

The second specimen ascribed to this race (or this color phase; see Swarth, Condor, 37, 1935:201) is a female from Pasadena. This bird also was picked up about December 1, 1940, alive, but badly wounded, and brought to the home of Harold Michener. It was later prepared as a skin by myself. The ovaries showed evidence of having been active the previous spring, but the general plumage is that of an immature bird. One feather of the left scapular area, however, shows the dark blue with central black stripe of the mature plumage. As compared with another post-breeding winter female from San Fernando, Los Angeles County, the remainder of the dorsal plumage is markedly darker, with the same widening of the dark penciling on the crown. On the ventral surface, the lighter brown of the feather margins is crowded to a minimum by the heavy umber stripes down the centers. The two specimens make a very handsome pair of dark-plumed birds, the first recorded from the San Diegan district since the Grinnell specimen of more than forty years ago. The southern California birds are not from a breeding area, of course, and hence they shed no light upon Swarth's very proper suggestion of dichromatism instead of racial distinction based upon geographic range.—LOYE MILLER, *University of California, Los Angeles, March 3, 1941.*

**Cackling Goose and Sheep.**—At Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, sometime in October, 1940, a Cackling Goose (*Branta canadensis minima*), believed to be a male, alighted beside a flock of a dozen or so sheep and subsequently remained with them at all times for a period exceeding six months. The precise locality was the Qualicum golf course which slopes to the sea and is a warm and pleasant winter pasturage. The goose remained with the sheep all winter, grazing and

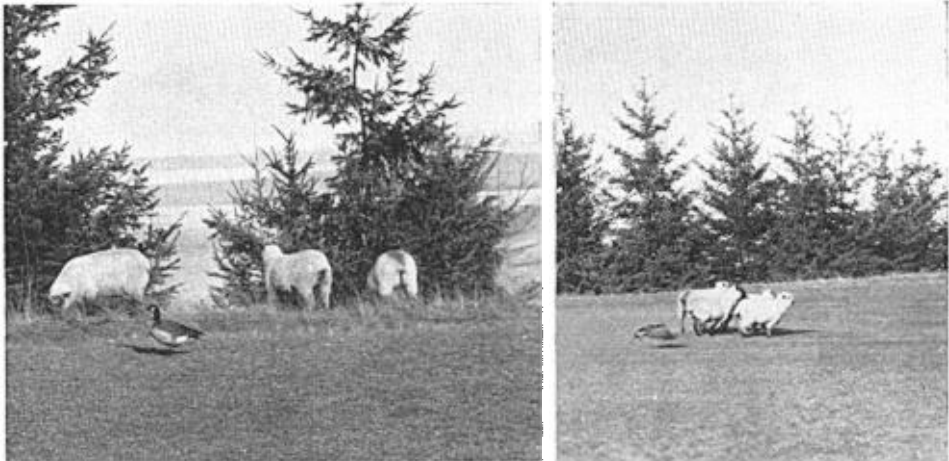


Fig. 59. Cackling Goose and part of the band of sheep with which it wintered.

resting with them by day and being folded with them at night. On the one occasion I visited the scene the goose was more fearless than the sheep. When I approached with a camera the goose continued to graze while the sheep ran. After a moment or so the goose would either run or fly after them, sometimes alighting in the midst of the flock. The goose left on the night of April 30, 1941; on the preceding day it was reported to have been restless and to have made short flights about the golf course.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, British Columbia, May 17, 1941.*

**Male Marsh Hawks at the Nest.**—On May 18, 1940, while observing the nest of a Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*) in the Truckee Meadows, two miles southeast of Reno, Nevada, we were surprised to see the male fly in and alight on the nest when the female was out hunting. The bird appeared to be inspecting the four eggs, but flew up almost immediately at the sound of the camera shutter from within the adjacent blind.

Nearly a month later, on June 13, Christensen saw a male bird come to another nest with a large headless leopard lizard (*Crotaphytus wislizenii*) in his talons. He dropped the lizard and immediately flew off. This nest, located a mile east of the one first mentioned, contained three young birds thirteen days old. The female hawk was shading the young over in one corner of the low, water-surrounded