

recorded from that state, so far as I am aware. The specimen was obtained from Mr. C. K. Worthen, of Warsaw, Illinois, and according to the label is a female, and was taken in Kern Co., May 10, 1882.

ROBERT RIDGWAY.

Washington, D. C.



The Parasite Question Again.

The remarks of Mr. Lyman Belding in THE CONDOR, (Vol 3, No. 4) concerning the absence of intestinal parasites in *Lophortyx c. vallicolus* have been a great surprise to me, proving as they do that his experience with this bird has been so different from mine. It is true that my own experience has been almost wholly with *L. californicus* but it is hardly reasonable to suppose that a parasite would turn up its nose at a subspecies. It must be a question of infected localities.

I have seen so many cases of intestinal parasites in the *Lophortyx* of this region that I was led to believe that this bird was especially subject to such afflictions. In Marin County, and if my memory is correct, in San Benito County also, these birds are very frequently found with either what appear to be small tapeworms, or with numbers of round, white, rather blunt worms about half an inch long, closely resembling those sometimes found in domesticated poultry. Besides these I have often found a group of exceedingly small parasites of a bright vermilion color, suggesting fungoid growth, around the vent, but have never examined these with a microscope.

I might remark that I recently found what appeared to be this same vermilion parasite grouped around the eyelids of a young dog, and in sufficient quantity to be visible at a distance of several feet. A light brushing with kerosene removed these in a short time. As there is no reason to suppose that a parasite would have any more compunctions about attacking a *Lophortyx c.*

vallicolus than an *L. californicus* the matter resolves itself into a local issue.

JOSEPH MAILLIARD.

San Geronimo, Cal.



Common Loon at Palo Alto, Cal.

I WISH to record a specimen of *Gavia imber* secured near Palo Alto, California, on April 15, 1901. It was shot by a student of Stanford University at a fresh water reservoir on the campus. I prepared the skin, which is now in the University collection. It proved to be an adult male, and is in complete summer plumage. The bird was probably on its way northward to its breeding grounds, as I have not observed the species in winter in this immediate vicinity.

Although of regular occurrence in California, this loon has not been recorded very often. The red-throated and pacific loons have been much more frequently noted, though both the latter seem to be confined to the sea-coast; while the common loon occurs principally on fresh bodies of water inland. The latter has been found also in summer in the Sierras, and has been recorded as breeding in the lakes lying a few miles east of Mt. Lassen.

JOSEPH GRINNELL.



Notes from Oakland and Pescadero.

On May 20, 1901, four ruby-crowned kinglets, were seen on a redwood covered ridge near Pescadero, Cal. The birds were apparently paired, but the two pairs did not separate very much.

I shot a California creeper from a cypress hedge near Oakland, on December 31, 1901. I have never seen one in this valley before, although I saw one near Lafayette in March of 1900.

So far this season, the varied thrush is not in anything like the numbers in which they appeared last year. Blue-fronted jays are not rare in the foot-hills this winter. They were rarely met with at all during the past eight years.

J. M. WILLARD.