American Golden-eyes were present in fair numbers, thus affording striking contrasts and comparisons. The Barrow Golden-eye shows more black than white on the body and it sits lower in the water; and when resting, or swimming, its tail is held at an upward angle. Between dives the tail is held below the water and the bird rests still lower.

On December 13, I noticed that a female Golden-eye was following the male Barrow closely. Every time the lake has been visited since, the female has been found following the male. On December 16, I noticed that every time the duck came up from a dive he had something in his bill. He would stay half submerged and proceed to shake his bill and its contents violently until free from mud, before swallowing the contents.—LESLIE HAWKINS, *Oakland, California, December 19, 1930.*

The Least Tern in the Upper Missouri Valley.—The Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*) is a regular summer resident and breeder in the region along the Missouri River where the states of Nebraska, Iowa, and South Dakota meet. North of this area the Least Tern does not seem to have been reported, except for the single record of a stray bird taken on the Yellowstone River, by Lieutenant Warren's Expedition in 1857.

On May 30, 1929, the writer saw five or six Least Terns at Lake Andes, South Dakota, about 150 miles northwest of Sioux City, Iowa. May 30, 1930, was also spent at Lake Andes, and the Least Tern was again listed. The birds probably nest on some sand-bar in the Missouri River and fly the five miles from the river to the lake to feed.—WM. YOUNGWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa, January 20, 1931.*

The California Condor in New Mexico.—Among fragmentary bird bones from New Mexico submitted for identification recently by Mr. Edgar B. Howard of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, there is found a broken humerus and part of the shaft of a femur of the California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*). These specimens were obtained during archeological investigations of a cave located, according to information supplied by Mr. Howard, on the south fork of the Three Forks in the upper part of Rocky Arroyo, about fifty miles by road west and somewhat north of Carlsbad, New Mexico. Mr. Howard states that the bird bones were scattered with bones of a horse, *Equus fraternus*, an antelope, *Tetrameryx shulleri*, and a bison, together with baskets, sandals and other material of human manufacture in the loose earth of the cave floor eighteen inches to nearly three feet below the surface. Many of the bones were obtained at levels above which baskets were found.

The humerus includes about half of the lower part of the shaft, with the greater portion of the distal end missing. Sufficient is present to indicate the identity of the specimen without question and to show that it is similar in its details to the modern bird. The femur includes only the middle portion of the shaft, a fragmentary bit that in size and form, and particularly in the conformation of its *linea aspera*, is identical with skeletons at hand for comparison.

The humerus is stained light brown, while the femur is paler, nearly white in color. Neither shows any indication of fossilization from infiltration of mineral matter; in fact in texture and color both specimens resemble modern bones with which they were compared during identification.

The age of these specimens from the data at hand is uncertain, but it may be remarked that in general appearance they are closely similar to bird bones that I have studied in recent years from cave deposits in Porto Rico and Haiti whose age has been placed tentatively at from five hundred to two thousand years. The condor bones from New Mexico coming from a more arid region possibly are older, but they can have no great antiquity. Their occurrence must be considered as natural in that it is believed that they come from a bird inhabitant of the region where they were found, since it can hardly be supposed that these bones would be transported by Indians for any reason from the present range of the California Condor. They represent a considerable extension of range for that species which, from this evidence, seems to have been distributed throughout the southwest since men came to America.