

restriction within the normal range of its kind. Both the new plumage and the old are typical of *pealei*.

There is an adult female in the collection (no. 16481), taken by R. H. Beck at Pacific Grove, California, January 1, 1910, that is like *pealei* rather than *anatum*, but which I hesitate to record explicitly as the former. It lacks the cinnamonous tinge below that is usual in *anatum*, and it differs from ordinary *anatum* in that the feathers of the jugulum are longitudinally streaked. It is not as heavily marked below as is the case in the few northern adults of *pealei* that I have seen, and lacking knowledge of the nature and extent of variation in that subspecies I would not publish this occurrence as the sole basis for the inclusion of the Peale Falcon in the California list. I have no such hesitation regarding the San Diego specimen.—H. S. SWARTH, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, June 10, 1933.*

California Condor in San Diego County.—On the morning of August 3, 1933, while traveling over the Imperial Highway thirteen miles west of Oak Grove Station, and only a few miles north of Palomar Mountain, San Diego County, California, a male and female California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) were seen on the wing only a couple of hundred feet above the ground. They sailed about each other in opposing circles, and slowly climbed higher and higher to an elevation of perhaps a thousand feet, when they flew away toward Palomar Mountain. They were under observation through my binoculars for more than half an hour: A truly impressive sight.—DON MEADOWS, *Avalon, California, September 3, 1933.*

A Cross-billed Blackbird.—A female Brewer Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), caught in my yard in Benicia, California, in a bird trap on April 21, 1933, had an abnormally-shaped bill. The upper mandible extended downward and to the right of the lower, the tips of the two being .08 inch apart. The upper mandible had a bulge or overgrowth on the right edge. This may have been due to the fact that this edge did not hit upon the lower mandible and therefore did not receive normal wear. The length of the exposed culmen was .74 of an inch.

The mandibles closed somewhat like a pair of scissors, which accounted, no doubt, for the laceration of the end of the tongue and the absence of its extreme tip. Feeding would appear to have been difficult. Being an adult, however, it must have subsisted successfully for a year or more, for very likely it had been so handicapped from birth. After making the accompanying sketch, (fig. 47) the bird was banded and released.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California, May 28, 1933.*

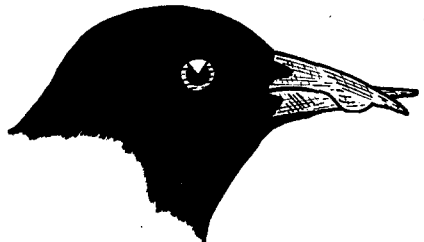


Fig. 47. HEAD OF BREWER BLACK-BIRD SHOWING ABNORMAL GROWTH OF UPPER MANDIBLE.

The Tri-colored Red-wing in Oregon.—Inquiry among interested ornithologists fails to produce any recent record of the Tri-colored Red-wing (*Agelaius tricolor*) for the state of Oregon; in fact, since there was apparently no Oregon-collected specimen to verify the records, the tendency has been to assume that probably early writers erred in their identification.

On July 14, 1931, the present writer, with Carl Richardson, now of Prospect, Oregon, noted three male *Agelaius tricolor* in a cattle lot about ten miles south of Klamath Falls, Oregon. The presence of cattle prevented the collecting of specimens, but we had opportunity to watch the birds closely and to compare them with Nevada Redwings (*Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis*) feeding close by.

On June 13, 1933, Richardson and I located a nesting colony of *Agelaius tricolor* on the Williamson River Ranch of the California-Oregon Power Company, about 26 miles north of Klamath Falls. This colony was studied on June 13, 14, and 16; there were about fifty birds nesting in the nettle (*Urtica*) on the levee separating Agency