

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Euthlypis lachrymosa lachrymosa* Cabanis, but dorsally clearer, purer slate color, particularly on rump and upper tail coverts; remiges and rectrices darker slate, sometimes slate-black; under parts with yellow of throat and abdomen more extensive and brighter (more lemon, less tawny) yellow, and in much more decided contrast to tawny of breast.

Range.—Pacific coast of Central America from Chiapas (?) south to Salvador and probably to Ometepe, Nicaragua.

Remarks.—*Schistacea* is the clear slaty extreme of the species, with contrasted under parts; *lachrymosa* occupies an intermediate position in characters as well as geographically; while *tephra* is the palest, most olivaceous race, with under parts least contrasted. The supposed slight differences in size between *lachrymosa* and *tephra* seem to be too intangible to have any diagnostic value in the series examined. The Guererro specimen is not typical of any race, but seems nearest to *lachrymosa*.

Specimens examined.—*Euthlypis lachrymosa lachrymosa*: Mexico: Vera Cruz: Motzorango, 1; Orizaba, 1; Mirador, 1; Oaxaca: Pluma, 1; Guerrero: Acahuizotla, 1; Tamaulipas: Santa Leonor, 1. *Euthlypis lachrymosa tephra*: Sinaloa: Mazatlan, 1; Rio Mazatlan, 1; Chihuahua: Hacienda San Rafael, 7; Jalisco: Barranca Ibarra, 2. *Euthlypis lachrymosa schistacea*: Salvador: Volcan Conchagua, 4; Volcan San Miguel, 2; Colinas de Jucuaran, 5; Lake Olomega, 5; Volcan Sociedad, 4; Mt. Cacaguatique, 7; Guatemala: Barranco Hondo, 1; Mexico: Chiapas: Tuxtla, 2 (not typical).

We are indebted to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the Field Museum, the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, and to the United States National Museum, for the loan of necessary comparison material.—DONALD R. DICKEY and A. J. VAN ROSSEM, Pasadena, California, August 28, 1926.

Observations in the San Francisco Bay Region.—During the past spring for the first time I had an opportunity to study and collect birds about San Francisco Bay. On April 28, 1926, while on the tide flats at Albany, Alameda County, I collected a Sabine Gull (*Xema sabini*), and the next day, about a mile north of this point, I secured another. Both of these birds were males and they were in company with Bonaparte Gulls. Although many trips were made to these tide flats these were the only Sabine Gulls seen. Dr. Grinnell advises me that this gull is of uncommon occurrence in this region.

On April 29, I secured a male Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*), this being the only bird of this species observed. Shore-birds, especially Western Sandpipers and Long-billed Dowitchers, were fairly numerous during the latter half of April. Hudsonian Curlews, Red-backed Sandpipers and Semipalmated Plover were common also. The birds appeared to be at the height of their migration between the 20th and 25th of April. After that their numbers diminished rapidly, and by the end of the first week of May only a few were to be seen on the tide flats.

April 17 to 20 was spent at the ocean beach a short distance north of Point Reyes, Marin County. The beach at this place is very sandy, the sand extending far back from the shore. Here the first shore bird I met with was the Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*). Flocks of them were feeding along the beach close to the water. As each wave receded they would run in close pursuit of it, hurriedly picking here and there at the food particles that it left on the sand. As the next wave advanced they ran up the beach just ahead of it, lingering as long as possible without being engulfed by it.

I also found the Snowy Plover (*Charadrius nivosus*) here, and on April 19 was so fortunate as to find a nest of this species containing three eggs. The eggs were deposited in a slight depression in the sand, close to a small piece of driftwood and about 200 yards from the water. I am reliably informed that this is the first nesting record of the Snowy Plover for this vicinity.

About a mile from my camp here I found a colony of Tri-colored Blackbirds (*Agelaius tricolor*) building their nests in a dense growth of raspberry brush. None of the nests was completed at that time.—E. J. BOOTH, Bellingham, Washington, September 1, 1926.

Weasel and Birds.—Recently, while walking along a foothill road within the city limits of Riverside, my path was suddenly crossed by a California Weasel (*Mustela xanthogenys*) running at a rapid pace. Closely pursuing it in the air were a female