

ple, W. K. Fisher (loc. cit., p. 70) recorded specimens that he took to be *leucurus* from Ft. Tejon, Kernville, and Quincy, but at the same time remarked on their small size. Only the last named locality is likely to produce individuals even approaching true *leucurus* in relationship.

In the considerable series of *turati* in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, even when specimens are considered only from the metropolis of the race, wide variation is observable in all the features used in distinguishing the subspecies of *pubescens*: whiteness versus smokiness of varying degree on the under surface and head, amount of spotting on the remiges and their coverts, barring on the outer rectrices, and measurements of wing, bill, etc. It seems not out of place for me to repeat what I have urged elsewhere; namely, that, on the basis of superficial resemblance alone and irrespective of the probabilities of immediate blood relationship, it is a grievous error to diagnose an extreme of individual variation in one subspecies as belonging to another subspecies.

At the present writing, the only part of California whence good specimens of *Dryobates pubescens leucurus* have been collected is the Modoc region of the northeastern corner of the state, where so many other Rocky Mountain and Great Basin races of birds occur. The undersigned would be glad of the chance of examining examples of supposed *leucurus* from anywhere else in California.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, August 3, 1922.*

**The Tree Swallow Added to the Pribilof List.**—The list of avian visitors to the Pribilof Islands is slowly growing and bids fair, in course of time, to include nearly every species of bird that may be found near the shores of either continent adjacent to the Bering Sea.

The latest wanderer to be recorded is a male Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) which was taken by John Hanson, a native who has been quite interested in observing strange birds on these islands. This specimen was secured by Hanson at Northeast Point, St. Paul Island, Alaska, on May 25, 1922. It was shot with a .22 rifle, much to the detriment of its appearance. It is now in the collection of the Academy.

This species is found on the mainland of Alaska, but has never been recorded from the Pribilofs.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, October 27, 1922.*

**Dwarf Cowbird Nesting in Alameda County, California.**—While collecting near Irvington, Alameda County, California, on May 23, 1922, I found a nest of the Golden Pileolated Warbler containing one egg of the warbler and one egg of what I first thought to be a Santa Cruz Song Sparrow, but which later proved to be the egg of the Dwarf Cowbird (*Molothrus ater obscurus*). I collected the egg of the Cowbird and left the egg of the Pileolated Warbler so the latter could complete her set.

About twenty yards from the nest of the Pileolated Warbler (on this same date) I found a nest of the Santa Cruz Song Sparrow containing three eggs of the Song Sparrow and one egg of the Dwarf Cowbird. I continued my search and my next find was a nest of the Willow Goldfinch containing three eggs of this bird and one egg of the Dwarf Cowbird.

I returned to this same location on May 26, and visited the nest of the Pileolated Warbler from which I had collected the one egg of the Cowbird and found that the Pileolated Warbler had laid one more egg and was incubating, so I collected the set. I continued my search and about thirty yards distant I found another nest of the Pileolated Warbler containing one egg of the Cowbird only.

I made four more trips to this same location and collected the following sets: June 8, Golden Pileolated Warbler nest containing two eggs of the Warbler and one of the Cowbird; June 8, Santa Cruz Song Sparrow nest containing one egg of the Song Sparrow and one egg of the Cowbird; June 17, Golden Pileolated Warbler nest containing one egg of the Warbler and one egg of the Cowbird; June 17, Santa Cruz Song Sparrow nest containing one egg of the Song Sparrow and one egg of the Cowbird; June 23, Golden Pileolated Warbler nest containing one egg of the Warbler and one of the Cowbird; June 30, Santa Cruz Song Sparrow nest containing two eggs of the Song Sparrow and one of the Cowbird.