

appreciably paler in coloration than those of almost any *bryanti* that I have examined and, although the individual measurements of the wings and tarsi are easily within the limits of the latter subspecies, the bills average smaller.

In addition to the above species I would like to record the taking of the Monterey Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata slevini*) at Myers' Ranch, Humboldt County, California, on June 5, 1921. On this occasion several individuals were seen, one of these, at least, gathering food for its young, and others were heard, in the woods just back of the ranch house. Two specimens were secured for more positive identification, although the song alone, to one familiar with it, is sufficient proof of the presence of this species.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *San Francisco, California, June 18, 1921.*

**The "Pasadena" Thrasher Not a Recognizable Race.**—I now believe Dr. Harry C. Oberholser was absolutely right in his contention that *Toxostoma redivivum pasadenense* is synonymous with *T. r. redivivum* (see Auk, xxxv, 1918, p. 52 *et seq.*). The type locality of *redivivum* was Monterey or near vicinity. When I named *pasadenense* (Auk, xv, 1898, p. 236) I assumed that birds from Monterey would be identical with the northern race, whereas, as first established by Dr. Oberholser on the basis of material in the United States National Museum, they prove to be like those from southern California. The Museum of Vertebrate Zoology has recently acquired a considerable number of thrashers representing a series of localities in Monterey County from Seaside southward; and all of these fall with the southern race, thus corroborating Oberholser's findings. Specimens from Santa Cruz, just north of Monterey Bay, are, according to Oberholser, referable to the northern form, *T. r. sonomae*, as are representatives from many localities in the counties bordering on San Francisco Bay. Here is a case where the type locality of a species happens to lie very nearly on the boundary line between the ranges of two constituent subspecies, and the correct allocation of the name first proposed depends upon the exact determination of topotypical specimens. Shifting of the supposed location of the belt of intergradation a few miles to the northward has necessitated transposition of names, and *pasadenense* is no longer to be recognized—save as a synonym of *redivivum*.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, June 25, 1921.*

**Cassin Purple Finches Eating Salt.**—While at Chinquapin, Yosemite National Park, on June 8, 1921, I observed four Cassin Purple Finches (*Carpodacus cassini*) eating rock salt that had been spread upon the ground for the deer. When I commented on this feeding to the ranger stationed there, he said that for some time birds had been coming to the salt patches regularly.—JUNEA W. KELLY, *Alameda, California, June 16, 1921.*

**The Buffle-head Breeding in California.**—The writer has been unable to locate any published record of the Buffle-head (*Charitonetta albeola*) breeding within the State of California. For this reason the following observations are here reported. On June 22, 1921, while engaged in fur-bearing mammal investigations at Eagle Lake, Lassen County, the writer, when looking for muskrats in a tule patch, came suddenly upon a female Buffle-head that was accompanied by two young about one-third grown. The small size, chunky build, plain grayish brown back, long white patch on each side of the head behind and below the level of the eye, together with a small white patch, crossed by a narrow black bar, on the wing, all identified with certainty the old bird as a female Buffle-head. The young were darker than their mother but had a conspicuous white patch on each cheek. Two days later, at the same locality, another female, accompanied by eight half-grown young, was seen. Two other females flew by our boat making a total of four adult females and ten young noted in three days. Every duck seen was closely scrutinized with the binoculars, but not one adult male Buffle-head could we detect. From the above it seems likely that the Buffle-head Duck bred in some numbers this season at Eagle Lake.—JOSEPH DIXON, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, June 27, 1921.*