

An Albino Magpie.—An Albino Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) was observed by the writer near the Teton River, a few miles above Collins, Montana, on July 20, 1918. It was associated with others of its species, and flew across the road, in front of me, to alight on a fence post where it sat "singing" the characteristic magpie notes. It was entirely of a grayish-white, or very pale gray color, and did not exhibit any definite markings so far as I was able to discern.—A. D. Du Bois, *Dutton, Montana, August 12, 1918.*

New Records for Some of the Islands off the Coast of Southern California.—Through the courtesy of the State Fish and Game Commission of California an expedition from the California Academy of Sciences was given the privilege of transportation, and when necessary, even accommodation, on the new launch "Albacore" during a recent patrolling and fishery investigating trip to some of the islands off our southern coast. Captain Nidever and his crew did all in their power to make the trip a successful one and to ensure the welfare of his temporary passengers, and hearty thanks are hereby accorded to the Commission and its able assistants for the kindness and courtesy shown to each member of the party.

Under the leadership of Dr. Barton W. Evermann, Director of the Museum of the California Academy of Science, the party consisted of the following besides himself: Dr. John Van Denburgh, herpetology and oology; Joseph R. Slevin, herpetology; Joseph Mailliard, ornithology. Dr. Evermann was interested in botany and oology on this particular trip. On its way to the starting point the party was joined at Los Angeles by J. Eugene Law, who was interested in herpetology and ornithology. Santa Catalina, San Clemente, San Nicolas and Santa Barbara islands were visited, though but a few hours stay was made on any but San Clemente, where several days were passed at different points, Wilson's Cove being the first landing made, on March 23, and which proved the most prolific of results of any point visited. The oological part of the trip was a distinct disappointment, but the other departments were very successful and many specimens were secured.

According to the lists in Howell's "Birds of the Islands Off the Coast of Southern California" (Pacific Coast Avifauna no. 12), the following are new records for the islands named.

On San Clemente Island Dr. Evermann was positive that he saw several Cactus Wrens (*Helodytes brunneicapillus couesi*), and he shot at one at quite long range with a collecting pistol, but failed to secure it. We were lying at Wilson's Cove on March 24, and started collecting early in the morning on the ridge above the sheep corrals. Dr. Evermann at one time came over the top of a hill that separated us at the moment and called to me that there were some Cactus Wrens up there. I went to the top of the ridge as fast as possible and for some distance chased what I supposed were a pair of these birds but did not succeed in approaching within shooting distance, or even near enough for positive identification, before they disappeared. The next day Dr. Evermann saw several near the same spot, shooting at one with the pistol as above mentioned, but none of the rest of the party came across any of the birds nor were any signs of nests discovered in the cactus. There have been no records of this species from any of the islands, and it is unfortunate that no specimen was secured on this occasion, but it is hardly possible that any one with as much ornithological experience as Dr. Evermann could have been mistaken under such circumstances as he related.

On Santa Barbara Island, visited March 29, the Audubon Warbler (*Dendroica auduboni auduboni*) was seen by several of the party at very close range, it being quite tame around the house of the keeper of the island. Though no specimens were taken there was no possible doubt as to its identity. A Junco was seen by myself but not secured, probably *Junco oreganus thurberi*; and a Dusky Warbler (*Vermivora celata sordida*) was noted by both Dr. Van Denburgh and myself, but was not shot as it was impossible to retrieve it among the thick cactus where seen, and from which it did not seem to care to be separated. It was my good fortune to secure a Western Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina arizonae*) and a Lincoln Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*), neither of which had been recorded from this island. It happened that several small sparrows popped up out of a small heap of dead ice plant near me and stopped for a moment on top of it, long enough for a snap shot. Two of these were secured and proved to be the Western Chipping and Lincoln sparrows. No others of these species were identified.

On Santa Catalina Island, March 30, a Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)