

did not, at the time, know the rarity of the object of my vision. However, there is no question in my mind as to its identity. It crept up and around the trunk of one tree and then did the same on another tree, in full view from the window.—MRS. T. F. JOHNSON, *National City, California, March 27, 1922.*

**Ring-necked Ducks in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California\*.**—On the morning of March 6, 1922, Mr. C. R. Thomas, of the Audubon Association of the Pacific, kindly telephoned to Dr. Barton Warren Evermann, of the California Academy of Sciences, that he had the day before seen some Ring-necked Ducks (*Marila collaris*) on one of the Chain of Lakes in Golden Gate Park. Acting upon this information, Dr. Evermann and I repaired to the scene and found the ducks still there. We found Mr. A. S. Kibbe, president of the Audubon Association, also on the ground for the same purpose as ourselves. At the time of this visit the ducks were asleep on the water with their heads laid on their backs, and, as the light was not good, it was difficult to distinguish the female of this species from the Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis*).

As the light was better in the afternoon I took Mr. Chase Littlejohn with me and found matters much improved on the lake. The light was just right and the birds were moving around. As a result of this we succeeded in counting seven males and twenty females in the flock. On this occasion we met Mrs. Jane Schlesinger close to the lake and had the pleasure of showing the ducks to her. Mr. Littlejohn states that this species of duck used to be quite common on the southern part of San Francisco Bay, and that he had seen many flocks of them, as well as many of the birds brought in to Redwood City by hunters. But this was the first time I, myself, had ever had the opportunity to see a flock of these ducks. Mr. Kibbe has already made a brief report of the event in the *Gull* (vol. 4, no. 3), but it seemed of sufficient importance to warrant enlarging upon and presenting to the readers of the CONDOR.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *San Francisco, March 23, 1922.*

**Field Notes from Riverside and Imperial Counties, California.**—On March 27, 1922, I took a nest with one egg of the Mexican Ground Dove (*Chaemepelia passerina pallescens*) at Winterhaven, Imperial County, across the Colorado River from Yuma, Arizona. The female was incubating. I had been observing the pair for some moments. When first seen they were perched side by side on a slender branch near the nest. They then flew to the ground and copulated. The nest was in a slender willow on the edge of an irrigation ditch, about eight feet from the ground, wedged between the main trunk and one slender branch. I saw two other pairs of Ground Doves in the same general region, one of which was evidently also nesting, as the female returned persistently to the same clump of bushes.

The only other published record of the nesting of this species in California of which I am aware is that of Leo Wiley for Palo Verde, Imperial County (*Condor*, vol. 18, 1916, p. 230). The time of nesting is not mentioned in his note. Gilman (*Condor*, vol. 13, 1911, p. 54) says that the earliest nest found at Pima, Arizona, was on July 7.

Lark Buntings (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) were seen in small flocks at four different points between Banning and Yuma, feeding in washes or in open fields. One flock of about thirty birds was noted at the head of San Gorgonio Pass about a mile below Banning. On January 3, 1922, a flock of about twenty was noted at Thermal.

About a mile below Banning the last Cactus Woodpecker (*Dryobates scalaris cactophilus*) was noted. A single Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*) was seen near Brawley on March 28, feeding with a flock of about twenty Greater Yellow-legs.—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Carpinteria, California, April 4, 1922.*

**Some Water Birds Seen in San Gorgonio Pass.**—Several species are seen regularly passing overhead during the migrations. Large flocks of White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) go over in spring and fall. They usually fly at a great height, in V-shaped flocks, occasionally circling about for a while before going on. Wild Geese of several species appear in the spring, and Cranes (*Grus canadensis* or *G. mexicana*) go over occasionally.

The reservoir at Banning attracts many water birds. Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus*) are frequently seen there, and Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and

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