

tween the southernmost Cascade record, at Baird (altitude 800 feet), Shasta County (C. H. Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, 1887, p. 223), and the most northern Sierra record, at Grass Valley (altitude 2090 feet), Nevada County (E. B. Richards, Condor, 26, 1924, p. 103).—LAWRENCE V. COMPTON, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, October 16, 1931.*

Some Light on the Introduction of Gambel Quail on San Clemente Island, California.—In his article, "New Records for the Channel Islands of Southern California" (Condor, XXXIII, 1931, p. 219), J. R. Pemberton states that a Gambel Quail (*Lophortyx gambeli gambeli*) was taken on San Clemente Island by A. J. van Rossem on October 25, 1930, but that details of the introduction of this species on the island are lacking.

It may be well to record that on December 13, 1925, the writer took a pair of Gambel Quail, now preserved in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History, from a flock of about seventy-five birds on the south end of San Clemente Island. Upon returning to San Diego the question of the introduction of these quail on the island was discussed with Clinton G. Abbott, Director of the Natural History Museum, who wrote for information to E. G. Blair, President of the San Clemente Sheep Company, which was at that time operating a concession on San Clemente Island. Mr. Blair referred Mr. Abbott to Charles T. Howland, who had earlier been interested in the live stock on the island. Mr. Howland's reply was essentially as follows:

"The quail on San Clemente Island were released by us about 1912. We secured, through the Game Commission, twenty dozen, about one-half of which died before being released. They were caught in the Banning-Coachella district and shipped to Los Angeles. It took about two weeks to get them to the points of distribution and although they were fed and watered there was a heavy loss because of their wildness. The first year or so after being released there was no apparent increase but I understand that later the showing was quite fair."

Prior to 1926, it seems that the only quail captured on San Clemente to be recorded in ornithological literature were six specimens taken there by J. Grinnell in May, 1897 (Grinnell, Pasadena Acad. Sci. Publ., 1, 1897, p. 12), all of which were Valley Quail. In the same article Grinnell makes reference to the introduction of quail on the Island, twelve dozen birds having been reported liberated about ten years previously. G. Willett also mentions the Valley Quail as "Occasionally seen on San Clemente" (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 7, 1912, p. 43).

A. B. Howell (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 12, 1917, p. 52) states, in dealing with the Valley Quail, that Mr. Howland of San Clemente Island told him that "there were two or three dozen birds liberated there in 1913." One cannot help wondering whether this may not have been the same liberation reported by Mr. Howland in his letter of January 29, 1926, to Mr. Abbott. Inasmuch as he mentions Banning and Coachella as sources of supply it would seem that both Valley and Gambel quail were introduced on the Island about 1912-1913. Recent attempts to get into touch with Mr. Howland for specific information have been unsuccessful.

The writer can say with certainty that the flock from which the two specimens were taken on December 13, 1925, was entirely made up of *L. g. gambeli*.—LAWRENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, October 19, 1931.*

First Record of the Pectoral Sandpiper for Arizona.—On Monday, September 21, 1931, I visited an earthen reservoir or "tank" on the lower, northeastern corner of the Santa Rita Experimental Range, in company with Mr. D. M. Gorsuch, who is carrying on Gambel Quail studies on that Reserve. This reservoir, known on the Range as "Desert Tank" (altitude, 2900 feet), was well filled with water from the summer rains and we examined it with interest for possible water or shore bird migrants.

Two sandpipers, busily feeding in the mud, were the only such birds present, and after a close-up study of them we had to admit that we were at a loss as to their absolute identity. We, therefore, agreed they should be collected, though with regret, since they were so tame and confiding. Accordingly, I collected them and Mr. Gorsuch prepared the skins. They proved to be males, both young, of the Pectoral Sandpiper (*Pisobia melanotos*). This identification has been checked by Dr. J. Grinnell at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California.

There seems to be no previous record in the literature of the occurrence of this bird in Arizona. In "Birds of New Mexico" Mrs. Bailey, on authority of W. W. Cooke, says "It was found common September 13, 1886, at Apache, New Mexico (Anthony), and undoubtedly occurs regularly in the fall migration, though there is only the one definite record." If that be true for New Mexico it may well be true also for Arizona, although it does seem strange that this bird should have been definitely recorded but once previously for the two states together. It therefore seems important that this occurrence be recorded and that the species be watched for somewhat more closely by observers in the southwest, definitely to determine its status.—CHAS. T. VORHIES, *University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, October 2, 1931.*

Additional Records from Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska.—Several interesting specimens were collected during the past season near Wales, Alaska, by Dwight Tevuk, the representative of the Chicago Academy of Sciences at that place. A breeding record of the Red-throated Pipit was established, with an adult bird, the fourth from North America, taken to substantiate the identification; in addition, a pair of Green-throated Loons (with eggs), and a Dotterel, the third from this point, were secured.

The skins, and the eggs of the pipit, are in the Academy collection, while the eggs of the Green-throated Loon are in the collection of W. C. Hanna, of Colton, California. The data for the skins are as follows:

C. A. S.	5676	<i>Anthus cervinus</i> ♀	Wales, Alaska, June 29, 1931
C. A. S.	5123	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i> ♀	Wales, Alaska, June 6, 1931
C. A. S.	5191	<i>Gavia arctica viridigularis</i> ♀	Wales, Alaska, June 29, 1931
C. A. S.	5192	<i>Gavia arctica viridigularis</i>	Wales, Alaska, June 23, 1931

The nest and eggs of the Pipit (C. A. S. no. 460) were taken June 29, 1931, near Wales, Alaska, "up in the hills on nigger-head", the nest evidently having been concealed in moss and short grass, in a typical manner. The nest is composed throughout of fine, light brown, hairlike, long grasses, save that the rim is of coarser and, apparently, more weathered blades and stalks. The outside diameter of the nest measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the inside $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, while the depth outside is $2\frac{1}{4}$, and inside, $\frac{7}{8}$.

The four eggs are somewhat dull, resembling lighter types of Bobolink's eggs. The ground color is a light drab, indeterminately washed or blurred with grayish brown, these markings appearing irregularly in heavier, darker spots, as usually in specimens of eggs of the Vesper Sparrow. The eggs measure in millimeters: 20.8 x 15.4; 20.9 x 15.2; 20.7 x 15.2; 20.6 x 15.2.

The preparation indicates that incubation was not far advanced. There are only three previous records of the Red-throated Pipit from North America, according to the Fourth Edition of the A. O. U. Check-List (St. Michael, 1867, Aleutian Islands at an earlier date, and Lower California, January 26, 1883).

The Dotterel is the third from Wales, the other two having been taken June 15 and 19, 1929 (Condor, xxxii, 1930, p. 161).

Several sets of eggs, with the nesting Green-throated Loons, have been taken at Wales within the last few years, so the form is well established as a breeding bird of the western coast of Alaska. They nest on the same ponds with *Gavia arctica pacifica*, but in the specimens I have examined I have failed to find signs of intergradation.

I am indebted to Mr. Outram Bangs, who identified the above specimens, and to Mr. E. R. Ford for his description of the nest and eggs of the Red-throated Pipit.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *The Chicago Academy of Sciences, November 1, 1931.*

The Red-eyed Vireo in Los Angeles, California.—For several years the Gambel Sparrow (*Zonotrichia l. gambeli*) has made its appearance on our premises in Los Angeles on the morning of October 10; and on this date in 1931, as I was in quest of this yearly migrant, I found a dead bird floating on the water in a bucket under a dripping hydrant. Being in good condition, it was presented to the Los Angeles Museum, where it was identified as the Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*). It proved to be a male and is now specimen number 17517 in the Los Angeles Museum.

The only other California record for this species that I have seen was from San Diego (Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 58).—GLORIA WIDMANN, *Los Angeles, California, November 4, 1931.*