feather was discovered too late to make histological preparations. It would be interesting to know whether this is a condition of the one year only or whether an extra feather had been present in the same position since the acquisition of juvenal plumage by the bird.

To summarize, there occurs in this female flicker a supernumerary feather lying between the seventh and eighth secondaries of one wing. It is smaller than either of the adjacent ones and slightly different in shape. The lipochrome pigmentation is normal, but the melanized areas are much restricted and somewhat unusual in pattern.—FREDERICK H. TEST, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, October 7, 1938.*

A Prehistoric Record of Holboell Grebe in Nevada.—A small collection of bones from Lovelock Cave, in west-central Nevada, was recently sent to me for identification by Mr. Robert F. Heizer of the University of California. The cave is located in a limestone outcrop on a high cliff in the Humboldt Mountains, overlooking the now dry Lake Humboldt. The presence of old beach lines along the mountains, and the occurrence of lake gravels on the floor of Lovelock Cave itself, indicate that this cave was originally formed by the wave action of the now extinct Lake Lahontan. The deposits, containing bones and many Indian objects, apparently represent an accumulation since the recession of that ancient lake. According to Loud and Harrington (Univ. Calif. Publ. Amer. Arch. and Ethn., vol. 25, 1929, pp. 120–122) in their description of the excavations of 1912 and 1924, the age of the earliest deposits is tentatively estimated at around four thousand years. At all events there is nothing to indicate geologic antiquity of the bones.

Among the 150 identifiable bird bones from Mr. Heizer's 1938 excavations are two which unmistakably are those of the Holboell Grebe (*Colymbus grisegena holboellii*), a species for which I find no previous record in Nevada.

The characters which distinguish these specimens from *Aechmophorus occidentalis*, the large grebe at present recorded from Nevada, are as follows:

Tarsometatarsus.—(1) Shorter and stouter than *A. occidentalis* (length, *C. grisegena* 61–64 mm., *A. occidentalis* 72–77.5 mm.; breadth of shaft, 3.3–3.7 mm. and 3.2–3.5 mm., respectively. (2) Height of facet for metatarsal 1 greater than in *Aechmophorus* (distance from top of facet to tip of median trochlea, *C. grisegena* 21–22.5 mm., *A. occidentalis* 20.1–22.2 mm.; ratio of this distance to length of bone, 35 per cent in *C. grisegena* and 28 per cent in *A. occidentalis*).

Femur.—(1) Distal end: well-marked ridge connecting tubercle above popliteal area with external condyle; ridge absent in *Aechmophorus*. (2) Proximal end: external contour of trochanter recedes slightly inward proximally in *C. grisegena;* more outwardly flared in *Aechmophorus*.

Aechmophorus, Podilymbus and one species of small *Colymbus* are also represented in the cave specimens. The remainder of the birds include loon, cormorant, night heron, goose, ducks, coot, shorebirds, grouse, pigeon, owl and corvids. With the exception of two gulls, all are of species recorded by Linsdale in his "Birds of Nevada." Linsdale lists only two species of gulls, *L. californicus* and *L. delawarensis*. In addition to several specimens of *L. californicus*, the cave material includes two bones whose size precludes the possibility of assignment to either of these species. One agrees in size with *L. occidentalis*, the other with *L. pipixcan*.—HILDEGARDE HOWARD, *Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California, August 22, 1938.*

Notes on the Distribution of Sooty Shearwater, White Pelican, and Cormorants in California.—*Puffinus griseus*. Sooty Shearwater. In summer of 1925, first observed on San Francisco Bay off Alcatraz Island, July 18, a hundred or more birds. Noted frequently in same vicinity and numbers during ensuing month and at the same season in other years.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. White Pelican. Several seen June 13, 1925, on ponds bordering Butte Creek, west of Marysville Buttes, Sutter County. A local resident stated that they nested on a sandbar at the edge of a lake to the westward. Visitors in appropriate season should investigate actual breeding, no report of which is known to me for the Sacramento Valley since Heermann's (Pac. R. R. Rept., vol. 10, 1859, p. 72).

None seen in vicinity of Los Baños, May 20–22, 1925, but recorded as abundant there June 21. The observation suggests breeding in the San Joaquin Valley, not recorded for many years (Goldman, Condor, vol. 10, 1908, p. 201).

This stately bird unfortunately is unprotected by California State or Federal law and many are shot by fishermen. Such persecution was noted in Honey Lake Valley, June 21, 1931, when three of five birds were killed. They were thought to be foraging visitors from the Pyramid Lake, Nevada, breeding colony and were shot on a slough inhabited by black bass, catfish and roughfish. Report of similar pelican depredations near Loyalton in Sierra Valley was communicated to the Division of Fish and Game in the same month. The birds were said to come from the direction of Pyramid Lake.