

abundant a short time before. One rancher told me of having killed forty in a morning's hunt, and the amount of feathers found under several of the larger oaks was good evidence that the story was not exaggerated. He also told me of having found several birds in a dying condition from having their crops perforated by acorns on which they had been feeding. The only bird shot by me, however, had recently been feeding exclusively on tame red cherries. Pigeons were seen nowhere else in the mountains.

Pooecetes gramineus confinis. Western Vesper Sparrow. A Vesper Sparrow presumably of this subspecies was seen in a little mountain meadow near the government nursery near Seven Oaks, September 20.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli. Gambel Sparrow. Rather common at Seven Oaks. The date of arrival is not known to me and they were still numerous when I left, the 1st of October.

Zonotrichia coronata. Golden-crowned Sparrow. Less abundant than the last named species but still tolerably common.

Porzana carolina. Sora. One specimen taken at Bear Lake, on August 26.

Podilymbus podiceps. Pied-billed Grebe. At least two seen at Bear Lake on August 26. They were quite alone, while the Eared Grebes (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*) were still in family parties, the young of which varied in size from apparently recently hatched to nearly full grown.

Otus asio bendirei. California Screech Owl. One of a pair taken near Seven Oaks on the evening of August 17, while I was passing through on the way to the higher mountains.

Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea. Burrowing Owl. Seen only in the cut-over grain fields between Oak Glen and Beaumont.

Buteo lineatus elegans. Red-bellied Hawk. At sunrise on the morning of September 19, one of these hawks flew screaming past my tent following the course of an alder-grown creek that runs by the government nursery near Seven Oaks. On being pursued it mounted high in the air, flying in swift circles and continually giving it's unmistakable call.

Accipiter velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk. Noted only once and then at Bluff Lake, August 22, when a juvenal attempted to snatch a bird from the skinning table not twenty feet from where I stood.—ADRIAAN VAN ROSSEM, Pomona, California.

Early Nesting of the California Shrike.—A nest of the California Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus gambeli*) with six eggs, incubation begun, was observed two miles northwest of Colton, San Bernardino County, California, March 15, 1914. This is the earliest record that I know of.—W. C. HANNA, Colton, California.

Additional Notes to Willett's "Birds of the Pacific Slope of Southern California".—*Mimus polyglottos leucopterus*. Western Mockingbird. An early set of four eggs, incubation started, taken at Claremont, March 26, 1914.

Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi. Cactus Wren. Five sets, incubation advanced to fresh, noted near Claremont, on March 24, 1914. These early sets show that the birds are probably nesting earlier this year because of the warm weather during March. In past years a nest in this locality before April was unusual.

Phainopepla nitens. Phainopepla. On March 18, 1914, I took a female and noted a male at Claremont.

Tyrannus verticalis. Arkansas Kingbird. One noted near Claremont on March 16, 1914, and two noted three miles south of Chino on March 22, 1914.

Calypte costae. Costa Hummingbird. On March 21, 1914, I took a male at Claremont.

Buteo lineatus elegans. Red-bellied Hawk. I took a set of three fresh eggs near Corona on March 22, 1914. Another pair was noted nesting in the same locality on the 2nd of April, 1914. On April 4, 1914, I found a nest of this bird near Fillmore. There were no eggs at this time, but the birds were both near the nest.—WRIGHT M. PIERCE, Claremont, California.