which is now in the collection of the University of Kansas Museum, was identified by Dr. A. Wetmore. Several other individuals of this species, which has been recorded as a transient in all the published lists of the birds of the state, were seen between July 28 and August 2 in the grove in which this specimen was taken. The presence of this species at this location and at this time of year indicates that the Least Flycatcher may be found nesting in western Kansas.—JEAN LINSDALE, *Berkeley, California, April 28, 1926.*

Moving the Nest of the Killdeer.—Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*) are quite common on our ranch near Buena Park, California, and have been the basis of some very interesting observations. The birds seem to know that every possible means will be used to protect their nests during the breeding season.

On June 19, 1925, a nest with four fresh eggs was found in the orange grove while the latter was being ridged preparatory to irrigation. It was, therefore, necessary to move the nest or see it destroyed. A mound of earth a foot high was scooped up by hand, a hollow made on the top, the pebbles and sticks of the original nest were placed in the hollow and then the eggs were lifted and placed in the new location in the same position as in the old nest. The parent hovered near during the time the nest was being changed, going through all the broken-wing performances it could invent. Immediately upon my withdrawal the bird returned to the eggs, investigated, and seemed satisfied.

On the following day the grove was irrigated. The parent sat on the nest, except when disturbed. On June 26, when the grove was cultivated, the bird was still sitting upon the mound and continued to do so until July 1, when it made a new nest at the foot of the mound and trailed the eggs down the side into the new nest. The trail was one-quarter inch deep and on an easy slope. On July 19, three of the eggs were hatched and we were able to capture one of the young and give it band no. 330661.

This is the third year that we have successfully moved a nest of this species. Late in May, 1924, a nest was moved six feet to the foot of a young orange tree. These eggs were slightly incubated. The nest was placed upon an eight inch elevation in its new location and all four eggs were hatched.

While plowing a field early in June, 1923, a nest of four eggs was found directly in the path of the plow. With the aid of a shovel the nest was moved out of the way each time the plow came around, thus allowing the parent to return between times and see that all was well. In this way the nest was finally moved to the foot of a young tree ten feet away. In this case, also, the parent continued to sit upon the eggs until they hatched.

From these observations it would seem that the Killdeer is not easily disturbed when nesting.—JAMES A. CALDER, *Buena Park, California, October 30, 1925.*

A New Race of Acorn-storing Woodpecker, from Lower California.—The collections of birds accumulating in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology from the San Pedro Martir "section" of the Lower California peninsula are bringing to light quite a number of undescribed and satisfactorily distinguishable subspecies. It is now in order to diagnose a well-marked new member of the series of Acorn-storing Woodpeckers (Genus *Balanosphyra*). This we do, as follows:

Balanosphyra formicivora martirensis, new subspecies
San Pedro Martir Acorn-storing Woodpecker

Type.—Female; no. 46252, Mus. Vert. Zool.; La Jolla ("La Joya"), 6200 feet altitude, Sierra San Pedro Martir, Lower California, Mexico; October 16, 1925; collected by Chester C. Lamb; original no. 5066.

Distinguishing characters.—Most nearly like *B. f. bairdi.* Distinguished from that subspecies primarily by shorter wing, and by slightly shorter and notably weaker, more slender bill; also by average differences in head markings as set forth below and in fig. 50.

MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS (AVERAGE, MINIMUM, MAXIMUM)

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
Balanosphyra formicivora bairdi			
10 males from west-central California	142.0 (138.0-148.0)	78.7 (70.5-85.0)	28.7 (27.0-30.5)
Balanosphyra formicivora martirensis			
5 males	138.2 (132.0-144.0)	78.5 (72.0-82.0)	27.8 (25.5-29.0)
5 females	141.1 (135.0-145.0)	81.6 (78.0-84.0)	26.8 (25.0-28.0)