

In hunting for rosy finches, I was guided by the statement (p. 124) that, "At an altitude of 10,000 to 11,000 feet . . . , Vernon Bailey saw half a dozen leucostictes August 17, and again the next day . . . feeding among the rocks and on the glacier which occupies the deep cross gulch just below Konwokitan glacier." In this gulch, and on the east rim of it, at the head of Mud Creek, I found rosy finches on July 15, 1939. Three were noted, and two collected, at 10,000 feet. One of the birds, a female (Mus. Vert. Zool. 76205) was carrying a large supply of insects in her mouth, and she had a brood patch. Evidently leucostictes were nesting sparingly and scattering in the crumbling cliffs about the glaciers. The gulch was exceedingly barren of life. Rock Wrens (*Salpinctes obsoletus*) were the only other birds seen at 10,000 feet. Clark Nutcrackers (*Nucifraga columbiana*) and Mountain Bluebirds (*Sialia currucoides*), sub-alpine types, stayed lower, not venturing far above the highest thickets of timberline scrub at 9000 feet. A Townsend Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*) was found dead in the snow at 11,000 feet, evidently a bird lost in the preceding spring migration.

The leucostictes proved to be *L. t. littoralis*, the Hepburn Rosy Finch. Thus the breeding range of this distinctive form is extended southward into California from the Three Sisters region of central Oregon. Rosy finches breed at Crater Lake, Oregon, 100 miles north of Shasta, but to my knowledge none has been collected there for racial determination. There is little doubt now that they also would be *littoralis*. Between Mount Shasta and the northern end of the breeding range of the Sierra Nevada Rosy Finch (*L. t. dawsoni*) is a gap of somewhat over 150 miles.

The Shasta specimens show gray checks and a broad gray nuchal area that are typical of summer specimens of *littoralis*. On some of the auricular feathers there are cinnamon brown areas, but such may be seen occasionally in worn July-taken skins of *littoralis* from coastal British Columbia. Although there is no decisive evidence of intermediacy between *littoralis* and *dawsoni* in the color pattern of the head, the color of the body is somewhat intermediate. The back is dark as in *littoralis*, but the cinnamon brown under parts are of a lighter tone than in *littoralis*. This tone is as light as in *dawsoni*, but the color is not so gray or neutral as in that form. *Littoralis* and *dawsoni* do not differ significantly in dimensions. The two birds from Shasta are small, near the minimum for most measurements of *littoralis* and *dawsoni*.

The sparse population of rosy finches on Mount Shasta, when it is further sampled, may yet prove to be consistently different from neighboring races to the north and south. From data we now have, however, we can but view the slight departure from *littoralis* as intergradation toward *dawsoni*. This conclusion should not obscure the fact that the fundamental relationship of the Shasta birds is with *littoralis*.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, September 5, 1939.*

The Glaucous Gull at Santa Barbara, California.—On April 4, 1939, I noticed among a flock of Western, Glaucous-winged, and Ring-billed gulls, a large, very whitish gull. This was at the Santa Barbara city dump where there is always a great number of gulls of various species feeding on the refuse. I saw immediately that this bird was much larger and lighter in color than the Glaucous-winged Gulls which were standing near it.

The bird was collected and is now no. 3613 in the collection of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. It proved to be a female Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) in the light plumage of the second year.

This species of gull has been reported in this region several times, but as far as I can learn this is the first specimen that has been collected here.—EGMONT Z. RETT, *Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California, April 27, 1939.*

Shrikes, Red-wings, and the Cowbird.—The White-rumped Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*) is one of the few smaller passerines that is not known to be parasitized by the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*). On June 8, 1938, at Eastend, Saskatchewan, the writer found a shrike's nest with six eggs, and later, the nest of a Brewer Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) containing five eggs and one of a cowbird. The cowbird egg I took and placed in the shrike's nest, removing one of the six to make the number as before.

On June 15 the cowbird's egg was found to be hatched. On June 18 the young cowbird was still in the nest and apparently well cared for; the shrike's eggs still were unhatched. On June 22 the cowbird was in the nest, but on my close approach it took flight to a willow bush some sixty yards away. All five shrike eggs were now hatched, but the nestlings were scarcely able to hold up their heads and were evidently *in extremis*. On the following day the nestling shrikes had disappeared. The parent birds were close by, looking somewhat disconsolate, but they still appeared to be feeding the cowbird, which was very wild.