

Hans Lammel from a flock of about fifteen birds at Carson Lake, 10 miles south-southeast of Fallon on November 3, 1940. The head and wings of a White-winged Scoter (no. 1928, Coll. J. R. Alcorn) were picked up from the highway $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-southwest of Fallon on November 12, 1940. They appeared to have been freshly cut from the bird, possibly by some hunter who thought the duck was a protected species and wished to conceal its identity. This species of duck has not been previously reported from Nevada.

Melanitta perspicillata. Surf Scoter. Two Surf Scoters were seen and both taken (nos. 80608, 80609, Mus. Vert. Zool.) by Ward C. Russell from Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada, on October 19, 1940. Another was taken (no. 1903, Coll. J. R. Alcorn) at Soda Lake on November 12, 1940. These are the first records of this duck in Nevada.

Squatarola squatarola. Black-bellied Plover. One was obtained by Vernon L. Mills (Coll. Mrs. Anna Bailey Mills) at Soda Lake on September 25, 1940. Another individual was observed by Mr. Mills at the same place on September 27, 1940. These are the first records of this bird from this section of the state.

Eupoda montana. Mountain Plover. One was obtained (no. 1918, Coll. J. R. Alcorn) from the Carson Lake pasture, 12 miles south-southeast of Fallon on November 15, 1940. Two specimens were taken (Coll. Mrs. Anna Bailey Mills) by Vernon L. Mills from the Carson Lake pasture on November 6, 1940. Over fifty of these plovers were seen by Mr. Mills on this date. These are the first records of this bird in Nevada.

Columba fasciata fasciata. Band-tailed Pigeon. One was seen and taken (no. 80590, Mus. Vert. Zool.) four miles west of Fallon on October 17, 1940. This is the first record for this bird in Nevada.

Ixoreus naevius meruloides. Varied Thrush. One was taken (no. 1874, Coll. J. R. Alcorn) four miles west of Fallon on November 3, 1940. Another was obtained (Coll. Mrs. Anna Bailey Mills) by Vernon L. Mills, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-southwest of Fallon, on December 29, 1940.—J. R. ALCORN, *Rt. 1, Box 19a, Fallon, Nevada, January 5, 1941.*

Townsend Solitaire in Santa Cruz County.—After looking through the literature and comparing notes with Clark P. Streater, I believe that a female Townsend Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) taken by me is the first record, or at least one of the very few records, of this bird in Santa Cruz County. It was taken on February 15, 1939, about two miles northwest of Corralitos along the new Rider road. This spot is at an elevation of 650 feet and is deep in the coast redwood-Douglas fir belt of this part of the county.—ALBERT C. HAWBECKER, *Watsonville, California, December 3, 1940.*

Williamson Sapsucker in Monterey County, California.—Winter records of Williamson Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus thyroideus*) if plotted on a map of California would form a crescent, beginning with the Siskiyou Mountains in the north, running south through the Sierras and extending southwest to San Diego. The only record in west-central California is from Santa Cruz (McGregor, *Pac. Coast Avif. No. 2, 1901:8*). A recent occurrence 50 miles south of Santa Cruz seems worth recording. While collecting in the Santa Lucia Mountains of Monterey County on November 23, 1940, I took a male at 3700 feet. The exact locality is known as Big Pines, 9 miles west of Jamesburg. Big Pines is one of several islands of large yellow pines, surrounded by chaparral, which occurs on the northern peaks of the Santa Lucia range. The specimen is now deposited in the collections of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (no. 80636).—WARD C. RUSSELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, January 17, 1941.*

Lewis Woodpecker Migration.—On September 4, 1940, six Lewis Woodpeckers (*Asyndesmus lewis*) were seen flying due south over the Big Creek Experimental Unit of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, Trimmer Springs, Fresno County, California. On September 9, 1940, another group of twenty-three of these woodpeckers flew south along the same route. Six days later, September 15, a flock of about fifty woodpeckers followed the others.

These observations are of particular interest when considered in relation to those of Clarence F. Smith (*Condor, 43, 1941: 76*). Smith's observations and mine were both made on nearly the same dates, indicating that the stimulus causing the migration was effective at widely separated localities at the same time.

There was no apparent formation in the mass flight of these woodpeckers. Instead, they passed over in straggly groups of two to fifteen individuals. Some of them flew within a few feet of each other and others flew as much as several hundred feet apart. All traveled in a relatively straight line and none was seen to stop. They flew at various altitudes, but none flew lower than an estimated 150 feet above the hilltops. Others were so high that they were almost out of sight.—LOWELL ADAMS, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Sanger, California, January 22, 1941.*