

mostly in rather ragged plumage. The old feathers had been molted, and the new ones not fully developed, many being still ensheathed at their bases. As young birds in complete fall plumage were taken in the same general locality in August (1910), it is fair to conclude that the post-juvinal molt antedates by several weeks the annual molt of the adults.

Oreospiza chlorura. Green-tailed Towhee. Noted in moderate numbers; rather more in evidence than during the summer months.

Piranga ludoviciana. Western Tanager. Noted only on September 22, when one was taken and another seen.

Vermivora rubricapilla gutturalis. Calaveras Warbler. Recorded on but three occasions, the last date being September 22.

Vermivora celata lutescens. Lutescent Warbler. Apparently absent from the higher mountains. Common about Clark's Ranch in the Santa Ana Canyon, both on September 15 and September 23.

Dendroica nigrescens. Black-throated Gray Warbler. One taken and another seen at Bear Lake, September 22.

Oporornis tolmiei. Macgillivray Warbler. One seen at Bear Lake September 19, and two on the summit between Bluff Lake and the Santa Ana, September 23.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. Western Yellow-throat. Observed but once, when a male of the year was taken at Bear Lake, September 22.

Wilsonia pusilla chryseola. Golden Pileolated Warbler. Noted only near Bear Lake September 21 and 22.

Troglodytes aedon parkmani. Western House Wren. Two seen on several occasions in a willow clump near Bear Lake.

Myadestes townsendi. Townsend Solitaire. Seen on the summit above Bluff Lake, at Bear Lake and at Baldwin's Lake. Usually associated with small flocks of Western Bluebirds.

Planesticus migratorius propinquus. Western Robin. A bird of the year taken September 22 is still plentifully sprinkled with spotted juvenal feathers. But one other robin seen, and that on the same date.

Dos Cabezas, Arizona, November 20, 1914.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Dwarf Cowbird on the Coronado Islands.—On a recent visit to North Island of the Coronados group, one of our party, Mr. C. O. Reis, secured an adult male of the Dwarf Cowbird (*Molothrus ater obscurus*). The bird was taken May 31, 1915.—A. E. COLBURN, *Los Angeles, California.*

Dwarf Cowbird in the San Diegan Region.—Although the eggs of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater obscurus*) have been reported from the San Diegan region not uncommonly, specimens of the bird are not extensively recorded. Miss Emily Hollister of the State Normal School, Los Angeles, placed in my hands on January 26, 1915, a female of this species. The bird had been picked up dead by one of her students within the city limits of Los Angeles. It was in good condition and plumage. The unguinal phalanges of all toes of the right foot were missing, but the scars were old, and the injury could not have interfered greatly with the bird's activities. On June 5, 1915, Mr. J. E. Law and the writer were collecting among willows along the Los Angeles River near Lankershim, when the notes of a cowbird were heard. The bird, an adult male, was finally secured by Mr. Law, who suggested its being recorded in connection with the above.—L. H. MILLER, *Los Angeles, California.*

A Striking Plumage of the Western Tanager.—On May 16, 1915, Mrs. Mary Case Durant of Los Angeles, brought to me a specimen of the Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*), which had broken its head in collision with electric wires at her residence, in this city. The bird is striking because of the extreme development of the red factor in its plumage. Not only is the head unusually intense in color, but red feathers invade the rump patch and the breast and belly regions, while the entire anal tuft is red also.—L. H. MILLER, *Los Angeles, California.*