

hopped up on a fence post a few feet from the car. This was collected and is now in my collection. On the same day, another was seen near Buntingville, about five miles west of where the first one was collected.

On February 20, 1936, on the J. J. Fleming Ranch, about three miles west of Wendel, Honey Lake Valley, I collected an adult male Harris Sparrow from another large flock of Gambel Sparrows. This bird was seen first on the 19th. In this flock were several Western Tree Sparrows (*Spizella arborea ochracea*).

On February 20, 1936, while passing the same brush patch where I secured the first Harris Sparrow, about three miles southeast of Standish, I collected a female White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).

Near the Dill Ranch, six miles southeast of Standish, on January 8, 1936, I secured an adult female Western Tree Sparrow. This bird was alone in open sagebrush and grassland. On February 19, 1936, three miles west of Wendel, I was fortunate in collecting another Western Tree Sparrow, which was an adult male. This was in the same flock of Gambel Sparrows from which the adult male Harris Sparrow was taken the following day.

During some fairly cold weather on January 2, 1937, as I was looking at some horned larks on Mud Flat, eight miles east of Litchfield, Lassen County, I heard and later saw and collected an adult male Alaska Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus alascanis*). This bird was with a very large scattered flock of assorted horned larks. I was quite sure that after I collected the specimen I heard other longspurs chattering in the flock of several thousand horned larks as they milled about following the sound of the shot.—DONALD D. McLEAN, *Division of Fish and Game, San Francisco, California, June 14, 1937.*

A Pliocene Record of Parapavo from Texas.—A most interesting Upper Pliocene vertebrate fauna has lately been assembled from Cita Canyon, in Randall County, Texas, by a party from the West Texas State Teachers College.

Among the specimens thus far removed there appear two tarsometatarsi of the California Turkey, *Parapavo californicus* (L. Miller). Both bones are from the right side and one of them is almost without blemish except for the loss of the spur core. The second bone is fragmental but has the spur core almost complete. Comparison was made with typical specimens from the Rancho La Brea asphalt with the result that no hesitation is felt in specific assignment of the Texas specimens—size, proportions, elevation of the spur core, relative positions of the trochleae, the small intertrochlear foramen on the inner side, the shape of the proximal cotylae and hypotarsus, the incipient hypotarsal third ridge—all are characters that check perfectly with the specimens from the type locality.

The fairly abundant mammal fauna is being studied by the junior author, but the presence of certain carnivores (*Borophagus*) is considered by R. A. Stirton of the California Museum of Paleontology as definitely indicating its Upper Pliocene age. The specimens were beautifully preserved in fine river sand laid down in a practically continuous series reaching up possibly into true Pleistocene. The interest to ornithology lies in the extension of range of *Parapavo* both in space and in time. The species probably originated in Pliocene and increased to maximum numbers in Pleistocene before its extinction fairly late in the latter epoch.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. Stirton for diagnosis of the age of the stratum.—LOYE MILLER, *University of California at Los Angeles*, and C. STUART JOHNSTONE, *West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon, Texas.*

Additional Birds Observed at Point Lobos Reserve.—The following two records are offered as additions to the list of birds observed on Point Lobos Reserve, Monterey County, California, as included in the report by Grinnell and Linsdale (Carnegie Inst. Wash., Publ. No. 481, 1936).

Glaucidium gnoma. Pigmy Owl. On August 22, 1936, at 4:55 p.m., a bird of this species was seen perched on the extremity of a limb near the top of a large cypress east of Whalers Knoll. The bird was facing toward the west with the sun full on it, the pupils of its eyes much contracted. When a Red-tailed Hawk lit in a pine near-by it drew itself up in a stiff, elongated posture. The right wing was partly unfolded.

Ammodramus savannarum. Grasshopper Sparrow. From the road just west of the warden's house on June 30, 1937, at 12:30 p.m., the song of a grasshopper sparrow was heard coming from the vicinity of the garbage dump. Soon the bird was located on a baccharis bush between the garbage dump and the road leading to the wharf. After a while the bird was observed to have left the bush. Later the song was again heard coming from a weed-top close to the route of the now-abandoned Bassett Avenue. Presently it flew down into the grasses where it was flushed and then lost.—LADLAW O. WILLIAMS, *Carmel, California, August 5, 1937.*