

to side, and then he gently hopped into it. He tilted his head this way and that as he carefully made his survey. He sat perfectly still, not trying to enlarge the nest as the female had done on every visit. Finally after having remained in the nest for some minutes, he removed a bit of cobweb from the rim on the right side of the nest and carefully placed it on the rim of the nest to his left. Some moments later, he stepped out of the nest and flew back to his favorite perch under the big willow by the edge of the pond.—ERNEST R. TINKHAM, *Tucson, Arizona, May 27, 1948.*

**Sixth Record of Gray-headed Junco on Pacific Slope of Southern California.**—While Bruce E. Cardiff and I were at Stockton Flats, north fork of Lytle Creek Canyon, San Gabriel Mountains, California, on November 6, 1948, I collected a Gray-headed Junco (*Junco caniceps*). It was with a flock of Oregon Juncos at a dripping water faucet. It proved to be an adult female. The specimen is now no. 732 in the Cardiff collection.—EUGENE E. CARDIFF, *Bloomington, California, February 2, 1949.*

**The Hawaiian Dark-rumped Petrel Reappears on Hawaii.**—On November 8, 1948, a Hawaiian Dark-rumped Petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*) was caught alive at the north rim of Kilauea caldera at about 4000 feet elevation on the island of Hawaii. The latest preceding record for the species from this island appears to be based on a single specimen in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, dated 1900. Prior to this H. W. Henshaw (*Birds of the Hawaiian Islands, 1902: 119-120*) records a juvenal female that came ashore in exhausted condition on the Hilo beach on November 20, 1890. The petrel was collected in some numbers at nesting grounds in the mountains of Molokai in 1907, and two specimens in the Bishop Museum were taken on Lanai in 1926. It is feared that nesting has been prevented since the early 1900's on Hawaii and Molokai by the introduced and abundant mongooses. Obviously, however, the bird has been able to maintain itself somewhere in the archipelago, perhaps on Kauai, where there are no mongooses. Night calls and screams of avian origin and most likely attributable to the Hawaiian Petrel continue to be heard occasionally by residents

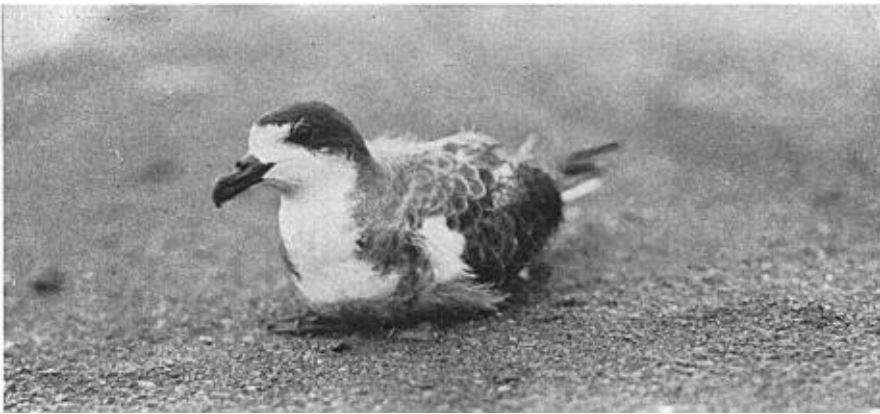


Fig. 43. Hawaiian Dark-rumped Petrel, Hawaii National Park.

of Hawaii. Two instances were reported to us: one in December, 1948, and one in March, 1949, both on stormy nights in the Volcano district at Kilauea. Such calls have been heard in the vicinity of Hilo within recent years, and Henshaw (*loc. cit.*) describes them as of common occurrence there in the 1890's. Nothing seems to be known of the present nesting and feeding areas of this species.

Since the bird is rare in collections and published measurements and descriptions are few, the following data are presented: sex male, testes 4.5 mm., length in flesh 409, wing expanse 992, wing 286, tail 143, exposed culmen 31, least depth of bill 10, greatest depth of bill 12.3, tarsus 36.5, middle toe and claw 44.4. Tarsi and proximal half of feet pinkish flesh color; distal five-eighths of web and toes black; entire dorsal portion of outer toe black. Iris dark yellowish-brown. Feathers at base of culmen pure white (they are mottled in *P. p. phaeopygia*; see Murphy, *Oceanic Birds South America, 1936:698*).

The measurements compare more closely with Bryan's (*Occas. Papers, B. P. Bishop Mus., 1908:*

142) measurements of 21 specimens from Molokai than with Murphy's (*loc. cit.*) measurements of the Galapagos Petrel (*P. p. phaeopygia*).

This bird came to land at the front of a severe southerly storm. Outwardly it appeared to be in good condition, but its actions were weak, and it died after four days, although force fed. Examination revealed head and leg injuries, possibly suffered at the time of capture or during the period of its captivity. The specimen was mounted for display at Hawaii National Park.—PAUL H. BALDWIN, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California*, and DOUGLASS H. HUBBARD, *National Park Service, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii, April 6, 1949*.

**A Heavily Parasitized Flicker.**—On March 31, 1948, I had occasion to collect a female Red-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes cafer*) near Eugene, Lane County, Oregon. Upon opening the coelomic cavity to obtain tissues for histological examination, I found a large number of nematodes present. There were no less than forty roundworms removed, ranging from 150 to 190 mm. in length, having a total volume of about 52 cc. In addition, three acanthocephalid worms were found in the intestinal tract.

Microscopic examination further revealed the presence of embryonated nematode ova near the spleen, ovary and kidneys. Individual ova were found in the renal veins, in the interlobular hepatic veins, and among the intestinal villi. Numerous coccidia were also found in the intestinal mucosa.

Samples of the worms were sent to the United States National Museum for identification. Dr. Benjamin Schwartz of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture identified the nematodes as being of the genus *Diplostriaena* and the acanthocephalids as probably being of the genus *Mediorhynchus*. Poor fixation on my part precluded definite specific identification of the nematodes and even made the generic determination of the acanthocephalids uncertain. Dr. Schwartz suggested the species *D. americana* for the nematodes.

Since this bird was actively excavating a nesting cavity at the time of collecting, this heavy infestation of parasites apparently had not interfered with its activities as yet. The ovary was found to contain several developing ova. The bird's stomach contained several hundred yellow-jackets (*Vespula* sp.) and ants.—GORDON W. GULLION, *Richmond, California, January 8, 1949*.

**Striped Horned Owl in Southern Mexico.**—On July 20, 1944, I collected a female Striped Horned Owl (*Rhinoptynx clamator*) near Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. At that time I overlooked the



Fig. 44. Specimen of Striped Horned Owl taken near Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas.

fact that this owl has not often been recorded from Mexico. It is now realized that perhaps the record is of interest; to substantiate it a photograph of the skin is presented. The specimen is in my own collection.—MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Museo de Historia Natural, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico, March 20, 1949*.

**An Extension of the Altitudinal Nesting Range of the Pintail in California.**—Bodie, Mono County, California, a deserted mining camp, is situated near the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon at an elevation of 8374 feet. This area is typical of the Great Basin; the dominant vegetation is