

The eggs were three in number and the weights in grams, 10.69, 10.24, and 9.11. This seems to be the second set of eggs taken in California, the first being a set of two eggs collected by M. French Gilman, June 3, 1894 (Condor, 4, 1906:85). The eggs are larger than those of the Whitney Elf Owl,



Fig. 83. Flammulated Screech Owl. Note dark eyes.

Micropallas whitneyi whitneyi (average weight of 50 eggs, 7.31 grams), and much smaller than those of our local Pasadena Screech Owl, *Otus asio quercinus* (average weight of 52 eggs, 17.59 grams).—WILSON C. HANNA, Colton, California, September 4, 1941.

Black-billed Cuckoo in Idaho.—On the morning of July 10, 1941, at my camp on Slide Gulch on the Middle Fork of the Boise River in Boise County, Idaho, I was awakened by the call of a cuckoo. The call originated from a thicket of bushes near by, and as this was the first cuckoo I had heard in the state, I determined to collect it. The bird could not be located in the thicket, but soon it flew into a tall cottonwood tree by camp and finally into a small bush near the river, where it resumed its calling. There I saw the bird as it perched motionless and was able to collect it.

Upon skinning the cuckoo, it was noted that the ova and oviduct were enlarged, the largest ovum being 11 mm. in diameter. Expecting a California Cuckoo, I was surprised to note certain points of difference. Final identification as the Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) was made at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. This skin is no. 1814 in my collection.

I have been unable to find previous records of the occurrence of this species in breeding condition west of the Rocky Mountains. Its range must therefore be extended to include the western portion of the state of Idaho.—M. DALE ARVEY, Boise Junior College, Boise, Idaho, September 12, 1941.

Further Notes on Some Southwestern Yellowthroats.—A number of years ago (Condor, 32, 1930:297-300) I gave a summarized review of the yellowthroats of southern California, southern Arizona, and Sonora. Since that time a large amount of additional material has been seen, but in spite of this I have no further comment to make concerning the races *Geothlypis trichas scirpicola* of southern California and *Geothlypis trichas chryseola* of southern Arizona and northern Sonora, save in minor detail. A re-examination of *scirpicola* fails to show any significant differences between the coastal and lower Colorado River valley colonies, a fact that is noteworthy, considering the differences usually shown by plastic species in these two areas. Specimens of yellowthroats from the Colorado River region are often deceptively pale, particularly those taken in spring and summer, but