

the abundant coyotes, and either kill some prey under the same conditions or endure an amazing fast and still regain its superb condition within one short northern summer.

3. American Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*). On November 6, 1927, we shot one of these hawks that was in melanistic phase of plumage. It was sitting in an evidently normal position on a high limb of an ancient cottonwood. When the bird had been retrieved we found that the right leg had already been severed, either by a pole trap or a rifle bullet, near the top of the tarsus. The stump was thoroughly healed, but the injury was probably not older than the preceding summer. The bird was in very poor condition, though the stomach was full of the hair and bones of mice. The curious and pathetic point was that the head and neck, that is, all such parts as could not be reached by the bill, were literally swarming with lice, sometimes to the extent of dozens to the square centimeter. These had devoured all the softer, concealed parts of the head and neck feathers, so that while the rest of the body, which was quite free of the vermin, was so densely coated with white under-plumage that it was very difficult to reveal even the principal inter-tract spaces, the bare skin of the infested areas was merely shingled over by the tips of the contour feathers. Furthermore, a few smaller and more transparent lice, which were yet true lice and not mites, at least in so far as the number of legs is a criterion, unquestionably contained blood. The hawk had been able to strike its prey with one foot, but was being literally tormented to death, and deprived of its protection against the bitter cold, by the tragic circumstance of being unable to scratch its head!—THOMAS T. MCCABE and ELINOR BOLLES MCCABE, *Indianpoint Lake, Barkerville, B. C., Canada, December 20, 1927.*

The Short-tailed Albatross in Oregon.—Among bones of birds secured by S. G. Jewett and members of his family from Indian shell-mounds near Maxwell Point, two miles north of the entrance to Netarts Bay on the coast of Oregon, during August, 1927, is the lower part of a left tibio-tarsus from the Short-tailed Albatross (*Diomedea albatrus*). This occurrence is of interest because of the relatively few definite records for this species in this general region. The specimen is preserved in the osteological collections in the Division of Birds, U. S. National Museum (cat. no. 291268).—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., January 21, 1928.*

Winter Occurrence of Sierra Nevada Rosy Finch and Black Rosy Finch in California.—In the bird collection of the California Academy of Sciences there is a series of *Leucosticte tephrocotis dawsoni* collected by Theodore J. Hoover at Bodie, Mono County, California, during the winter of 1903-1904. Dates of capture and number of specimens on each date are as follows: December 8, one; January 15, three; March 25, two; March 26, seven; April 5, six; April 7, one. These captures are of interest as including mid-winter occurrences, of which there are few, if any, on record for this subspecies. In the four birds taken during December and January the bill is light-colored; in those collected on March 25 and later it is black.

Included in the series of *dawsoni* there was an example of *Leucosticte atrata*. This bird (coll. Calif. Acad. Sci. no. 15167), collected as were the others by T. J. Hoover at Bodie, is a male taken on January 15, 1904. It appears to be a typical example of the species *atrata*, and constitutes, I believe, the first occurrence of this bird in California. The nearest points at which it has been found are St. George, Utah, where one was collected on January 21, 1889 (Fisher, *North American Fauna* no. 7, 1893, p. 83), and the Grand Canyon, Arizona, where four were seen on December 8, 1924 (Townsend, *CONDOR*, XXVII, July, 1925, p. 178).—H. S. SWARTH, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, February 1, 1928.*

Occurrence of the Golden-crowned Sparrow in Massachusetts.—The following note may be of more interest to western ornithologists than to eastern ones.

On January 26, 1928, I collected a Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia coronata*) at Bedford, Massachusetts. It was a male in first winter plumage, and is now in the mounted collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. It was first recognized on January 23, 1928, by Mrs. John C. P. Riese, of Bedford, at whose feeding station it had appeared with a small flock of Tree Sparrows, following one of the first real