

Cinnamon Teal with broods of young. I flushed the Blue-wing drake from the pond and watched it settle in another pond. I again flushed it, and it returned to pond No. 8 where it had been with the female and young. This, in my mind, is pretty convincing that the young were the offspring of these two birds.—C. H. FREYSCHLAG, *Bass Hatchery, Elk Grove, California, July 24, 1942.*

**Blue-winged Teal with Young in Honey Lake Valley, California.**—On June 17, 1941, Jay Dow and I were driving along the first road to the north of Hartson Lake in Honey Lake Valley, Lassen County, California. As we crossed a small, wet swale a pair of Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*) was noted close to the road; with them was a brood of young which was without doubt their own. The male was in full breeding plumage and thus was positively identified.—J. S. HUNTER, *Division of Fish and Game, San Francisco, California, July 24, 1942.*

**Food of the California Clapper Rail.**—The recent article on the food of the Clapper Rail by Moffitt (*Condor*, 43, 1941:270-273) records crabs as the only crustacean food of 18 California Clapper Rails (*Rallus o. obsoletus*) examined by him, and our perusal of the literature has not revealed others.

To make published data as complete as possible, it seems desirable to record our finding of several amphipods in the upper esophagus of a female Clapper Rail. This bird was collected October 29, 1938, about one-half mile north of Alviso, Santa Clara County, California, as it fed through the low vegetation of the salt marsh. Unfortunately, we have no record of its stomach contents. Another individual was watched for several minutes at distances of a few feet as it foraged among salicornia and sedges. It appeared to be picking small objects from the vegetation, and we supposed it to be feeding on insects and small crustaceans. Two or three small areas of exposed mud were crossed without probing. These observations were made in mid-morning of a heavily clouded, partly drizzly day. The tide was low.

It should be noted that many mud snails (*Ilyanassa obsoleta*), to which the rail paid no attention, were in full view on the surface of the mud. Although not seen on that day, large numbers of the horse mussel, *Modiolus demissus*, were known to occur in the mud of the area. Also present in large quantities was the small mud crab, *Hemigrapsus oregonensis*. Because these species are all mentioned by Moffitt as forming considerable percentages of the stomach contents of the birds examined by him, it is of particular interest that they were not hunted by the two rails we watched, even though known to be present in quantity in the immediate area concerned.—FREDERICK H. TEST and AVERY R. TEST, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 1, 1942.*

**The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher on the Florida Keys.**—Supplementing previous evidence indicating that the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) is a more or less regular winter visitant to the Florida keys, the authors wish to report four individuals seen January 3, 1942, at the eastern end of Lower Matacumbe Key, about 80 miles east of Key West. The birds were observed for about ten minutes at distances of 15 to 60 feet while they were perched on wires beside the Overseas Highway and while catching insects on the wing. Because of their short tails and pale colors they were adjudged females.

Previous winter records include five listed by A. H. Howell (*Florida Bird Life*, 1932:319) for the period from 1885 to 1930, three by Alexander Sprunt, Jr. (personal letter), for the winters of 1937, 1938 and 1939, and one by Joseph E. Warren and Earl R. Greene who recorded two birds seen on December 26, 1941, near Key West (*Audubon Mag.*, supplement, January-February, 1942:34). Howell (*loc. cit.*) also cites five winter records for the mainland of Florida between 1885 and 1930.—GEORGE A. PETRIDES and MIRIAM P. PETRIDES, *Washington, D.C., June 13, 1942.*

**An Avifauna from Indian Kitchen Middens at Buena Vista Lake, California.**—Excavations of two large shell heaps on the southwesterly shores of Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California, were made in 1933 and 1934 under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. These sites were chosen because it seemed likely that they would contain quantities of archaeological material (Wedel, *Smithsonian Inst., Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Bull.* 130, 1941:194). Most of the remains found there are probably not more than 500 years old. The bones of birds, mammals, reptiles, and fishes, taken from the village middens together with the artifacts, were sent to the United States National Museum for examination. A study of the mammal remains showed that almost every available species