

lected at what is known as Mud Springs. This is a small meadow of about eight acres, with a southwestern exposure at an elevation of about forty-five hundred feet. It is in a dense stand of the white fir (*Abies concolor*). The meadow is centered by a small brush-covered swamp. Several small clumps of fir are scattered about the meadow, one edging the swamp. It was in this clump of firs, between the actual foliage of the trees and the brush that the nest was located.

The nest was saddled on a small dead twig that jutted at a slight angle below one of the lower branches. The nest was six feet above the ground, ten feet out on the limb, and two feet from the tip of the limb. The small structure was composed of a brownish moss, with three lichens tied on by cobwebs. The cobwebs are quite conspicuous, as they are a light gray, contrasting with the brown of the rest of the nest. The nest is lined with willow down. The measurements are maximum diameter 45 millimeters, maximum height 30 millimeters. There is nothing special about the nest or eggs to set it apart from others of the same genus of birds.

With the information that the writer has gained, it may be assumed that the Rufous Hummingbird is a sparse nesting species at the higher elevations in the interior Trinity Mountains. The breeding hummers from the lower elevations along the Trinity River have all turned out to be the Allens. Alden H. Miller (letter) states that he took this species at a nest at Hyampom on the South Fork of the Trinity.—ROBERT R. TALMADGE, *Willow Creek, California*, September 15, 1952.

Additional Notes on the Birds of Santa Rosa Island, California.—Through the kindness of Mr. Ed Vail the writer together with Waldo Abbott was permitted to do some ornithological work on Santa Rosa Island, California. The period of March 15 to 28, 1951, was spent on the island, a total of 14 days. We worked the canyons and uplands from Skunk Point to Carrington Point, and inland for approximately four miles.

A special search was made for Rufous-crowned Sparrows (*Aimophila ruficeps*), but none was seen nor heard. The same type of habitat on Santa Cruz Island would have produced a number of this species. We concluded, therefore, as did A. H. Miller (Condor, 53, 1951:122), that breeding *Aimophila* are non-existent on Santa Rosa Island.

The following species were seen on different occasions, none of which has been specifically reported from Santa Rosa Island heretofore: Sharp-shinned Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Pigeon Hawk, Spotted Sandpiper, Sanderling, Black-bellied Plover and Herring Gull.

The following species were observed or collected; the specimens are now in the collection of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

Oreoscoptes montanus. Sage Thrasher. One was taken near Skunk Point. This bird was found in a patch of prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia*); when dissected it was found to have been feeding on small grasshoppers.

Regulus calendula cineraceus. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Two female kinglets were taken by Abbott on March 18 and 21, respectively.

Vireo gilvus swainsoni. Warbling Vireo. Abbott collected this vireo in the canyon near the ranch house.

Dendroica coronata. Myrtle Warbler. One was shot but not retrieved on March 24.

Agelaius phoeniceus. Red-winged Blackbird. Three female Red-wings were seen in the corrals at the ranch house.

Molothrus ater obscurus. Cowbird. A female was taken by Abbott on March 27 at the ranch house. It was with some Red-winged Blackbirds.

Carpodacus purpureus californicus. Purple Finch. An immature male was taken near the ranch house. I saw an adult male in ranch house canyon.

Passerculus sandwichensis. Savannah Sparrow. Four were collected. Two proved to be *P. s. alaudinus* and two were *P. s. brooksi*. Thanks are due A. H. Miller for the racial identification of these birds.

All records have been evaluated by reference to Howell (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 12, 1917:1-127), Pemberton (Condor, 30, 1928:146-148), Willett (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 21, 1933:1-204), Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:1-608).—EGMONT Z. RETT, *Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California, July 15, 1952*.

Unrecorded Specimens of *Neochloe brevipennis* Taken in Oaxaca.—Ninety-five years ago Sclater described *Neochloe brevipennis* from Orizaba, Veracruz, and until just recently only six