

The Traill Flycatcher, California Least Vireo, and California Yellow Warbler suffer even more than this report would indicate. They not only have the most parasitized nests and the most Cowbird eggs per nest, but a large number of nests of these species were absolutely destroyed by the Cowbirds (at least I blame the destruction to them), and such nests were not considered in making the survey.

The parasitized nest of Plumbeous Gnatcatcher was taken in the Coachella Valley west of Mecca. This is the first Dwarf Cowbird egg that I have found in that district, although there is a record of the birds having been taken at Mecca a few miles east. I have not discovered any Cowbird eggs in the seventy miles between Redlands and Thermal and it will be of interest to see how long it requires for them to spread to this territory.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, November 24, 1927.*

**A Third California Record of the Rusty Blackbird.**—During a recent stay on Santa Rosa Island, California, Mr. Paul E. Trapier found a specimen of Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) dead in the barn at the Vail Company's ranch headquarters. The specimen was a female and was found on November 6, 1927. It is now in the Dickey collection.

I am aware of no California record of this bird since the publication of Grinnell's Distributional List of the Birds of California (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 11, 1915), in which Dr. Grinnell cites the two occurrences which had come to his attention at that time. The lack of records during the intervening years confirms the opinion that this bird is only the rarest of winter visitors to the State. It is interesting to note that two of the three captures of this species in California have been made on one or another of the Channel Islands.—DONALD R. DICKEY, *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, November 26, 1927.*

**Bird Notes from San Diego County.**—The following items from the southern end of the State add to or amplify information hitherto published relative to a few California birds.

**American Pintail Duck (*Dafla acuta tzitzihoa*).** Ornithological literature does not record the nesting of the American Pintail farther south than Los Angeles and Riverside counties. A casual remark by E. H. Glidden, San Diego County game warden, referring to the young "sprigs" that had been raised on Lake Henshaw was therefore of considerable interest to me. At Glidden's suggestion I wrote to J. Kitchin, resort manager at this lake, and, under date of August 28, 1927, he replied: "It is certainly my pleasure to confirm Mr. Glidden's statement about sprig ducks hatching here on Lake Henshaw. I have had years of experience with sprig or Pintail Ducks and certainly know the difference between them and others. Last year, 1926, there were many hundred sprig hatched and raised on the lake and I caught some twenty babies and raised them to grown birds, when Glidden compelled me to turn them loose. This year I do not believe there were more than forty nests of sprig all told, but what few there were all hatched out, as I saw many mothers with eight or ten little fellows each around the lake." Lake Henshaw, at an elevation of 2720 feet, is the latest of the reservoirs to be created in San Diego County, and, when full, will be the largest. The dam was completed for the first impounding of water early in 1923, and it evidently did not take the pintails long to discover that this spot was particularly suited to their needs. They are not known to nest on any of the other eight large reservoirs in San Diego County.

**Cooper Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*).** Major Brooks' note in the CONDOR, XXIX, 1927, p. 245) on the breeding of immature hawks was read with interest at a time when such a situation had come under our observation for the first time. On June 26, 1927, there was brought to the Natural History Museum in San Diego a family of Cooper Hawks, consisting of a male in adult plumage, a female in immature plumage and two live young. They had been secured that day by Archie Flint, Jr., at Poway, San Diego County. In answer to a letter from us seeking confirmation that the female unquestionably belonged to the "family", Mr. Flint wrote: "On June 25 my father informed me of the nest and the following day I took my shot gun and watched the nest until the old bird arrived and I shot it. It was the female. In about two hours the other hawk came to feed the youngsters and I shot him. Both male and female were shot on the side of the nest feeding the young."