

below on the canyon floor was a large well preserved room. Several other ruins were within a mile of this place.—JOHN W. SUGDEN, *Salt Lake City, Utah, July 3, 1928.*

Additions to the Faunal List of Anacapa Island.—May 19 and 20 of this year I spent on Anacapa Island accompanied by a party from our Biology Department. Several birds not in Howell's list or in Pemberton's supplement were observed. Only the Rhinoceros Auklet and Red-backed Sandpiper were collected. The following were seen: *Cerorhinca monocerata* (two), *Pelidna alpina sakhalina* (one), *Sayornis nigricans* (one), *Piranga ludoviciana* (six), *Vireo gilvus swainsonii* (one), *Thryomanes bewickii charienturus* (several).—LOYE MILLER, *University of California at Los Angeles, May 29, 1928.*

Sage Thrasher Nesting near Victorville, California.—Toward evening of April 22, 1928, while collecting natural history specimens in the immediate vicinity of Victorville, San Bernardino County, I saw a likely looking place among some Joshua trees for Scott Orioles. After considerable walking, and while taking a short rest, I heard the song of a Sage Thrasher (*Oroscoptes montanus*). My interest was immediately aroused, and a diligent search began in the hope of locating a nest.



Fig. 85. NEST OF SAGE THRASHER; PHOTOGRAPHED NEAR VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 22, 1928.

Much to my surprise, not one, but several of these birds were noted. Presently, about fifteen feet ahead, I saw a thrasher running at top speed, tail erect, directly from me. Upon a closer examination of nearby bushes, a nest containing four slightly incubated eggs was disclosed. While photographing the nest (see fig. 85), I noticed that the male thrasher joined the female at more than gun-shot distance for a short while, never so much as uttering a sound. The female approached to within twenty feet of me while the nest was being photographed, and was later collected, but the male was not seen again.

Apparently this is the most southerly breeding record of this species in California, Lockwood Valley in Ventura County being the most southerly previously recorded nesting locality.—J. STUART ROWLEY, *Alhambra, California, May 1, 1928.*

Western Tanager in Winter at San Diego.—In 1922 (see CONDOR, xxiv, p. 135), I gave a short description and two photographs of an unidentified bird that I had seen in our garden. The bird was here from February 12 to about April 1, 1922. It looked more like a female Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*) than like any other bird I knew. As there seemed to be no record of the tanager appearing

here at that time of year I was in doubt as to its identity. Later, the Western Tanagers came at their usual migration season from April 15 to about May 15.

January 14, 1926, I had just a glimpse of a green and yellow bird that I thought might be the same one, but saw no more of it so I could not be certain. February 1, 1927, what appeared to be the same bird came again to the feeding table. After that it came regularly every hour or two each day. It ate fruit mostly but occasionally took cracker crumbs. The bird was so shy that when we put a trap on the table to catch it for identification or banding it would not enter; it would reach in for food but would not put a foot inside.

I talked with Mr. Abbott and Mr. Huey of the San Diego Society of Natural History and on February 23 they came out to see it. Neither of them felt sure of its identity. Since it looked and acted just like the one that had been here five years before, we thought it was the same bird and probably could not live much longer anyway, so Mr. Huey was allowed to shoot it. It proved to be a female Western Tanager and was in perfect spring plumage. Mr. Huey remarked, "What is it doing here at this time of the year?" Mr. Abbott replied, "When it found this garden with its guavas, avocados, cherimoyas, and other tropical fruit it probably considered it a safe stopping place."

The skin and data are in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History.—MRS. T. F. JOHNSON, *National City, California, June 4, 1928.*

Another Hooded Merganser in San Diego County.—The Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) is sufficiently rare in this part of California to warrant recording the capture of a handsome male of this species during the past duck-hunting season on Sweetwater Lake, San Diego County. The bird decoyed late in the afternoon of December 4, 1927, to a stool of "sprig" and was shot by Edwin J. Johnson and Harry Benbough, Jr., both of San Diego. It was mounted by Ted Huff, local taxidermist, and is now in possession of Mr. Benbough.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *San Diego Society of Natural History, San Diego, California, May 18, 1928.*

Migration (?) of the Black-headed Jay.—Among the phenomena which can be detected only by banding is that of migration *with replacement*, which is otherwise indistinguishable from permanent residence. The Black-headed Jay of this region, *Cyanocitta stelleri annectens* (Baird), seems to be a case in point, though we may wait long for further evidence to define and limit its movements.

These birds are present in this district throughout the year, not only as pensioners about human dwelling-places, but in a natural state in the most remote and snow-laden valleys. Since we had records for every month, it had never, until recently, occurred to us to question the permanent residence of the individuals, though we had commented upon the fact that small groups of perhaps half a dozen birds frequented our yards and corrals during the autumn, before returning, as we supposed, to the shelter of the green timber, where they are familiar neighbors all winter. Last fall (1927), when we finally learned how to trap this species, this little group resolved itself into a series of short visits by forty-four individuals,—visits which averaged, in so far as the dates of "repeats" are significant, less than three days in duration, if we omit a single pauperized bird which stayed forty-two days. So much for our ability to know one bird from another!

It was natural to infer that we were being used as a point of assembly or way-station for systematic migration. By rare good luck this was substantiated by the capture of one of our banded jays on October 24, or fifteen days after it had left us, at Vavenby, B. C., about 130 miles to the south in a straight line, through little-known, and, humanly speaking, most inaccessible mountains. That this bird may not have followed such a route is suggested, however, by the presence during the fall in Barkerville (25 miles south and west), and the final capture there on December 17, of another banded jay which had left us on September 27. Its long delay in this high and inclement mountain village may be explained by the lavish feeding it received at several hands.

The height of our ambition in this connection would be to have a *winter-banded* bird caught at some more *northern* point during the summer, but for a variety of reasons the chances of this are nil. The north is nearly unbroken wilderness, and