

Briefly, the type of Ridgway's *brunnescens* falls in accurately with skins from the San Francisco Bay region; and for various reasons its locality can now safely be fixed as San Francisco. By this decision the quail of this group as represented in California may now be listed as follows.

1. *Lophortyx californica californica* (Shaw and Nodder). Valley California Quail.
2. *Lophortyx californica brunnescens* Ridgway. Coastal California Quail.
3. *Lophortyx californica catalinensis* Grinnell. Santa Catalina Island California Quail.

—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, November 29, 1930.*

Nevada Savannah Sparrow Breeds in Yellowstone.—There has been considerable difference of opinion regarding the subspecies of Savannah sparrow which breeds in Yellowstone National Park. In order definitely to settle this question, the writer on June 17, 1930, collected a brooding female, together with her nest and four eggs, near Junction Butte in the lower Lamar River Valley. The plant association at this locality consists for the most part of true sage (*Artemisia tridentata*), with a sprinkling of lodgepole pines on the ridges and isolated clumps of aspens and willows in the moist meadows. The nest was placed on the ground in a dense growth of fine grass which formed a narrow belt along the shore of a small lake. The specimen, together with the nest and eggs, has been deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California and has been identified by Dr. Joseph Grinnell as typical *Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis*.—JOSEPH DIXON, *405 American Trust Building, Berkeley, California, September 18, 1930.*

Four Hundred Black-necked Stilts.—As my experience with the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) as a migrant has been only casual, and with few birds at a time, I was interested to learn from E. H. Glidden, Deputy United States Game Warden and Deputy State Fish and Game Commissioner, whose home is in San Diego, that on August 29, 1930, he saw a flock of Black-necked Stilts which he estimated to contain not less than 400 individuals. The locality was nine miles northeast of Calexico, Imperial County, California, and the stilts were "feeding on insects" in a recently irrigated field. Mr. Glidden was patrolling at the time, with Deputy State Fish and Game Commissioner R. J. Little, of Banning. The flock of stilts was the largest either of the men had ever seen.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, October 11, 1930.*

Further Occurrences of Emperor Geese in California.—Fragments of an Emperor Goose (*Philacte canagica*) are contained in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology under no. 52036, by gift from Mr. Franklin J. Smith of Eureka, from a bird found dead on the beach south of Buhnes Point, Humboldt Bay, March 1, 1925. This find was witnessed by both Mr. Smith and Mr. Bertram O. Betterley; the bird, however it met its death, had been partly destroyed by seagulls. Mr. Smith stated that this is the first record of the species known to him for Humboldt Bay since 1884, when the bird recorded by Townsend (*Auk*, 3, 1886, p. 491) was taken.

Fragments of another Emperor Goose are in this Museum (no. 54483) that were saved from a bird that was killed on Pit River near McArthur, Shasta County, January 20, 1930. This goose was sent by Mr. F. L. Fleming, of the Fall River Joint Union High School, who stated that the bird was found by boys on the river with other geese that "became very poor while their feed was covered. From time to time some were found stuck to the ice by the tips of their wings." This last record station is farthest interiorwards, that is, away from the sea-coast (some 140 miles), of all the records of the Emperor Goose to date.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, December 7, 1930.*