

ing habitats. There is therefore no conclusive evidence, though this point of more than passing interest should be made. The Kites have disappeared from the hills and are persisting in the single lower valley region previously occupied by them. It would seem that the destructive factor lies in the foothills. At the risk of reasoning that may be but remotely circumstantial if not entirely fallacious, one may mention that there are no squirrels to be poisoned in the lower valley, but formerly there were many in the foothills. Can there be a relation between the poisoning of the California ground squirrel and the passing of the White-tailed Kite?—GAYLE PICKWELL, *State College, San Jose, California, October 30, 1931.*

Small Pools Dangerous to Cormorants.—On the morning of September 26, 1931, while walking up Susan River, I saw a Farallon Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus*) in a small pool about one mile west of Susanville, California. Its plumage was that of an immature bird, dull black and brown. The pond is about four feet deep and not more than fifteen feet in diameter. As I came up to the pond the cormorant was underneath the water catching a fish. When it came to the surface and saw me it coughed up the fish which was about eight inches long. It swam nervously about the pond, frequently diving and swimming under-water. I tossed in a few rocks which caused it to dive more frequently. It did not fly. I returned in about three-quarters of an hour and found it resting on a board sticking six inches out of the water. It took to the water and swam about again.

Twenty-five feet up-stream is an old dam with a longer stretch of smooth water. Perhaps the cormorant flew down to this water and followed the water over the rocks to the smaller pool from where it could not fly. The next day it was not there.

On September 29, by a small pool of the river in Susanville, I found a dead immature cormorant with a stick run through its body. Perhaps it was prompted to enter the pool, from which it could not arise when it was later molested. Small boys probably killed it.—DONALD THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, *Lassen Union High School and Junior College, Susanville, California.*

Two New Records for the Lassen Peak Region.—While engaged in an investigation of the California Quail in the foothill region east of Red Bluff, California, two specimens were taken upon which the following new records for the Lassen Peak region are based.

California Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*). On the morning of July 14, 1930, while writing notes in my shack, a cuckoo was heard calling in some tall cottonwoods along a small stream about 300 yards away. Earlier that morning I had been reading the account of the Road-runner in the galley proof of the Vertebrate Natural History of Lassen Peak Region (Grinnell, *et al.*, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 35, 1930, p. 232) and, upon hearing this cuckoo, remembered that I had seen no mention of the species in this report. A hurried check-up revealed that it was not included, so I immediately set out to collect the bird. Typical of cuckoo nature it was elusive and only after considerable stalking, at times during which it seemed that this record was certainly not going to be made, was I successful in collecting the bird. It was the only cuckoo seen or heard during the three months (May 15 to August 15) that I was in this region.

Paine Creek at this point follows a small well-watered valley which, with the brushy and tree studded banks of the stream, offers a habitat characteristic of the cuckoo's general range. However, a few miles down stream the creek passes through a dry and rocky region that isolates this habitat from any similar one. This specimen is now in the collection of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, catalogue number 58053, collector's original number 962; female with ovaries enlarged; collected, July 14, 1930, three miles west of Payne Creek Post Office, Tehama County, California.

Hutton Vireo (*Vireo huttoni huttoni*). One specimen, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology number 58056, collector's number 1154, male, taken February 15, 1931, at 1200 feet altitude, three miles west of Payne Creek Post Office, Tehama County, California. This species was relatively common at this time, a dozen or more individuals being seen during the three mornings that I was in the field, although none was observed during the three months of the previous summer in the same neighborhood. This record is of especial interest since it serves to establish a connecting link be-