

eating beans in a field. Threading the pods through the bill, the jaeger shelled the beans, then ate them from the ground.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*). On July 8, 1934, I saw this bird flying about box elders at Kayenta, 5880 feet, Navajo County (Upper Sonoran Zone). The bird was in molt, one side of the tail being much longer than the other. Mr. H. N. Russell, Jr., obliged me by shooting the bird, which I then prepared. It proved to be an adult ♂ (Z8.355) with testes 4 by 2 mm. Mr. Milton Wetherill said an individual of this species had been seen about the place for several days.

On July 12, 1935, I saw this species at Sahuaro Lake, on Salt River, Maricopa County. Although seen from a distance of only about 30 feet, I was unable to collect it. The nearest point of record seems to be near Carlsbad, in extreme southeastern New Mexico (Bailey, Birds of New Mexico, 1928, p. 422).

Oregon Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris lamprochroma*). Three specimens of horned larks taken by me from one flock in grassland, Upper Sonoran Zone at about 6000 feet, near Citadel Pueblo, Wupatki National Monument, have been identified as of this race by Dr. Oberholser. These birds (nos. 3486-3488) were taken on January 9, 1931.

Olive-backed Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*). An adult, Z8.136, was taken by Lewis D. Yaeger on May 22, 1933, in his yard at Phoenix, Maricopa County. This bird has been identified by McCabe who states positively that it is the eastern form, *swainsoni*. Anderson (Condor, 36, 1934, p. 83) assigned this race to the hypothetical list because the only known Arizona specimen was identified by Oberholser as "decidedly intermediate."

Alaska Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa*). There are in the Museum collection 32 specimens of *Dendroica aestiva* that have been identified by McCabe as *rubiginosa*. The series includes immature and adult birds of both sexes, taken in the Tsegi Canyon and Oraibi Wash, Navajo County, and from the Upper Sonoran Zone of the San Francisco Mountains and the Little Colorado River Valley, Coconino County. This race is an abundant migrant on the Wupatki National Monument. All are fall specimens.

Modoc Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia fisherella*). An adult male (no. 3563) was taken by Yaeger, on January 17, 1933, in bottomland of Salt River at Tempe, Maricopa County. Identification made by Wetmore.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, January 10, 1936.*

Noteworthy Records from San Diego County, California.—White Ibis (*Guara alba*). On the afternoon of November 15, 1935, I was invited to view the spectacular flight of American Egrets into their roost on the grounds of J. W. Sefton, Jr. I happened to arrive half an hour ahead of my host, and while I was stalking to get as close to the roosting trees as possible, I recognized among the egrets an unmistakable White Ibis. Upon Sefton's arrival, we secured a gun from the house but were unable to find the bird again. The Sunday following, November 17, the ibis again came in with the egrets and Sefton took an unsuccessful shot at it, as it flushed from the roost. However, the bird returned and, on the evening of November 20, Sefton secured it. Dissection and plumage revealed the specimen to be an immature female. It is now in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History (no. 17099), and is the first representative of this species taken in California.

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus flammeus*). While making a local Christmas bird census in company with other members of the San Diego Society of Natural History, I have not failed for the past five years to observe one or two Vermilion Flycatchers. In every case the birds were close to a pond formed by the excavation of gravel in the bed of the Sweetwater River about three miles west of Bonita. In addition to the Christmas-time date, I found, at the same place, two of the flycatchers on October 9, 1935, and one on January 8, 1936. The regularity of this species' occurrence west of the coast range mountains in California seems worthy of record.

Scott Oriole (*Icterus parisorum*). On January 8, 1936, on an afternoon afield in the San Diego region with Theed Pearse, a visitor from Courtenay, British Columbia, I was surprised to see an adult male Scott Oriole hop up from a prickly-pear cactus, where it had been feeding on cactus fruit. The spot was close to where we had just observed the Vermilion Flycatcher. The bird gave us an excellent view within fifty feet as it posed for a few moments on the uppermost bit of cactus before flying. As far as can be ascertained, this is the first winter record for the species in California.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, March 11, 1936.*

Occurrence of Young Dusky Grouse in an Alfalfa Field.—While mowing alfalfa hay, June 21, 1935, I observed a small grouse chick standing perfectly still beneath an alfalfa plant.