

August 27, 1926, at Playa del Rey along the edge of an inlet. Identification was based upon its size as compared with that of several gulls standing very close to the egret, the latter standing only a little higher than the gulls and having a body roughly comparable with theirs in size. On March 21, 1932, another bird was seen near the Bolsa Chica Gun Club, Orange County. On February 21, 1933, two birds were noted, each at a different point between Seal Beach and the Bolsa Chica Gun Club.

*Elanus leucurus majusculus*. White-tailed Kite. An adult was observed in late January, 1931, in a field near Balboa Beach. When the same locality was visited a week later, the bird was not seen.

*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*. Osprey. On July 22, 1925, at Laguna Beach a bird was seen at rest on a tall pole and also in flight.

*Totanus melanoleucus*. Greater Yellow-legs. A one-legged bird was observed on July 21, 1927, at Oceanside, San Diego County.

*Sitta carolinensis aculeata*. Slender-billed Nuthatch. One bird was seen on August 31, 1925, at Sunland (within the northern city limits of Los Angeles).

*Bombycilla cedrorum*. Cedar Waxwing. A small flock, apparently of migrants, was seen on the rainy afternoon of May 21, 1933, in Pasadena.

*Loxia curvirostra* subsp. Crossbill. A dead male with distinctly yellowish tinged plumage was found on March 25, 1923, near Pasadena, at the base of a eucalyptus tree. It apparently had been dead only a short time.—LYDIA BOWEN, Pasadena, California, January 17, 1934.

The Lower California Say Phoebe in Southeastern California.—Two Say Phoebes secured by the writer in November and December, 1933, on the shore of Salton Sea, near Kane Springs, Imperial County, when compared with specimens of *Sayornis saya saya* from coastal localities exhibited color characters setting them off from the typical subspecies. As there were no comparable examples of *S. s. quiescens* in the Los Angeles Museum, these two birds were forwarded to Dr. Joseph Grinnell at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, where they were examined by him and identified as of the Lower California form. Nine additional specimens secured later in the same region all appear to represent the same race. The above eleven birds were all taken within ten miles of Kane Springs, between November 26, 1933, and January 9, 1934. On January 23, 1934, two Say Phoebes were secured on the Coral Reef Ranch, Coachella Valley, Riverside County. One of these is apparently typical of *quiescens*, and the other is somewhat intermediate between that race and *S. s. saya*.

In attempting to define the status of *quiescens* in the Colorado Desert region, a rather puzzling problem arises. While the two races, in fresh plumage, are readily separable, the writer is unable to detect differences between breeding birds, which are all more or less worn. An examination of two spring birds in the L. B. Bishop collection, one taken at Calexico, March 9, 1926, and the other at Fort Yuma, March 25, 1929, fails to clarify the situation as the plumage of these specimens is so badly worn that it seems impossible definitely to assign them to either race. Therefore, while it is apparent that the winter Say Phoebe of the Salton Sea region is mainly, or entirely, the same as the bird of Lower California, whether the breeding bird is of the same race is not yet determined.—GEORGE WILLETT, Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California, January 29, 1934.

Louisiana Herons at San Diego.—On February 10, 1934, E. H. Glidden, state fish and game warden, and the writer, while making a local census of Black Brant, saw two Louisiana Herons (*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*) on Mission Bay, which is within the city limits of San Diego. They were in the company of three Snowy Egrets, and were watched for some time at close range through 8-power binoculars as they scampered with surprising activity over a mud-bank in search of food. There was no question of their identity. Incidentally, the Brant count netted 161 individuals, three flocks of 61, 51 and 42 on Mission Bay, and a group of 7 on San Diego Bay. An Osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*) was several times observed at Mission Bay, once carrying a fish.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, San Diego Society of Natural History, San Diego, California, February 24, 1934.