

ing in both the hill and mesquite areas. These birds, as in the case of the Cactus Wren, build nests in which they roost exclusively. We have one nest which was taken in October, 1914, the twigs of which retain their green leaves at this date—undeniable evidence of its recent completion. They nest from the latter part of April through June.

**Polioptila caerulea caerulea.** Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Very rare in this county. We have not yet succeeded in locating an inhabited nest of this species, but have found abandoned ones, and have observed the birds on several occasions during the breeding season.

**Sialia sialis sialis.** Bluebird. In May, 1914, a nest containing young of this species was found in an old woodpecker hole in a mesquite tree, about six miles north of San Antonio. This is our only record and the birds were the only ones we have ever observed during the nesting season.

*San Antonio, Texas, December 21, 1916.*

## FROM FIELD AND STUDY

**An Eastern Record for the Townsend Solitaire.**—On February 14, 1917, I observed an adult Townsend Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) in the residence district of the city of Fort Worth, Texas. I first saw it fly across the street from the east and alight in a sycamore tree in the front yard of a large residence about fifty feet from the street.

I walked about half way around the tree in which it lit and it flew out and around the house to the south and lit again just across a narrow side street, on the topmost branches of an umbrella tree, near the fence of a large estate. While in flight, the yellow bars of the wings and the white edges of the outer rectrices were distinctly visible, but they did not show while the bird was perched.

As far as my knowledge goes, this is the first time this species has been seen east of the Davis Mountains, in western Texas.—JOHN B. LITSEY, *Fort Worth, Texas, December 10, 1917.*

**Corrections.**—I wish to correct three errors which crept in during the preparation of my article on "Some birds of central Oregon", in the July, 1917, CONDOR (vol. XIX).

The nesting date for the Canada Goose (p. 134) should read June 2, instead of June 21; that for the Wilson Phalarope (p. 134), June 3, instead of June 30; and that for the Gray Flycatcher (p. 137), June 14 instead of June 4.—ALEX WALKER, *Tillamook, Oregon, September 1, 1917.*

**Lesser Yellow-legs and Pectoral Sandpiper in San Mateo County, California.**—On November 28, 1915, I secured two specimens of *Totanus flavipes* near Redwood City. These are the first and only examples of the species I have ever seen.

I have taken specimens of *Pisobia maculata* near Redwood City as follows: August 22, 1908, one; September 13, 1908, four; September 16, 1908, eleven; October 7, 1915, four. These birds were all collected about the salt ponds and in each instance were found in new ponds, that is in ponds that had had water confined in them for but a short time. The conditions thus afforded evidently produced the proper feed; but a little later, when the ponds become saltier, nearly all the life in them is killed, with the result that the birds do not return the following season to those particular ponds.—CHASE LITTLEJOHN, *Redwood City, California, November 27, 1917.*

**The Eastern Kingbird in California Again.**—Grinnell's distributional list of the birds of California (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 11) gives two records of the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) within the limits of the state. Only one of these records is based upon the specimen taken—a juvenal male secured at Santa Monica, August 31, 1895, by W. B. Judson. It will be of interest to bird students, then, to hear that a second specimen of the species has been taken, this by the writer, at Laguna Beach, Orange