I failed to find a mass of nest material hanging below the nests (see fig. 61), this feature being conspicuous in the nests found by Mr. Swarth in the Stikine region.

Nests contained from three to five incubated eggs or young and I judge that four is the average complement. Usually the sitting bird could almost be touched on the nest, and in most cases after being disturbed it would be joined by the mate in making a fuss and would soon return to its nest while I was at the base of the tree. Bonaparte Gulls, Short-billed Gulls, and Spotted Sandpipers had been nesting in close proximity to all of the nesting sites of the waxwings, and their concern over their young was so great that their calls almost drowned out the faint notes of the waxwings.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, August 29, 1931.*

Another Example of Frailty in Mourning Dove Nest Construction.—For a Mourning Dove to build a very scanty nest, from which one or both eggs may roll, is a characteristic of this bird's nesting habits; but when I observed a case where both eggs were pushed straight through the bottom of the nest by the sitting bird when suddenly flushed, I considered that this was "the limit".

This nest was not especially lacking in volume considering the small quantity of material used in nest construction by these birds, but it was so carelessly put together among some shoots on a willow limb that the bottom of the nest offered insufficient resistance when the bird sprang into flight from her nest.

Both eggs lit in the fine sand of the river bank below, one remaining in perfect shape after a seven foot drop and the other receiving a fracture of the shell. I endeavored to return them after shifting a few of the weed stems composing the nest, doing this while on tiptoe; but I found I was as poor a nest constructor as the birds, one of the eggs again falling through and the other remaining in a precarious position among this small handful of weed stems which the doves had passed upon as being a satisfactory domicile.

The above note refers to the Western Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura marginella*), the nest being found in southern Merced County, California, on May 24, 1931.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California, September 3, 1931.*

Another Record of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak from California.—My story commences at Soquel, Santa Cruz County, California. Here, on July 29, 1931, I called upon Mr. Henry Francis Lorquin at his "taxidermy and fur-dressing" shop on the highway half a mile or so east of the center of that town. The name Lorquin is well known to old-timers in western natural history circles; for the present Lorquin (born in San Francisco, December 11, 1862) is the son of Ernest Frederick Lorquin (died 1909) who maintained a taxidermy shop in San Francisco a great many years, until destroyed by the fire of 1906. Many specimens of birds were prepared and sent out to various persons and institutions from this establishment. H. F.'s grandfather was Joseph Lorquin, famous as an entomological collector, who came to San Francisco in 1851. (See also Essig, "A History of Entomology", Macmillan, 1931, p. 694.)

In course of conversation, Mr. H. F. Lorquin remarked that he had known Edward Garner, the one-time taxidermist of Quincy, California. An account of Garner and his collections has been put on record by Dr. Harold C. Bryant (Condor, 22, 1920, pp. 32-33). Mr. Lorquin stated to me that he and his father originally taught Garner how to make bird-skins, and this proves to be in fair agreement with what Bryant records.

It further developed that Mr. Lorquin had a small collection of bird-skins given him by Garner some time prior to the latter's death, which occurred "about five years ago". I went over these bird-skins with some interest and finally selected three which Mr. Lorquin allowed me to take away. These I have turned in to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, so that there might be represented here some of Garner's collecting. There is only one of these specimens of much more than this personal and historical interest, and this one gives main excuse for the present note.

The bird in question is a Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*) bearing a label inscribed in Edward Garner's handwriting. This label indicates that

the bird was taken at Quincy, Plumas County, California, August 5, 1891. While it is marked "juv. ♂", it is a male of more than one year's age, being in molt from first nuptial to adult winter plumage (see Dwight, Annals N. Y. Acad. Sci., 13, 1900, p. 209). I am unable to find in this specimen (no. 57969, Mus. Vert. Zool.) any differences from Eastern-taken examples of the same species.

This record adds a third definite locality of occurrence of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak in California, the other two stations being Myer's, Humboldt County, and Palm Springs, Riverside County. The attested dates are July 1, 1897, and September 10, 1897, respectively. (See Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 11, 1915, p. 135.) The additional record for the '90's gives no ground for adding to the speculations of Dawson (Birds Calif., 1, 1923, p. 418). But the enquiries of Mailliard (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, 12, 1923, p. 13) in Humboldt County much more recently, while not leading to anything much more conclusive, make one suspect that this grosbeak really has claim to more than "casual" status on our California state list of birds.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, July 31, 1931.*

Nesting of the Pacific Harlequin Duck in Oregon.—On May 30, 1931, at a summer home of friends on the Salmon River, on the west slope of Mt. Hood, Oregon, I observed a female Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus*) feeding among the rocks in the clear, rushing stream in front of the house. This bird was unusually tame and allowed a group of four people to approach within twenty feet before she became suspicious and swam leisurely to the opposite side of the stream, diving and feeding calmly as she moved away.

The next day, May 31, 1931, while sitting on the porch of a summer home on the Zig-Zag River, a tributary of Salmon River, about seven miles above the place of the previous day's observation, I saw a female Harlequin alight on the rushing stream a few yards from the house. I followed this bird as it swam and floated down stream about a hundred yards to where a small boy was fishing. I called the boy's attention to the duck and he at once told me that its nest was just below where he was standing. Investigating, I found the nest located in the debris on top of a large stump of an Oregon alder tree that had been dislocated by a recent spring flood. The tree, roots and all, had been washed out of the bank and carried to a gravel bar in midstream, where other drift had lodged among the roots. The nest was about three feet above the surrounding gravelly and rocky stream bed, but was well concealed by roots and drift from the stream. It was composed of a few dry rootlets well lined with the parent's down and a few feathers, and it contained six slightly-incubated eggs. The boy, who had located the nest the day before, told me he had caught the parent female on the nest, lifted her off and turned her loose, but that she had soon returned. No male Harlequin Ducks were seen on either the Salmon or Zig-Zag rivers during my stay there on May 30 and 31.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, July 25, 1931.*

Record of an Unknown Woodpecker from the Lower Pliocene.—From the Colorado Museum of Natural History of Denver, Colorado, the writer has received for examination a fossil avian ulna of a bird that is identified as a woodpecker (Family Picidae). The specimen in question, Colorado Museum of Natural History catalog no. 1262, was collected in what are known as Devil's Gulch Beds, attributed to the Lower Pliocene, near Ainsworth, Nebraska, by James Quinn, and was forwarded by Morris Skinner. It consists of about seven-eighths of the ulna from the right side, the proximal end together with the tip of the articular surface on the distal end being missing. The bone is fossilized and is white in color.

The strongly developed tubercules for the attachment of the secondary feathers determine the specimen at a glance as a woodpecker, and on careful examination it appears that it represents a species in the Colaptine assemblage of genera. While generally similar to the flickers of the genus *Colaptes* it is matched more closely in spacing of the tubercles, size, and conformation by the ulna of *Chrysoptilus melanolaimus* of South America as shown by a specimen of *C. m. nigroviridis* (U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 227386).