

the latter author says, page 38, "The male does not assist in incubation, but supplies its mate with food while so engaged, and she rarely leaves the nest after the first egg has been laid; at any rate I have invariably found the bird at home if there were any eggs in the nest". Major Bendire is referred to in the sentence just previous to the one first quoted above.

For more light on this subject I have recently looked up far too many authorities to mention in this brief article, but the only other reference to the matter of the incubating habits of this species that I have so far found is in Nuttall's "Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada", 2nd edition, page 720, where it says "incubation, in which both parents engage, continues for 16 days". So here are two well known ornithologists responsible for absolutely contradictory statements! The matter is "side-stepped" by every other authority that I have consulted.

Now it happened on June 24, 1921, that Dr. G. Dallas Hanna, of the California Academy of Sciences, my brother, John W. Mailliard, and I were lunching at noon time in the bed of Nicasio Creek, Marin County, California, at the base of Black Mountain, and while so occupied noticed a Belted Kingfisher fly into a hole in the opposite bank. Soon after finishing lunch we proceeded to investigate this matter and discovered a nest containing five eggs, about one-third incubated, with the male bird in the tunnel and apparently on the nest. This tunnel was about ten feet long and only twelve or fourteen inches below the surface of the ground, which was rather sandy and friable, and the cavity was easily pried open by means of an old fence picket.

The bird did not attempt to leave until the nest was almost reached in the upheaving process. As it flew off it was secured for evidence and proved to be the male, with the abdominal region partially bare, as if from sitting on the eggs.

Earlier in the day two kingfishers had been observed flying up and down the creek, and shortly before lunch a female had been taken as it perched for a moment on a snag about seventy-five yards below the nest, which we had not at that time discovered. This female was apparently the other owner, yet showed practically no sign of having been incubating, as the plumage upon the abdomen was in a good state of preservation.

While this matter is not one of great importance it is one of some interest and, as part of the life history of a well known bird, might as well be cleared up if possible, hence this short paper is written in the hope that some other observer, who may have had better opportunities to study the question, may come forward with sufficient evidence to prove the point one way or the other.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *San Francisco, California, August 10, 1921.*

**Eastern Kingbird at Mono Lake.**—On July 19, 1921, I saw an Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) near Mono Lake, Mono County, California. In Grinnell's Distributional List (1915), there are only two records for the bird from California.—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Carpenteria, California, September 25, 1921.*

**Chronicle of Additions and Eliminations Pertaining to the California State List of Birds.**—The present note carries the chronicle of the birds of California forward from Pacific Coast Avifauna no. 11 (1915) and from my supplementary note in THE CONDOR of January, 1919 (vol. XXI, pp. 41-42) to October 15, 1921. I have followed the rule of letting all definite proposals "ride", as if the findings set forth were final in every respect, unless and until someone has brought forward good reasons for doubting the conclusions involved. No attention is here paid to mere changes in names; only the addition or subtraction of "concepts" of species or subspecies is considered.

#### ADDITIONS

1. *Larus occidentalis livens* Dwight. Dark-mantled Western Gull. (See Dwight, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 32, February 14, 1919, p. 11.)
2. *Phaethon aethereus* Linnaeus. Red-billed Tropic Bird. (See Law, Condor, XXI, March, 1919, p. 88.)
3. *Chen caerulescens* (Linnaeus). Blue Goose. (See Grinnell, Condor, XXII, March, 1920, p. 76.)
4. *Polyborus cheriway* (Jacquin). Audubon Caracara. (See Heath, Condor, XXI, March, 1919, p. 125.)
5. *Otus asio macfarlanei* (Brewster). MacFarlane Screech Owl. (See Grinnell, Condor, XXI, July, 1919, p. 173.)

6. *Bubo virginianus occidentalis* Stone. Rocky Mountain Horned Owl. (See Swarth, Condor, xxiii, July, 1921, p. 136.)
7. *Otocoris alpestris sierrae* Oberholser. Sierra Horned Lark. (See Oberholser, Condor, xxii, January, 1920, p. 34.)
8. *Euphagus cyanocephalus minusculus* Grinnell. California Brewer Blackbird. (See Grinnell, Condor, xxii, July, 1920, p. 153.)
9. *Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi* Bishop. Dwarf Savannah Sparrow. (See Bishop, Condor, xvii, September, 1915, p. 187, and Mailliard, Condor, xxiii, September, 1921, p. 164.)
10. *Passerella iliaca fulva* Swarth. Warner Mountains Fox Sparrow. (See Swarth, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 31, December 30, 1918, p. 162.)
11. *Passerella iliaca canescens* Swarth. White Mountains Fox Sparrow. (See Swarth, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 31, December 30, 1918, p. 163.)
12. *Passerella iliaca mariposae* Swarth. Yosemite Fox Sparrow. (See Swarth, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 31, December 30, 1918, p. 161.)
13. *Piranga rubra rubra* (Linnaeus). Summer Tanager. (See Miller, Condor, xxi, May, 1919, p. 129; *idem*, xxii, March, 1920, p. 78.)
14. *Petrochelidon albifrons hypopolia* Oberholser. Northwestern Cliff Swallow. (See Oberholser, Canadian Field-Naturalist, xxxiii, November, 1919, p. 95.)
15. *Toxostoma curvirostre palmeri* (Coues). Palmer Thrasher. (See Huey, Condor, xxii, March, 1920, p. 73.)

## ELIMINATIONS

1. *Numenius americanus occidentalis* Woodhouse. Lesser Long-billed Curlew. [Leaving simply *Numenius americanus* as the species, Long-billed Curlew.] (See Grinnell, Condor, xxiii, January, 1921, p. 21.)
2. *Toxostoma redivivum pasadenense* (Grinnell). Pasadena Thrasher. [Leaving *Toxostoma redivivum redivivum* as the California Thrasher throughout the coastal and west-Sierran parts of the state south of the San Francisco Bay region.] (See Oberholser, Auk, xxxv, January, 1918, p. 52, and Grinnell, Condor, xxiii, September, 1921, p. 165.)
3. *Heleodytes brunneicapillus bryanti* Anthony. Bryant Cactus Wren. (See Grinnell, Condor, xxiii, September, 1921, p. 169.)

With the 15 additions and the 3 eliminations specified above, the net increment is 12; this number added to the total of 564 (in January, 1919) makes a present state list of 576 species and subspecies.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, October 15, 1921.*

**Bird Banding.**—The writer recently suggested to the Editor that a definite place in THE CONDOR, the same position in each issue, be assigned to the publication of records of birds banded in the western states. Stimulation of the movement should result, and one actively engaged in banding or in taking specimens would have a reference list instantly at hand when he captured a bird banded by another. The plan was accepted on condition that the writer "function as furnisher" of copy for such column, and place for recording such data has been assigned to the last page of "From Field and Study" department.

Will those who are banding, or who have banded, birds, or who have taken banded birds alive or dead, please send to the appended address full data with regard to same, in order that it may be published without delay? The United States Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., will furnish bands and full information with regard to their use to any one who is interested. Report through CONDOR columns will not in any way replace, of course, the rendering of reports to the Biological Survey, or prevent the further use of the data by those who furnish it, but will merely constitute a local "clearing house" for such data.

Mr. S. Prentiss Baldwin has demonstrated (see various articles in the *Auk* and elsewhere) the value of data thus obtained, even by one working alone. Naturally the results can be greatly multiplied by the cooperation of those at many points, particularly in our western states, where migration routes and local distribution are doubtless affected by topographical features.—J. EUGENE LAW, 333 S. Van Ness Ave., Los Angeles, California, October 3, 1921.