

Lophortyx gambelii, Gambel Quail: 3 sterna and 1 tibiotarsus. To my knowledge the Gambel Quail does not occur on this part of the Coconino Plateau today, although I have noted it as far east as Phantom Ranch in the bottom of the Grand Cañon.

Meleagris gallopavo, Turkey: 1 sternum, 1 group of thoracic vertebrae, 3 sacra, 1 scapula, 1 right coracoid, 1 left coracoid, 2 left ulnae, 1 carpometacarpus, 1 right femur, 1 left femur, 2 right tibiotarsi, 1 left tibiotarsus, 1 right tarsometatarsus and 1 left tarsometatarsus. The two femora are widely different in point of size, representing the extremes of variability for the species as given by Howard (Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol. Sci., 17, 1927, p. 8). The tarsi are perfectly preserved and are entirely typical of *Meleagris*. One ulna is peculiar in that the shape of the external articular facet closely resembles that region of the ulna of *Parapavo*. Considerable individual variation is to be noted, however, in *Meleagris*, and in addition, the bone from the Indian dwelling seems to be the ulna of a young individual, the full adult characteristics of shape perhaps having not appeared at the time of the bird's death.

Turkeys could have been obtained by the Indians in the vicinity of the San Francisco Peaks.

Fulica americana, American Coot: 1 tarsometatarsus. This is a somewhat unusual find in this arid region. Possibly it was obtained along the Colorado River.

Otus asio, Screech Owl, 1 ulna. Swarth (Pacific Coast Avifauna, 10, 1914, p. 30) states that *Otus asio* is not known from this plateau region. It is probable, however, that further explorations in the district would reveal its presence there today. The ulna is that of a large-sized *O. asio* and is not to be confused with the Flammulated Screech Owl. I also have compared it with *Cryptoglaux funerea*.

Bubo virginianus, Horned Owl: 1 scapula, 1 coracoid, and 1 tibiotarsus.

Colaptes cafer, Red-shafted Flicker: 1 ulna and 1 carpometacarpus.

Pica pica, Magpie: 1 carpometacarpus. Swarth (*op. cit.*) on page 45 cites but two records for the magpie in Arizona, both from the drainage basin of the Little Colorado River.

Turdus migratorius, Robin: 1 ulna.

—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, November 21, 1931.*

Some 1931 Notes from Lincoln County, Montana.—Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*). A pair of Wood Ducks was observed at a small forest lake near Fortine, April 15, 1931. The birds were evidently migrants, as later visits to the lake and others in the locality failed to reveal their presence. This is the first record of the occurrence of this species in Lincoln County that I have obtained during an observation period of twelve years.

Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*). An Avocet was seen at Dry Lake, near Fortine, August 30, 1931. I had not previously observed this species in Lincoln County.

Great Gray Owl (*Scotioptex nebulosa nebulosa*). On July 4, 1931, in a narrow cañon along the Stillwater River near Stryker, in extreme eastern Lincoln County, three Great Gray Owls were watched closely for about fifteen minutes. Their markings, actions, and awkwardness displayed in flying and alighting identified them as young birds of the year. I had not previously obtained first-hand evidence of the breeding of this species in this locality. An old-time trapper and woodsman who possesses an exceptionally wide knowledge of wild life informs me that he once saw two adult and four young Great Gray Owls near Fortine during the summer.

White-throated Swift (*Aëroautes saxatalis saxatalis*). On August 12, 1931, over our farm near Fortine, I saw a White-throated Swift flying with a scattered flock of resident Tree, Barn, Rough-winged, and Northern Cliff swallows. I have found this species to occur regularly but rarely in the Cabinet Mountains, near Libby, but had not before recorded it from elsewhere in the county.

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*). One bird of this species was seen near Fortine, June 18, 1931. This constitutes the westernmost record for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Montana.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana, January 14, 1932.*

Swainson Hawks in the Arroyo Calero, Santa Clara County, California.—On July 28, 1928, with a class in ornithology from the State College at San Jose, California, the writer noted approximately twenty Swainson Hawks (*Buteo swainsoni*) in the Arroyo Calero (about ten miles south of San Jose). Ten were seen at one time. Most

of them were perched in oaks and on posts near the road, not in the air, since it was still very early in the morning. As is the custom of Swainson Hawks they showed but little timidity and allowed very close approach. That they were Swainson Hawks there is no doubt, for the white bib of the upper throat was plainly visible in those that sat near the road; when overhead they showed black-tipped primaries with large light areas beneath the wings; as they flew away a light-appearing rump and unbarred tail came into view.

Since the writer had but recently come to California the unusual nature of this observation for this region was not at that time fully appreciated. However, many trips into this region at many seasons of the year subsequently have failed to show a Swainson Hawk. Reference to Grinnell and Wythe's "Directory to the Bird-life of the San Francisco Bay Region" (p. 81) discloses that this hawk is rare in this region.—GAYLE PICKWELL, *State College, San Jose, California, November 4, 1931.*

Boreal Flicker in San Diego County, California.—According to Grinnell's "Distributional List of the Birds of California," published in 1915, there had been up to that year, but three "pure-blood" specimens of Boreal Flicker (*Colaptes auratus borealis*) collected within the boundaries of the state, although numerous questionable records had been made in literature. Since then, to the present time, an additional collected specimen and two sight occurrences (one very doubtful) have been recorded. Localities of the four specimens that were taken are as follows: Two in Marin County, one in Sonoma County, and one in Los Angeles County.

With knowledge of the rarity of this form in southern California, it was with some surprise that the writer recognized an adult male Boreal Flicker when it alighted on a bird feeding table just outside his office window at the Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, about 8:30 on the morning of December 4, 1931. The bird was within four feet of the writer's eyes and was thoroughly scrutinized. A slow movement frightened the flicker and it flew to a small ornamental buttress on the side of the building. Here it was collected from a nearby window and is now number 15615 in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, January 18, 1932.*

Bill-of-fare of a Family of Pacific Horned Owls.—Recently I discovered a nest of Pacific Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus pacificus*) containing three young about two weeks old. The nest had formerly been occupied by a California Blue Heron and was located in the top of a valley oak in the center of quite a thick growth of oaks. On this nest were the following birds, all freshly killed: 9 Red-shafted Flickers (*Colaptes cafer collaris*), 5 Long-tailed Jays (*Aphelocoma californica immanis*), 3 Band-tailed Pigeons (*Columba fasciata*).

If this is any indication of the usual fare of this species of owl, bird life in general must suffer frightfully from its depredations.—W. B. SAMPSON, *Stockton, California, March 18, 1932.*

Junco hyemalis connectens in Arizona.—During January of 1930, Mr. Harry S. Swarth kindly identified a number of Juncos for me. Among the lot were two *Junco hyemalis connectens*. One of these, evidently a male, was secured January 10, 1927, on Granite Creek about five miles northeast of Prescott just below the pine belt. The other specimen, a female, was taken February 8, 1928, well within the pine belt, and just southwest of the city.

Since the above were identified by Mr. Swarth, I have taken two other Juncos, also from Yavapai County, which no doubt are referable to *J. h. connectens*. They are as follows: Prescott, February 4, 1930, a female; Prescott, November 18, 1931, a male.

This very likely constitutes a first record for Arizona.—E. C. JACOT, *Prescott, Arizona, January 21, 1932.*

Woodhouse Jays on the Hopi Mesas, Arizona.—Observers in the San Francisco Mountain region, Arizona, have found the Woodhouse Jay (*Aphelocoma californica woodhousei*) a characteristic bird of the forest phase of the Upper Sonoran Zone, and particularly that part predominating in piñons (*Pinus edulis*). Rarely has this bird been seen near the lower fringe of the juniper belt. I was, therefore, surprised this past