

About five hours afterward I went to have another look and the towhees started complaining again. This time there appeared almost immediately: 4 Goldfinches (Willow?); 2 Robins, still with angle-worms; several Anna and Allen hummers; 2 Juncos; 2 Wrens; 2 Purple Finches; several California Towhees.

The hummingbirds, juncos, wrens and goldfinches made the most protest. The robins and quail seemed very placid and little concerned, more curious than anything else. The attention of all seemed to be concentrated more on the parent birds than on me, yet none of them, including the parents, in the midst of all of the excitement, appeared to overlook a chance to capture a bug when opportunity offered. These towhees have, in season, been mewing at me and suspecting me of having my pockets full of their young for four years; but this is the first time they have managed to get together an audience, and I am still wondering if there was not a snake in the grass after all. I pulled one out of their nest last year after he had swallowed one youngster.—ERNEST I. DYER, *Piedmont, California, June 9, 1931.*

Cryptoglaux funerea in New Mexico.—Among the bird remains found by the Los Angeles Museum in Shelter Cave, Dona Ana County New Mexico, are a rostrum and tarsometatarsus of a small owl. These bones in all respects resemble specimens of *Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni* kindly loaned by Dr. Wetmore from the United States National Museum collections.

The occurrence of *C. funerea* in the southwestern part of New Mexico is noteworthy in view of our present records of its distribution. Of the two subspecies known to North America, *C. funerea magna* is recorded only from the extreme north of Alaska, and *C. funerea richardsoni* has never been recorded south of Crested Butte, Gunnison County, Colorado (Cooke, Bull. 44, Col. Agric. Exp. Sta., 1898, p. 160, as cited in Ridgway, Bull. 50, U. S. Nat. Mus., pt. 6, 1914, p. 627).

In view of the exact correspondence of the cave bones with those of *C. funerea richardsoni*, as well as the present distribution of the two subspecies known in North America, one naturally supposes that the cave specimens are of *richardsoni*, though to make a definite statement with regard to subspecies is scarcely the paleontologist's prerogative.

The bones of this owl are perfectly preserved in their natural state. They were embedded in a light colored, unconsolidated matrix of fine texture and were closely associated with bones of the extinct *Geococcyx conklingi* described in this issue of the *Condor*. Mammalian remains of this cave deposit include bones of the extinct ground sloth, horse, and antelope (*Tetrameryx*).—HILDEGARDE HOWARD, *Los Angeles Museum, July 2, 1931.*

Odd Nesting Site of Ash-throated Flycatcher.—On July 3, 1930, an infertile egg of the Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens*) was brought to me by Rex Parker with the statement that it had been taken on June 19, from a nest containing three young birds and that the nest was in the boom of a gasoline engine shovel which had been in operation almost every day in loading clay. I visited the site, about four miles southeast of Colton, California, where the Triangle Rock and Gravel Company was busy digging clay, and Gerald Mathews, who was in charge of the shovel, showed me the nest (fig. 52).

It was of usual construction with heavy lining of fur and hair and was down three feet in a cavity on the underside of the boom and well out toward the end. The boom made the usual turn after every dipper full of clay and the shovel moved on caterpillars along the face of the clay bank, covering as much as 200 feet in a single day. Mathews told me that the last young bird had just left the nest and that he was forced to shut the machinery down to keep the youngster from injury.

It seemed to me that this most unusual nesting site must have been selected on some day when the shovel was not in operation and that nest building advanced so far that the birds would not desert. I thus looked forward with much interest to see if the birds, after the 1930 nesting season with noise, jar, and ever changing location, would return in 1931, after their migration to the South.

In May, 1931, the birds were working on the nest in the old site (except that the old hole had become so filled with clay that the nest was down only a foot from the entrance). The shovel was busy digging clay on June 6 and Mr. Mathews told