Previously, on August 11, 7 miles southwest of Pacheco, 6700 feet, Chihuahua, I flushed a male Poor-will from a rocky slope at 10:30 a.m. The bird had been settled in its daytime roost in the rocks and was shot as it left. The temperature taken immediately as the bird was retrieved and while it was still alive was 34.0° C. (93.2° F.). The air temperature was 20° C. and there was a light rain. Even in the brief period of a minute in which the bird was flushed and the thermometer applied there may have been some rise in the bird's temperature. Yet the reading was 12° F. below that of the normal active condition and suggests that a rather pronounced lowering of temperature even in the summer season may occur during the daytime sleeping period. The daily lowering of temperature during sleep or rest in no species reported by Wetmore (*op. cit.*) involved readings lower than 99° F.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, August 4, 1949.*

**Data on Nesting Red-winged Blackbirds in Western Oregon.**—The data on a breeding population of Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) presented herein were gathered mainly in southern Benton County, Oregon, in the years 1941, 1942, 1946, 1947, and 1948. The Redwings began to establish their territories in the latter part of March, and nest construction started anytime from the first of April to late April, depending upon the weather. The earliest completed nest was found on April 8.

Clumps of sedges (*Carex obnupta* and *C. oregonensis*) and thin stands of spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*) furnished the only "greenery" early in the nesting season. Most of the early nests, up to about mid-May, were placed in these plants, but as the nesting season progressed, Oregon ash (*Fraxinus oregana*), spirea (*Spirea douglasii*), and cattails (*Typha latifolia*) leafed out, and more and more nests were placed in them. The selection of vegetation-type for nest sites is as follows:

| Month | Sedge | Spirea | Ash | Spike-rush | Cattail | Grass | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 9 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 14 |
| May | 25 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 6 | .... | 50 |
| June | 12 | 11 | 11 | .... | 5 | .... | 39 |
| Total | 46 | 22 | 15 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 103 |

Exceptions to the above-described progression are one early nest placed in reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and two early nests in leafless spirea. The latter were placed low in the spirea and were afforded much cover by the sedges growing around the base of the shrub.

April 15 was the earliest egg date. Full sets of four eggs were not found earlier than April 22. The peak of the first nesting period was the first week of May, and it ended the last part of May. A second period of nesting occurred when favorable water conditions existed in the swamp and marsh areas. There was usually a blending of the two periods of nesting. The peak of the second period of nesting was the second and third week of June. Circumstances did not permit the author to follow the second nesting through to completion, but full sets of eggs have been seen as late as June 25. Most nests were empty by July 8. These nestings were predominantly in ash and spirea. Since a majority of the nests observed in the first period of nesting were successful in putting forth young birds, I feel that this second period is a second nesting rather than a renesting of earlier unsuccessful pairs. There were about 80 nests in the first period and 60 nests in the second period.

Records were also kept of heights above the water surface of 103 nests. The measurements were made only at the time the nests had either eggs or young in them and represent distance to the rim. The ranges in heights of the nests for each vegetation type are as follows:

| Height in inches | Sedge | Spirea | Ash | Spike-rush | Cattail | Grass | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| up to 12 | 8 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 13 |
| 13 - 24 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | 35 |
| 25 - 36 | 10 | 6 | 7 | .... | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| 37 - 48 | .... | 9 | 4 | .... | 10 | .... | 23 |
| 49 - 72 | .... | 5 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 7 |
| Total | 46 | 22 | 15 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 103 |

Of the 103 recorded nests, it is thought that only 40 had full sets of eggs at the time of observation; 25, or 62.5 per cent, of these nests had the normal full set of 4 eggs; 8, or 20 per cent, had only 3 eggs; and 7, or 17.5 per cent, had sets of 5 eggs. These figures may give an erroneous sug-

gestion of productivity. It should be noted that only one nest was seen to contain five young, all in the "pin-feather" stage. The majority of nests produced either three or four young. Few nests had only one or two young. The three- and four-young nests sometimes also contained one or two bad eggs or dead or dying young.

It is interesting to note that Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, 1940:525) give the inclusive egg dates of this species as May 3 to June 6 in contrast to the inclusive egg dates, April 15 to June 25, given in this paper.

Although the Redwing has been considered a permanent resident in western Oregon, the bulk of the local summering population moved out of the study area in late July. Thus there was a period of approximately four weeks when only occasional individuals were seen before a large Redwing population was again present. This situation probably results from the local dispersal of the birds over the surrounding country as the last young leave the nest.—FRED G. EVENDEN, JR., *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, California, July 9, 1949.*

**Road-runner in Eastern Oklahoma.**—Near the top of Kiamichi Mountain, two miles north of Honobia, Pushmataha County, Oklahoma, I observed a Road-runner (*Geococcyx californianus*) on May 5, 1948. The record is of interest because the locality is only 27 miles from the western Arkansas boundary, in which state the bird will undoubtedly be reported within a few years. Recent reports of Road-runners in Louisiana give testimony of the eastward extension of range within recent years.

It seems probable that the invasion of mesquite in Texas rangelands, as an accompaniment of overgrazing, has bridged grassland barriers and enabled the bird to reach naturally forested areas.—PHILIP F. ALLAN, *Soil Conservation Service, Fort Worth, Texas, April 10, 1949.*

**Additions to the Avifaunal Record of Santa Cruz Island, California.**—The period from August 28 to September 14, 1948, was spent on Santa Cruz Island, Santa Barbara County, California. In the records available from that island, late summer and early fall are poorly represented seasons, and it is therefore not surprising that noteworthy data on occurrence for as many as 29 species were recorded. These are reported here together with late breeding dates for six additional species and notes on extent of early fall migration. All records have been evaluated by reference to Howell (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 12, 1917: 1-127), Willett (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 21, 1933:1-204), and Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:1-608). In the text which follows repeated reference to these is omitted. Localities mentioned are to be found on a map published by Bremner ("Geology of Santa Cruz Island . . .," Santa Barbara Mus. Nat. Hist. Occas. Papers No. 1, 1932: plate 1).

*Ardea herodias.* Great Blue Heron. Recorded from Santa Cruz Island only in April, 1911. One was observed near Prisoner's Harbor almost daily from August 29 through September 12.

*Phasianus colchicus.* Ring-necked Pheasant. Introduced on Santa Cruz Island some years ago and evidently maintaining itself in small numbers at least in the vicinity of Prisoner's Harbor and the central ranch headquarters. A female in a late stage of postjuvenal molt was taken at Prisoner's Harbor on September 10.

*Charadrius vociferus.* Killdeer. Heretofore this species has been considered to be merely a winter straggler to coastal islands. A small group, perhaps representing a family, was present throughout the period of our visit along Cañon del Puerto, the canyon leading from Prisoner's Harbor to the central ranch headquarters. A ranch foreman reported them to be present the year around.

*Actitis macularia.* Spotted Sandpiper. One appeared on the stone beach at Prisoner's Harbor on September 9. Previous records for Santa Cruz Island apply to winter and spring seasons.

*Tyto alba.* Barn Owl. Although reported but twice previously from the island, this species is considered a rare resident. My only record was one in flight over Prisoner's Harbor heard late in the evening of September 12.

*Calypte anna.* Anna Hummingbird. Supposedly a resident of at least some of the Santa Barbara Islands, but no definite nesting records are available. Not recorded from Santa Cruz Island between late April and November. Near Prisoner's Harbor, one was seen on August 29 and another on September 6. On September 11, one was seen in the pine area at the head of Christy Cañon.

*Balanosphyra formicivora.* Acorn Woodpecker. A small population, evidently resident, was present along the Cañon del Puerto. Two adult males were collected on August 31 and September 3, respectively. Although these woodpeckers occurred usually in the vicinity of the larger canyon-bottom