

the pulp and scatter the seeds, which then germinate more readily. If one could only reclaim the seeds after the birds have cleaned them, it would be a real coöperative enterprise!—E. C. MORAN, *Medora, North Dakota, March 13, 1939*. [Transmitted by Prof. O. A. Stevens.]

New Bird Records for Nevada.—The following observations made along the shore of Lake Mead near the site of St. Thomas, Clark County, Nevada, provide new records for the State of Nevada.

Squatarola squatarola. Black-bellied Plover. On May 6, 1938, ten of these birds were observed along the lake shore. The following day no trace of them could be found. Apparently they had stopped only briefly on their flight northward.

Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis. Louisiana Heron. Observed along the lake shore on November 21, 1938. A careful search of the vicinity revealed only the one individual.—RUSSELL K. GRATER, *Boulder Dam Recreational Area, Nevada, December 10, 1938*.

Eastern Brown Thrasher Banded in Hollywood Hills, California.—On January 13, 1939, I trapped and banded a Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*). The bird was subsequently observed daily up to February 28, 1939. It appeared to be here alone. This bird was also seen by Mr. Josiah Keely and Mrs. Mary Barnes Salmon, both of whom are familiar with this species in the East. [The bird is still present on April 17.]

Mr. George Willett advised me that the Brown Thrasher has only been observed once before in southern California when it was seen in Pasadena from December 1, 1932, to March 12, 1933.—C. V. DUFF, *Hollywood, California, March 6, 1939*.

Guadalupe Island Xantus Murrelet in California Waters.—After reading the interesting article by J. Elton Green and Lee W. Arnold, in the Condor for January, 1939, the writer studied, in comparison with their findings, the specimens of *Endomychura hypoleuca* in the Los Angeles Museum. The series now in this institution (collections L. A. Museum, L. B. Bishop, J. S. Garth, and G. Willett) numbers 31 birds, two from Guadalupe Island, fourteen from Los Coronados, the remainder from Californian waters.

The results of this study appear to substantiate the conclusion of Green and Arnold that there are two races of *hypoleuca*, one of which has been found nesting only at Guadalupe Island. Our two examples from the latter locality are like the ones figured by Green and Arnold. There are, also, two specimens (nos. 2803, 2804 coll. G. W.), undoubtedly migrants, taken by the writer in the channel between San Pedro and Catalina Island, August 11 and 13, 1928, that appear referable to the Guadalupe Island form, *E. h. hypoleuca*. That this bird should occur as a migrant along our coast is not strange, when the rather common occurrence of the related species, *E. craveri*, is considered.

That the relationship of the Guadalupe Island bird is closer to the breeding bird of California than it is to *craveri*, is substantiated by a study of our specimens. The black area beneath the eye is quite variable in width, and in some of our birds from Los Coronados Islands and Anacapa Island it is much narrower than in the figured type of *scrippsi*.—G. WILLETT, *Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California, January 30, 1939*.

White-throated Sparrow Coincidence and Other Notes.—At my home in Eureka, Humboldt County, California, on November 29, 1934, I took a male White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) from a flock of Golden-crowned Sparrows. I shot this bird from my pantry window at a distance of 22 feet. On March 13, 1938, I took a male White-throated Sparrow from a flock of Golden-crowned Sparrows, also shot from my pantry window at a distance of exactly 22 feet and in almost exactly the same spot, under a mock orange bush.

June 21, 1938, I took a male specimen of the Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*) from a fresh-water slough two and one-half miles north of Arcata, Humboldt County. This was at 10:30 a.m.; the female taking wing made a circle, doubling back, just out of gun range, then turned due west, fading from sight in the distant perspective. At six p.m., I went back and the female was in the slough, near where I took the male. After a half-mile circle on the old county road, I approached to a high bank shooting position; but the female was gone. It seems very unusual to find this species here in the month of June.

On August 21, 1938, I took a specimen of Surf Bird (*Aphriza virgata*), male, from a group of three at roaring surf's edge, open ocean, at the base of high cliffs on the south edge of Trinidad Head, Humboldt County.—C. I. CLAY, *Eureka, California, February 14, 1939*.

Winter Bird Notes from Roosevelt Lake, Arizona.—Roosevelt Lake, at an average altitude of about 2000 feet, is at the junction of Salt River and Tonto Creek, at the western edge of