

In his "Distributional List of the Birds of Arizona" (Pacific Coast Avifauna no. 10, 1914) Swarth denies this species a place in the regular list, although admitting it to the hypothetical list (p. 83) because of the published statement of Visher (Auk, xxvii, 1910, p. 280) that it was "tolerably common on a pond near Tucson early in September." As Mr. Swarth rightly says of this record: "In the absence of specimens it may be questioned."

Specimen evidence, however, is available in the collections made by Dr. E. A. Mearns in connection with the Mexican Boundary Survey, and which are now in the U. S. National Museum. It is a matter for regret that publication of the ornithological results of this Survey has been so long delayed. The field catalogue of Dr. Mearns contains the records of a series of 19 specimens of this species, collected at the San Bernardino Ranch near Monument no. 77, in southeastern Arizona, between August 2 and 29, 1892. I have located and examined 17 of these specimens in the National Museum collection. The distribution by date and sex is as follows: August 2, two females (one marked as immature); August 18, one male, two females; August 19, two males; August 21, six males, one female, one, sex undetermined; August 27, one male, two females; August 29, one male. During the same season in 1893 Dr. Mearns again worked at this station, but the Yellow-legs was not recorded in his catalogue.

Curiously enough, these specimens were overlooked by Prof. W. W. Cooke, when he prepared his supplementary list of Arizona birds, which appeared in the *Auk* for July, 1914 (pp. 403-404). Although more than thirty-four years have elapsed since the collection of this material, it would seem reasonable to assume that in eastern Arizona (or possibly only in the southeastern part) the Yellow-legs may be a fairly regular migrant, particularly in the fall.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., February 14, 1927.*

Western Bluebird Nesting in the City of San Diego.—A nest of the Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana occidentalis*) found during the past summer in Balboa Park, San Diego, is of interest, both as the southernmost nesting record on the sea-coast for this bird, and also on account of the unusual nesting site. Probably because they could find no suitable natural cavity in the trees of San Diego's well-pruned park, and because, for lack of suitable tenants, bird boxes are scarce, the birds occupied an empty Cliff Swallow's nest. In fact, they were obliging enough to select one under the eaves of the Natural History Museum, between the two windows of the Director's office. But so secretive were they in their affairs that their presence was not suspected until there were well grown and noisy young in the nest. This was on July 10, 1926; two days later the young were out of the nest.

Other evidence that Western Bluebirds have nested in Balboa Park is offered by a specimen in the spotted juvenile plumage that was found dead by the writer on the West Driveway, July 29, 1922; and by the observation of Carroll DeWilton Scott, a member of the San Diego Society of Natural History, who, on June 3, 1926, saw both parents feeding well-fledged young on the lawn at Eighth and Date streets.

It cannot be said that the above mentioned nest is the first Western Bluebird's nest to be found in the city of San Diego, for Laurence M. Huey, now a member of the Natural History Museum staff, has in his collection a set of four eggs of this species, taken from a woodpecker hole in a sycamore limb in Rose Canyon on June 4, 1915. The locality is about four miles from the ocean and, although completely rural, is within the corporate limits of the city.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, September 21, 1926.*

The Lewis Woodpecker Apparently Nesting at Gustine, Merced County, California.—On April 23, 1926, I found a pair of Lewis Woodpeckers (*Asyndesmus lewisi*) entering a hole about forty feet up in a cottonwood at Gustine. On July 30, 1924, I saw an immature bird in the same region. The elevation of Gustine is only 104 feet above the sea, and there are neither oaks nor pines in the region where the birds apparently breed.—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Carpinteria, California, January 1, 1927.*

The Rock Wren of San Nicolas Island Not a Recognizable Subspecies.—In the *Auk* (xv, 1898, p. 237), I named a supposedly new race of Rock Wren, *Salpinctes obsoletus pulverius*, with type from San Nicolas Island, California. This island is situated more