler streaking below, the more prominent white on the forehead, and the greater amount of white in the lateral scapular area were striking comparative features. These observations accord with those of van Rossem and, as further evidence, lend support to the idea that these birds from desert ranges may be more than just individual pale variants.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, March 16, 1937.*

Notes on Leg Colors of White Herons.—In connection with the questions raised by Dr. Loye Miller (Condor, vol. 39, 1937, p. 17), the experiences of easterners may be of some assistance to those who would like to settle the status of *Florida caerulea* in California. Snowy Egrets may be identified with absolute certainty at close range by their strikingly colored yellow feet which no Little Blue Herons ever have. Less important, but extremely useful when direct comparison is available, is the shape of the birds' bills—thin and tapering in the Snowy, a bit broader at the base in the Little Blue and slightly more curved along the top. The Little Blue never has black legs but those of the Snowy may vary in color. In summer around New York and New Jersey, a single Snowy may show black legs when viewed from one angle and distinctly yellowish green ones when viewed from a different direction. This has been kindly explained to me by Charles A. Urner: the legs are black with a narrow band of yellowish green extending down the posterior surface.

In checking on three caged birds last fall, I found all birds had black legs, one entirely so, another with gray on the posterior side of the tibia, a third with a narrow band of yellowish green extending dorsally along the full length of both tibia and tarsus. Audubon described the color of young Snowy's feet as at first olive, and Forbush mentions birds in October with legs "yellow green marked black." Individual variation, for which an explanation is still lacking, may be found in the legs of other herons: Black-crowned Night Herons in the vicinity of New York often show pink instead of yellow legs. B. W. Tucker has likewise written (British Birds, vol. 30, 1936, pp. 70-73) of similar peculiarities in Buff-backed Herons (*Ardeola ibis ibis*).

Aside from the purely faunistic considerations, the correct identification of the small white herons may help in settling other interesting questions. The Snowy Egret, in common with the Louisiana Heron, has a propensity to race about while feeding. Could this be insect catching rather than fish hunting? Up to the present time field work in the East indicates that the Snowy's well known habit of stirring up prey in the water by a single foot extended forward is not possessed by other herons. While this would give us an extremely easy field mark, it also emphasizes that a definite biological correlation may exist between this unique feeding habit and the unusual color of *Egretta thula*'s feet.—JOSEPH J. HICKEY, *New York, N. Y., March 1, 1937.*