

it paid little attention to me. It was an exciting few minutes before it departed, as I had never seen one alive before.

As it moved about on the pen, it passed in and out of strong sunlight shining through an oak tree. When in one of these lighted areas, one could see the beautiful bluish color on the back and head. However, the most predominating and most noticeable markings of the bird were the contrast of the black throat patch and white belly. The whole head appears to be black when not in good light. Another striking mark is the white patch on the center of the primaries. This patch is quite large and very conspicuous even when the wings are closed. The tail in flight resembles that of the Audubon Warbler (*Dendroica auduboni*), showing many white patches.

The bird returned the next day, October 21, 1948, about the same time, but its actions were very different. It was feeding in oaks in typical warbler fashion, and was trailing in the company of several Townsend Warblers (*Dendroica townsendi*). I have been watching constantly since in the hope of seeing it again, but to no avail.

There is no doubt in my mind as to the identification of this bird as my view was unobstructed and there was ample time for observation. After the bird first appeared, careful notes were made, the museum study skins consulted and compared, and identification confirmed the following day when the bird returned.

According to Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avifauna No. 27, 1944:401), a female was found on the Farallon Islands in November, 1886. It was observed for three weeks and was found dead on November 17, 1886. It is now in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences. This is the only previous record of *Dendroica caerulescens* in the state of California.—WALDO G. ABBOTT, *Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California, November 2, 1948.*

**Possible Nesting of Blue-winged Teal in the Willamette Valley, Oregon.**—On May 13, 1947, I observed a female Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) or Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) with two young at McFadden's Swamp, Benton County, Oregon. This swamp is in the west-central portion of the Willamette Valley, thirteen miles south of Corvallis and one mile west of Highway 99W. The young were several weeks old, as they already had their juvenal plumage.

Earlier that spring, David B. Marshall, Fred G. Evenden, and I saw two male Blue-winged Teal in company with a female on two occasions. When a male Blue-winged Teal came winging in low and alighted near the female and her young, this strongly suggested a new nesting record for western Oregon. However, the male is supposed to desert the female at the time of incubation, and we have seen males of both Blue-winged and Cinnamon Teal in this area during the spring. Upon spotting me, the male Blue-winged Teal sprang into the air and coursed swiftly around in a low arc, while the female dashed to a thicket with the young, and then took off and joined the male, all the while quacking in low anxious tones to her young. Shortly afterwards, Dr. Kenneth L. Gordon, professor of zoology at Oregon State College, joined me in observing the male as he flew over the area.

Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, 1940) state that the Blue-winged Teal breeds regularly in small numbers through the lake basins of southeastern Oregon, but mention only a few records of its occurrence in the western part of the state.

Again, on August 13, 1947, Evenden flushed four juveniles with three adults in eclipse plumage, on one of which a developing cheek patch was evident. Also, through April and May, 1948, Marshall and Evenden saw male Blue-winged Teal in company with female teal at McFadden's Swamp.

We hope that future observations will verify this nesting record. But until a female Blue-winged Teal with eggs or young is taken, a record such as this must remain doubtful, for it is only by detailed examination in the hand that females of the Blue-winged and Cinnamon teals can be separated.—THOMAS H. McALLISTER, JR., *Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon, October 25, 1948.*

**A Record of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher from the Colorado Desert.**—On October 25, 1948, on the Cavanaugh Ranch about eight miles west of Indio on the Palm Springs highway, the writer saw a long-tailed, large, gray flycatcher sitting on a telephone wire by the edge of a date palm orchard. The location was some 200 yards away from a highway and on the south side of the orchard with open desert on the south and west. The writer first saw the pale-colored flycatcher from a travelling jeep and instantly recognized it as something unusual. A second or two later, as the jeep approached nearer, the bird flew off. The long forked tail was spread wide open in the take-off, and there was no question