

pocket about one-third of the way up a fifty-foot cliff, and yet another on the horizontal branch of a pine, thirty feet from the ground. During the fall these birds were found feeding in all sections of the country and they were quiet except for their short calls on taking flight.

A few other species were noted, but not definitely in regard to the subspecies to which they belonged. Among these were a Pink-sided Junco, a Black-headed or Long-crested Jay, and an Olive-backed Thrush.—JAMES A. NEILSON, *Wheatland, Wyoming, December 7, 1925.*

Two Unrecorded Occurrences of the Richardson Pigeon Hawk in California.—In connection with certain work in progress at the Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, it became necessary to study critically the pigeon hawks in the Museum collection, with the object of identifying specimens that were being placed on public display. The presence in the Museum collection of two specimens of *Falco columbarius richardsonii* not before recorded seems worthy of note, as this bird has to date but four authentic records from California. The birds are no. 358, collection of the Natural History Museum, female, Riverside, California, January 31, 1878, collected by Frank Stephens, and no. 360, collection of the Natural History Museum, female, San Diego, California, January 10, 1900, collector unknown, but from the collection of Frank X. Holzner, now deceased, who, at that time, was a local taxidermist. Both skins were sent to Dr. Joseph Grinnell for verification of the identification, and he in turn handed them to Harry S. Swarth, who confirmed the former findings. A specimen recorded as *Falco columbarius richardsonii* by Henry Grey (*Condor*, XXVII, January, 1925, p. 37), taken "about the end of September, 1915", and "now in the Museum in Balboa Park", is a mounted bird that was originally identified by Frank Stephens. Mr. Stephens is now convinced that this specimen is the commoner form, *Falco columbarius columbarius*, and not *Falco columbarius richardsonii*.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *Natural History Museum, San Diego, California, December 4, 1925.*

Man-o'-war-bird in Ventura County, California.—On July 29, 1925, in company with Messrs. Parmenter, Varick and Nichols, I watched a Man-o'-war-bird (*Fregata minor palmerstoni*) fly along the beach between Ventura and Hueneme. Previous records for this region are one shot at Hueneme in 1915, and one seen by W. L. Dawson near Santa Barbara on August 12, 1912, and another (or the same bird) seen by Messrs. Dawson and Torrey on August 24, 1912.—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Carpinteria, California, November 14, 1925.*

Occurrence of the Roseate Spoonbill in the Colorado Delta.—While passing through Ensenada recently, I stopped in at El Museo Regional there. Sr. David Goldbaum, the curator, pointed out to me, among other things of interest, a mounted specimen of the Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaja ajaja*). This bird, he told me, had been presented by Mr. E. W. Funcke.

In due time I got in touch, through correspondence, with Mr. Funcke, who is now a resident of Tia Juana, California. He writes me under date December 31, 1925, that the bird I saw was killed by him about 24 miles south of Mexicali, on Volcano Lake. There were five of the birds together, two of which were killed. This was "about 12 years ago".

Mr. Funcke says further that although scarce, a few of these birds may be found occasionally, at Volcano Lake or on the small lagoons near the Hardy River. He recalls seeing not over 12 or 15 in the four or five years that he hunted there.

This information as to the presence of the Roseate Spoonbill on the Lower California side of the Colorado River delta supplements that given, to the same purport, by Mr. Griffing Bancroft (*Condor*, XXIV, 1922, p. 98).—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, January 7, 1926.*