

owl to that particular perch. On the coldest mornings she would continue to rest there on the walk, with her back as close to the porch door as possible. We thought it must be for the heat that came from the house, and thereafter placed an oil stove just inside that canvassed door. Ofttimes *Lechusa* remained until noon, and if we needed anything out that way we simply waded snow clear around the house, rather than disturb our cunning guest.

So long as we made no attempt to touch her she allowed us to come very close. She would look up through her eyebrows like a bashful child. One evening she was in a shed and I captured her, expecting my hands to be torn to shreds. But *Lechusa* made not a single effort to mutilate me. I presented her with band number A238126 and continued to play with her for an hour or so. She seemed to be thoroughly enamored when I stroked her head.

Our police force (Blue-fronted Jays and Nutcrackers) always scolded when she was about, but only once did we see her bother any of the birds. Then it was one of the jays that she caught about two o'clock in the afternoon of a bright, clear day. We could scarcely believe our eyes. As she carried that jay to a tree it looked twice as large as its bearer.

This past winter (1933-34) we had no sub-zero weather. Nor did *Lechusa* come near us. We hope the weather was the reason for such neglect rather than that she is no more.

There are other hawks and owls that spend more or less time in the vicinity of Florence Lake, but so far they have evaded identification. The hawks have been too high for binoculars to reveal characteristics, or the bones too lazy to crawl out of bed to go looking for the owner of the hootings, which we know to be those of owls; but which ones we have not yet the slightest idea.—LILA M. LOFBERG, *Florence Lake, Big Creek, California, May 5, 1934.*

Vermilion Flycatcher Increasing in Coachella Valley, California.—Since I first found the Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*) breeding in Coachella, California, in 1928 (Condor, 31, 1929, p. 75), it has been my good fortune to visit the vicinity frequently. It will be gratifying to all bird lovers to learn that these gorgeous beauties have now increased until they are not uncommon. I have seen over a dozen within a few hours on several occasions. A number of nests with eggs, as well as old nests, have been observed, and on March 25, 1934, I saw several young birds which could fly, although still being fed by the old birds. A female was on a nest containing two fresh eggs on March 3, 1935, while the male bird was perched about fifty feet away.

All of the ranchers with whom I have talked have noticed the birds, although some of them do not know them by name, and seem to be as anxious as I am to have them increase.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, March 11, 1935.*

Lewis Woodpecker in Death Valley.—About sunrise on October 25, 1934, several Lewis Woodpeckers (*Asyndesmus lewisi*) were observed on the golf course on Furnace Creek Ranch, Death Valley, California. These birds, five or six in number, were perching on fence posts along the edge of the grassy area and were not very active at such an early hour. They allowed me to approach quite near before flying to other posts. I can find no published posts. I can find no published record of the Lewis Woodpecker in Death Valley and believe that this adds one more species to the list of that region.—JOHN MCB. ROBERTSON, *Buena Park, California, January 25, 1935.*

Is the Northwestern Robin Migratory?—The breeding range of the Northwestern Robin (*Turdus migratorius caurinus*) is given in the fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check-list (1931, p. 256) as "from Glacier Bay, Alaska, south through the Pacific coast region of British Columbia and Washington." Nothing is said as to whether this race is resident within its breeding range or whether its population in whole or in any part migrates for the winter season more or less distance to the southward. Brooks and Swarth, however, say (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 17, 1925, p. 123) on this score: "Probably permanent resident over much of its habitat; certainly so in the southern part of Vancouver Island . . . and on the southern mainland coast [of British Columbia]."

Referring now to California, Dawson (Birds Calif., 1923, p. 760) ascribed *caurinus*