

While at Camp Idyllwild, San Jacinto Mountains (San Bernardino County), I observed a flock of 65 pigeons on November 26, 1932.

At Barley Flats (north of Mt. Wilson), on December 27, 1932, a flock was observed.

Again at Barley Flats on December 30, 1932, a group of 50 pigeons was seen at 9 a.m. and a smaller flock at 4 p.m.

In Millard's Canyon, a large flock of 70 was observed at 4 p.m. March 24, 1933.

When I look back over my bird lists for 1922, I recall how surprised I was to observe a group of 6 pigeons in the Upper Tujunga Canyon.

From my recent lists, I call attention to the great increase of this once uncommon bird in this region.—L. E. HOFFMAN, *University of Southern California, Los Angeles, March 26, 1933.*

**Oregon Vesper Sparrow in Sonoma County, California.**—The Oregon Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus affinis*) is listed in Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 18 as a rather rare winter visitant, with only four records of occurrence in the Bay section which includes Sonoma County. On October 13, 1930, one was collected. No others were observed that year. October 3, 4, and 5, 1931, four were collected and a number of others observed on those dates. October 3, 1932, one was collected and one noted the following day.

From these occurrences I believe the Oregon Vesper Sparrow to be a yearly fall transient in varying but limited numbers in this section. There is a large number of Western Savannah Sparrows here as winter visitants and it is difficult to make positive identification of the Vesper Sparrow unless the birds permit close approach. For that reason it is possible that the Oregon Vesper Sparrows may be more numerous than the records indicate.

Five of the six birds collected are in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley. The ones not previously recorded are catalog nos. 62813-62816. All were collected in the same locality, about two miles north of Healdsburg.—C. W. EDGE, *Healdsburg, California, May 8, 1933.*

**Southernmost Record of the Horned Puffin.**—While walking on the beach three miles north of La Jolla, San Diego County, California, February 25, 1933, Mr. William R. Eastman, Jr., found the body of a peculiar sea bird that was unknown to him. After scrutinizing the bird, he threw it well up on the beach beyond the reach of the highest tides, and during the week following reported his find to the writer.

At my suggestion, he later retrieved the specimen, which proved to be a Horned Puffin (*Fratercula corniculata*). The condition of the bird prevented its being skinned in the regular way, but as it was well dried out it has been preserved as a mummy and now bears the number 16183 in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History. This occurrence constitutes the southernmost record to date for this species.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, June 8, 1933.*

**Peale Falcon in California.**—In the collection of the California Academy of Sciences there is a California-taken specimen of *Falco peregrinus pealei* that for many years rested unrecognized in the series of *F. p. anatum*. As this form has not to my knowledge heretofore been reported from California, and in view of the impending revision of the Southern California bird list, this occurrence should be placed on record. The bird (C. A. S. no. 11694) was collected by R. H. Beck at San Diego Bay, March 31, 1908. It is an immature female in extremely worn plumage, and at the inception of a molt that apparently was to include all parts. A general feather renewal seems to have been in progress, proceeding from the head backwards, but not far enough advanced to indicate whether or not the remiges and rectrices would be changed. This molting condition in March seems unusual, but then the whole occurrence is unusual, both as to time and place. It seems safe to assume that this was a non-breeding bird, lacking the usual incentives toward