

seen by W. O. Emerson, at Haywards, California, with a flock of Golden-crowned Sparrows on October 27, 1900, and was taken by him the next day (CONDOR, II, November, 1900, p. 145). This specimen is now in the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco.

The second specimen was taken by C. B. Linton at Smuggler's Cove on San Clemente Island, October 15, 1907 (CONDOR, x, March, 1908, p. 84). This specimen was no. 16656 in the Thayer Collection, but is now no. 21272 in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley.

The third record is a sight record made near the home of Mrs. A. S. Allen in Berkeley (CONDOR, xvii, March, 1915, p. 80). This bird was seen repeatedly by a number of reliable observers between December 25, 1912, and February 11, 1913.—ERNEST D. CLABAUGH, *Berkeley, California, January 8, 1928.*

Fifth Record of Harris Sparrow in California.—During December of each year I operate a bird banding station at Encinitas, San Diego County, California. My traps are located in a small dry canyon about a quarter of a mile from the ocean and thirty miles north of San Diego.

On December 21, 1927, about 2 p. m., I caught a bird which was unknown to me and could not be identified from the books then available. It was associated with the members of a large flock of Golden-crowned and Gambel sparrows. I kept it in a cage until my return to Berkeley, and on January 14, 1928, I took it to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, where it was definitely identified by Dr. Joseph Grinnell as a first-year individual of a Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*).

This is the fifth record of this species in California. Its band number is 569150, and it is at present a contented inmate of my aviary here in Berkeley.—HAROLD H. COZENS, *1631 Posen Avenue, Berkeley, California, January 18, 1928.*

The Flammulated Screech Owl in Oregon.—On May 25, 1927, an adult female of this little owl, *Asio flammeolus*, was collected by the writer at an altitude of about 7,000 feet on Hart Mountain in eastern Lake County, Oregon. When first seen, in mid-day, it was perched on a lower limb of a small quaking aspen, not over five feet from the ground, in a thicket of these trees growing on a steep slope of the mountain.

On careful examination, the condition of the ovaries would indicate that this was not a breeding bird. The entire stomach and its contents were preserved and examined by Remington Kellogg, of the U. S. Biological Survey, who reports the food found in it as follows:

Ground beetles, 34 per cent, including *Carabus taeniatatus oregonensis*, 2, *Harpalus* sp., 1, *Pterostichus vicinus*, 1, *Pterostichus* sp., 1, *Amara* sp., 1; darkling beetles (small undetermined Tenebrionidae, 1), a trace; carpenter ant, *Camponotus herculeanus whimperi*, 1, a trace; camel crickets, *Ceuthophilus* sp., 2, 2 per cent; caterpillars, 3, 2 per cent; jumping spiders, Attidae, 3, 2 per cent; remains of at least 26 moths, 60 per cent.

This is the first known occurrence of this owl in Oregon.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, November 3, 1927.*

Notes on Variations in the White-fronted Goose.—At the time Messrs. Swarth and Bryant wrote their article, "A Study of the Races of the White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) Occurring in California" (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., vol. 17, 1917, no. 11), there were no breeding birds available for comparison, and their article was based almost entirely upon specimens from California. Briefly, for those who do not have access to that paper, the authors have concluded that "two well-defined subspecies of *Anser albifrons* occur in California during the winter months, instead of the single race heretofore recognized." The large rare form, Tule Goose, is considered as *Anser albifrons gambeli*, while the small bird, common throughout the United States, is given as identical with the European form. In addition to size, the two races are supposed to differ in color of plumage, in color of eye-ring, and in the number of tail feathers. The naked skin of the eye-lid of *albifrons* is described as grayish brown, while that of *gambeli* is given as yellow or orange. Females of both races, and the male *albifrons*, are described as having sixteen rectrices, while the male of the larger form is supposed to have eighteen.