

poration of my belief that a period of winter inactivity among Poor-wills may be more common than we have supposed.—EDMUND C. JAEGER, *Riverside College, Riverside, California, December 15, 1947.*

Eastern Kingbird in San Bernardino Valley, California.—Bruce E. Cardiff and the junior author of this note observed a kingbird in their berry field in Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California, on August 25, 1947. The bird was collected and proved to be an immature female Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) and a new record for the San Bernardino Valley, California. The specimen is no. 312 in the Cardiff collection of mounted birds.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California*, and EUGENE E. CARDIFF, *Bloomington, California, October 5, 1947.*

Second Record of the Golden-crowned Sparrow in Utah.—On the evening of October 4, 1947, while collecting at Standrod, 5500 feet, Boxelder County, Utah, on the north side of the Raft River Mountains in the northwestern part of the state, I noticed two large sparrows frequenting tall grass and willows bordering a small stream. It was difficult to observe them because of their quick flights in and out of the willows, but they were recognized as being zonotrichias. One was finally taken and proved to be a Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia coronata*). This is the second record of the species for Utah, and the first from the northern part of the state. The previous record was reported from Zion National Park by Long (Condor, 38, 1936:89).

The bird from the Raft River Mountains was associated with Song Sparrows when seen. The next day an attempt was made to take additional specimens, but all the sparrows of both species seemed to have continued on their southward migration.—CLIFTON M. GREENHALGH, *Department of Biology, University of Utah, October 27, 1947.*

An Early Record of the Western Kingbird in Lane County, Oregon.—The Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) is an uncommon summer resident in the southern Willamette Valley of western Oregon. As a common bird east of the Cascade Mountains, its season runs from early April to late August, according to Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, 1940). It was thus with considerable surprise that I found one feeding along the edge of a walnut orchard on the north bank of the Willamette River at Eugene on February 28, 1947. This bird was very active and food seemed to be abundant. It was doing all its catching within four feet of the ground. Although it frequently dropped to the ground to pick up an insect, it remained only a few moments, returning quickly to perch on a low walnut branch or stalk of the woolly mullein.

This record is the earliest spring date for Oregon for this species by more than a month. Though the preceding winter was not unusually mild, numerous summer visitors returned early or remained through the cold season.—GORDON W. GULLION, *Eugene, Oregon, October 4, 1947.*

Horned Owl Feeding on Garter Snake.—Late in the morning of September 9, 1947, just as the coastal fog was breaking up and permitting the sun to shine through, I witnessed an immature Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) feeding on a freshly killed garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis*). The event took place near the Skyline Boulevard, about 4½ miles south of the San Francisco County line in San Mateo County, California. I obtained the remains of the snake for verification by scaring the bird into flight at a moment when it had laid the snake on the ground. The size of the remains indicated that the snake had been about 2½ feet long. About half of it was missing and presumably had been eaten. The young owl flew very poorly about 50 yards across a pond beside which it had been feeding and landed on the ground on the other side. There were no trees in the vicinity.—WADE FOX, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, October 4, 1947.*

An Albino Eared Grebe at Mono Lake.—On August 24, 1947, my wife and I observed an albino Eared Grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis*) on Mono Lake, Mono County, California. It was swimming near the western shore in the company of a group of normally colored examples. Since the shoreline at this point borders the highway, we were able to view the grebes at close range.—KEN STOTT, JR., *Zoological Society of San Diego, San Diego, California, September 4, 1947.*