

skins to Sir William Jardine, and according to the latter's Catalogue he received at different times some forty-seven, most of which came from California.—N. B. KINNEAR, *British Museum Natural History, London, April 24, 1931.*

Brewer Blackbirds Roosting in Duck Blinds.—While hunting ducks in San Pablo Bay near San Francisco, California, January 12, 1931, on approaching a floating blind at daybreak I was surprised by the sudden flushing of a flock of thirty or forty Brewer Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) from the blind. Visiting several other blinds I found each of them holding its quota of roosting blackbirds. That evening while I was still in the blind the birds came and attempted to roost. The blinds are of the floating type anchored to the bottom and covered thickly with eucalyptus boughs. The owner told me that he usually placed the blinds in the water about October 1 and that the blackbirds began to roost in them within two or three days. He places about twenty blinds. The birds habitually roost in all the blinds, the outermost being nearly a mile off-shore at high tide. The low tide leaves the mud-flats bare for about half that distance.—FRANK N. BASSETT, *San Francisco, California, April 14, 1931.*

Saw-whet Owl and California Woodpecker on Santa Cruz Island.—On April 15, 1931, the writer saw a Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*) near Pelican Harbor on Santa Cruz Island, California. The bird was flushed from some undergrowth at the bottom of a cañon and flew to a low limb of a large shrub. The writer was able to crawl to within eight feet of the bird, which was in partial sunlight. The bird remained in full view for as long as the writer cared to observe it.

During several botanizing trips in 1930, the writer noted California Woodpeckers at three widely separated points on Santa Cruz Island, one a few miles from Scorpion Harbor on the east end, a pair in the main cañon a mile below the ranch house, and three in a cañon one mile east of Valdez Harbor on the north shore. The pair near the ranch house has been noted again in 1931. The California Woodpecker (*Balanosphyra formicivora bairdi*) apparently has invaded the island only lately. Many former observers have been through the main cañon to the ranch house. It seems improbable that they could have missed this conspicuous and noisy bird, if any individual had been present.—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Santa Barbara, California, April 25, 1931.*

Northern Say Phoebe Records for Southern and Lower California.—In checking over the specimens of *Sayornis saya* contained in the collections of the San Diego Society of Natural History and of Laurence M. Huey, five dark specimens were found that did not match other skins in the series. These were submitted to Mr. H. S. Swarth of the California Academy of Sciences, who pronounced them *Sayornis saya yukonensis*. The localities at which most of these specimens were taken definitely add *yukonensis* to the known avifauna of Lower California.

The data of the birds are as follows: Collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History: no. 13455, El Rosario, Lower California, Mexico, female, September 27, 1930; no. 13522, Santa Rosalía Bay, Lower California, Mexico, female, October 18, 1930; no. 13546, San Andrés, Lower California, Mexico, male, October 23, 1930. Collection of Laurence M. Huey: no. 119, San Diego, California, male, January 1, 1914; no. 3288, Laguna Hansen, Lower California, Mexico, male, October 17, 1926.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, April 20, 1931.*