

eggs, and one with four eggs in which incubation had begun. The nests were made of pieces of weeds rather carelessly built up on the mud. Some were found where the water was a few inches deep and some where the mud was drying. The one with broken eggs was on a clump of "red-weed" where the receding water had permitted complete drying. The broken eggs apparently had been eaten by some mammal or bird.

The sets of one and two eggs collected by Dr. Evermann are now in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences. The set of four is in my collection.—J. VAN DENBURGH, *San Francisco, December 6, 1918.*

**Nighthawk Observed in San Francisco.**—On the evening of September 18, 1918, I happened to be standing at my bedroom window, on the upper floor of the house, absent-mindedly looking at the sky, when what appeared for the moment to be a far distant but exceedingly erratic sea-gull came above the horizon and at once attracted my attention. Numerous gulls had been flying over without especial notice, but this individual seemed to have gone crazy as it flew into the west, or else was forgetting how to fly. Just when it nearly disappeared from view it suddenly turned and flew back almost directly overhead, disclosing the fact that instead of being a gull it was a nighthawk. The white wing bars were visible, yet it was not possible to locate their position accurately enough to state the species, but it was presumably a Pacific Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor hesperis*). On looking at my watch it was exactly 7:20 p. m. The incident was noted down as a matter of interest and as a record of date.

Three nights after this, that is, on September 21, I happened to be at the same window at the same moment, and across the sky flew the same, or another, nighthawk, again proceeding westward. This time it did not turn, but disappeared in the western sky. I went out into the street to have a wider view, but saw nothing further. Impressed by this repetition the next evening saw me early in the street, and on the lookout for more developments. At precisely 7:21 a nighthawk appeared in the east and pursued the same course as before, again disappearing toward the ocean. Each time the bird's course was about over and parallel with Pacific Avenue or Broadway. The next few evenings were foggy or lowering and the bird was not seen again.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *San Francisco, October 1, 1918.*

**Notes on Red-headed Woodpecker and Jack Snipe in New Mexico.**—In a recent issue of THE CONDOR were published notes made by several New Mexico ornithologists on the occurrence of the Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) in this state. It was pointed out that all the birds so far observed had been on or near trans-continental railway lines, indicating that the movement across treeless plains had followed the lines of telegraph poles. It might be of interest to add that on August 18, 1918, at a point about four miles north of Albuquerque, and within a quarter of a mile of the main line of the Santa Fe Railway, I observed an additional adult Red-head. I approached within twenty feet of the bird so that there can be no question whatever of identification.

On the same day I also observed four Jack Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) in the same locality. These birds were so tame and unsuspecting that I was led to believe that they had been raised in the locality. I do not know whether Jack Snipe have been known to breed at this altitude (5000 feet) in New Mexico, but this record indicates that they may be found here during the breeding season.—ALDO LEOPOLD, *Albuquerque, New Mexico, August 21, 1918.*

**Nesting of the Band-tailed Pigeon in San Diego County, California.**—I have recently received an egg of the Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) taken on Palomar Mountain, San Diego County, on October 11, 1918. This was perfectly fresh and was the only egg in the nest, which was situated in a post-oak near the side of a road and was twelve feet above the ground. The average of 13 eggs given by Bendire is (as reduced from millimeters to inches) 1.57x1.13. His largest egg measured 1.72x1.20. This egg of mine measures 1.93x1.07.

I have the report of another egg taken in the same locality on October 14, incubation commenced. This, also, was in an oak about twelve feet above the ground. The

nest was unusually large, about 18 inches top diameter, 3½ inches thick; perfectly flat, no hollow. Elevation about 5000 feet above sea-level.

My informant tells me that the Pigeons are very numerous on Palomar Mountain and he believed that there were several more pairs nesting. He says the acorn crop is unusually large this year and that the elder and cascara bushes are loaded with berries, on both of which the pigeons largely feed. Probably the plentiful food supply and a warm open fall account for the late nesting. Possibly the fall may be the best time to find them nesting anyway. They are scarce enough in the spring and summer.—C. S. SHARP, *Escondido, California, October 27, 1918.*

**Recent Additions to the California State List of Birds.**—There was enumerated as of full standing in the 1915 "Distributional List of the Birds of California" (Pacific Coast Avifauna number 11) a total of 541 species and subspecies. Up to December 20, 1918, there have been no adequate reasons advanced for removing any one of these 541 forms from regular standing. On the other hand, there has been a total of 23 additional forms given full standing as birds of California on reasonably convincing grounds. These 23 additions are listed below, each with citation to place of proposal. It must be kept in mind that mere changes in names do not figure here—only distinct species or subspecies not included in the main 1915 list under any name whatsoever.

1. *Thalassogeron culminatus* (Gould). Yellow-nosed Albatross. This name is restored from hypothetical status because the determination of the skull upon which the earlier record was based has been authenticated. (See Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., II, 1918, pp. 84-85.)

2. *Oceanodroma leucorhoa kaedingi* Anthony. Kaeding Petrel. (See Miller, Condor, xx, 1918, p. 211.)

3. *Anser albifrons gambeli* Hartlaub. Tule Goose. (See Swarth and Bryant, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xvii, 1917, pp. 209-222, pl. 13.)

4. *Numenius americanus americanus* Bechstein. American Long-billed Curlew. (See Oberholser, Auk, xxxv, 1918, pp. 189-190.) Oberholser ascribes two races of the Long-billed Curlew to California, of which *Numenius americanus occidentalis* is the more essentially western form and the one to which most previous records probably belong.

5. *Astur atricapillus atricapillus* (Wilson). Eastern Goshawk. (See Grinnell, Condor, xix, 1917, p. 70.) Doubts have been expressed by L. B. Bishop and by P. A. Taverner as to the existence of two races of goshawk in America; but so far no adequate treatment of the problem has been published.

6. *Glaucidium gnoma pinicola* Nelson. Rocky Mountain Pigmy Owl. (See Grinnell, Condor, xx, 1918, p. 86.)

7. *Dryobates villosus leucothorectis* Oberholser. White-breasted Woodpecker. (See Grinnell, Condor xx, 1918, p. 86.)

8. *Selasphorus platycercus* (Swainson). Broad-tailed Hummingbird. Restored from hypothetical status. (See Swarth, Condor, xviii, 1916, p. 130; Grinnell, Condor, xx, 1918, p. 87.)

9. *Muscivora forficata* (Gmelin). Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. (See Swarth, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 203.)

10. *Aphelocoma californica immanis* Grinnell. Interior California Jay. (See Oberholser, Condor, xix, 1917, pp. 94-95; Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xvii, 1918, pp. 411, 415.)

11. *Aphelocoma californica oocleptica* Swarth. Northwestern California Jay. (See Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xvii, 1918, pp. 411, 414.)

12. *Calcarius ornatus* (Townsend). Chestnut-collared Longspur. (See Grinnell, Condor, xx, 1918, p. 87.)

13. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* (Wilson). Eastern Savannah Sparrow. (See Clay, Condor, xix, 1917, p. 68.)

14. *Passerculus rostratus guttatus* Lawrence. San Lucas Marsh Sparrow. (See Brown, Auk, xxxiv, 1917, p. 340.) I confess that I should like to see the whole *Passerculus* category of sparrows thoroughly revised on the basis of the most careful appraisal of age, sex and seasonal variation, as well as of geographical variation.

15. *Passerella iliaca monoensis* Grinnell and Storer. Mono Fox Sparrow. (See Grinnell and Storer, Condor, xix, 1917, pp. 165-166.)