

male immature, taken in Sonoma County, California, December 5, 1886, is close to *D. c. auduboni* but has white upon only three of the outer rectrices, has too much white on the eyelids for this species and has a slight indication of postocular streaking, this latter being more distinct on one side of the head than on the other.

Number 42136, C. A. S. collection, male adult, was taken by Swarth, at Atlin, B. C., a breeding ground of *coronata*, April 22, 1934, and is close to typical *coronata*, but on one side the fourth rectrix has an intrusion of white of about the average size found in *auduboni*, whereas the fourth and fifth rectrices of the other side have heavy white edgings. Also, the supraloral streaks are absent and the postocular streaks are much restricted. Strange to say, Swarth did not mention this specimen to me on his return from the Atlin trip, and no comment appears upon the label.

The examples of hybridism above described are the most prominent ones in the Academy collections. There are also other specimens from the Pacific Coast which show more or less indications of mixed blood, but those described herein are sufficient evidences of hybridism to show, beyond question, that there surely must be a locality, as yet not discovered, where there is at least some contact in the nesting season between the two species.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, July 8, 1937.*

A Brown Pelican Record from Utah.—While visiting with a group of ornithology students, April 28, 1934, at the Rudy Duck Club near the mouth of the Jordan River on the southeast shore of Great Salt Lake, we observed a flock of about 20 to 30 White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) among which was a pelican of brown plumage distinctly contrasting with the other birds, which we concluded must be a Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*). We observed the bird in the flock several times during the day, but could not be sure of the subspecies. However, because of its size, closely approaching that of the White Pelican, and because it was with other birds that had probably come up from the southwest coast, we leaned to the belief that it was a California Brown Pelican (*P. o. californicus*).—A. M. WOODBURY, *University of Utah, Salt Lake City, June 15, 1937.*

The Duck Hawk Breeding in Nevada.—Jean M. Linsdale in his "The Birds of Nevada" (Pac. Coast Avif. no. 23, 1936) lists the only records of the occurrence of the Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) in Nevada, as one specimen taken by Ridgway in 1868, and sight records in 1868 and 1931. It would therefore appear to be of interest to place on record that there is a set of four Duck Hawk eggs in the Barnes Oological Collection, Field Museum, Chicago, which are recorded as having been taken by F. H. Lord, April 3, 1910, at Walker Lake, Nevada.

I examined this set some time ago and the eggs are unquestionably those of this species; but I have been unable to secure any information as to where they were obtained by Mr. Barnes or any trace of the collector.—CAPTAIN L. R. WOLFE, U. S. ARMY, *May 2, 1937.*

The House Finch at Victoria, British Columbia.—A recent note of interest is that of the occurrence of the House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) as a breeding resident at Victoria, British Columbia. The birds were first noticed on May 28, when the song of the male attracted my attention. From that date I saw one or both birds daily and soon discovered that they were feeding young. The nest was situated 9 feet from the ground in a Virginia creeper on the south-facing wall of a brick building. On June 10 the writer, accompanied by Mr. Kenneth Racey of Vancouver, B. C., found that the young had left the nest, and two specimens were secured.

Five days later the male was again in full song, and the female was seen carrying nesting material to a new site on the same building. The male of the pair is evidently a young bird, as there is but a slight trace of yellowish pink on the face and throat. The area surrounding the base of the bill appears strongly darker than the rest of the head. The bird is almost identical with a specimen taken in Berkeley on May 16, 1935.

Inasmuch as this finch for the past 3 or 4 years has been reported by Mr. S. J. Darcus, on the basis of sight records, as a regular breeding resident at Penticton, B. C., it will be interesting to see if the House Finch is permanently extending its range to include the humid Transition Zone of coastal British Columbia and the arid Transition Zone of the interior of the province.—IAN MCTAGGART COWAN, *Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C., June 19, 1937.*

A New Race of Titmouse, from the Kern Basin of California.—The description of the race *Baeolophus inornatus zaleptus* (Oberholser, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 4, 1932, p. 7) from southeastern Oregon, together with Linsdale's (Pac. Coast Avif. no. 23, 1936, pp. 87-88) recognition of this subspecies from Nevada, has led us to a reconsideration of the status of the titmouses in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology from the eastern parts of California. In doing this,