

shot revealed ants (queens of *Lasius* sp.) in its mouth.—J. R. ALCORN, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Fallon, Nevada, June 27, 1943.*

The Bobolink in New Mexico.—Florence Bailey, in her "Birds of New Mexico" (1928:637) stated that since the Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) is a fairly common migrant in Colorado, it might be expected in New Mexico and that observers should be on the lookout for it.

So far as I know, the Bobolink has gone unrecorded in New Mexico until noon on May 15, 1943, when an adult male in breeding plumage was observed at a small tule pond, 45 miles north and slightly west of Albuquerque, in Sandoval County. The pond is situated on the Ojo del Espiritu Santo Grant, 18 miles northwest of San Ysidro. I first saw the bird when it flew from the ground and alighted thirty feet away on the dry seed stock of a cattail. The day was bright and my view was unobstructed. I have known the Bobolink in the East, and there is no question as to identity.

The bird was still at the pond at 5:00 p.m. on May 15, but it was not observed when I again visited the pond on June 14.—A. E. BORELL, *Soil Conservation Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 19, 1943.*

Additions to the Avian Check-list of Lassen Volcanic National Park.—While residing in Lassen Volcanic National Park in northeastern California in the summers of 1941 and 1942, the writer observed the following birds which, according to the park check-list, have not been previously reported within the park boundaries.

Dafila acuta. Pintail. Observed on June 27, 1942, on Manzanita Lake, elevation 5845 feet.

Spatula clypeata. Shoveller. Observed on July 10, 1941, at Manzanita Lake. Two individuals, apparently adult females, were seen swimming among the snags and partly submerged logs in a small cove on the south side of the lake. The supposed sex of these individuals in conjunction with the date of their appearance suggested that they might be breeding birds but no nests or young could be found.

Erismatura jamaicensis. Ruddy Duck. Observed on June 27, 1942, at Manzanita Lake. An adult female in full nuptial plumage was seen diving intermittently several hundred feet from shore in water known to be of a depth of from 10 to 15 feet.

Cryptoglaux acadica. Saw-whet Owl. On August 1, 1941, at about 10:30 a.m. (Pacific Standard Time) in the vicinity of Manzanita Lake, an adult bird was discovered perched close to the trunk of a lodgepole pine at a height of approximately 12 meters. Its presence was heralded by the alarm notes of juncos, chickadees, nuthatches and other small birds.

The owl seemed but mildly concerned about the sounds and movements made by a group of at least a dozen people who had been attracted to the tree by the chorus of excited birds. It only occasionally interrupted its nap to survey the ground below through half-closed eyelids. Even the constant chatter and the occasional sallies of the more adventuresome among the horde of small birds did not cause it to change its position.

At 3:30 p.m. on the same day, the tree was again visited. The bird had apparently moved but little, for it was still perched on the same limb. This time there was a notable absence of other birds. They had probably become accustomed to the owl's presence. Once again the bird showed its disinclination for movement. In an effort to get it into a more suitable place for photographing, it was first pelted with rocks, pine cones, and sticks and then, failing this, the writer climbed an adjoining tree to within a few feet of its position. In spite of shaking branches, shouting, and a hail of pieces of bark, twigs and other missiles, it would not give up its coveted retreat. On the next day a third visit was made to the "owl" tree on the chance that the bird might be regularly roosting in the region, but it was not found.

The following summer, on July 7, the alarm notes of robins coming from a Jeffrey pine adjacent to the Loomis Museum at Manzanita Lake drew attention to a juvenal Saw-whet Owl. The little fellow was being subjected to a merciless attack by two beak-clacking robins which had a nest near by. It was finally driven to a lower level in the tree, making it possible for me to get within 8 to 10 feet of the bird by climbing on to the roof of the museum. From this vantage point I could see that the owl clutched the remains of a white-footed mouse in its claws. In a few moments the rodent was swallowed and the bird took wing, roughly ushered out of the area by the perturbed robins.

Psaltriparus minimus. Bush-tit. Observed by ranger-naturalist George Hale on August 9, 1941, near Manzanita Lake.

Dendroica townsendi. Townsend Warbler. An adult male was observed on August 7, 1941, on the Bumpas Hot Spring Trail, elevation approximately 8200 feet. It was among the branches of a mountain hemlock and came within a few feet of the observer in response to an imitation of a bird in distress.

Dendroica nigrescens. Black-throated Gray Warbler. Two birds were attracted by "squeaking" on August 29, 1942, on the Lily Pond trail near Reflection Lake, at about 6000 feet. They appeared in a lodgepole pine. One was clearly an adult male, the other either a female or a juvenal bird.

Manzanita Lake is situated in an area which exhibits a remarkable intermingling of plant types of the Canadian and Transition zones. For example, along the Lily Pond trail near Reflection Lake, it is possible for one to see ten different kinds of cone-bearing trees within the short space of a quarter of a mile. This diverse array of conifers is composed of the following species: incense cedar, yellow pine, Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, lodgepole pine, white pine, white fir, red fir, false hemlock, and mountain hemlock—a surprising mixture of plant "indicators" of the two life zones mentioned. In addition there are large areas in the vicinity of the lake that have been burned over and now exhibit a thick growth consisting principally of manzanita and ceanothus.

Along with these peculiarities in the vegetative cover of the Manzanita Lake region, it is not surprising to encounter a wide variety of birds. Thus one finds such birds as the Bush-tit, Black-throated Gray Warbler, and Clark Nutcracker mingling in the same general area.—ROBERT C. STEBBINS, *Department of Zoology, University of California at Los Angeles, July 15, 1943.*

White-throated Swift Nesting in Active Quarry.—In June, 1941, I located a small colony of White-throated Swifts (*Aëronautus saxatilis*) breeding on the face of an abandoned rock quarry at Rockaway Beach, 15 miles south of San Francisco, San Mateo County. The fateful day of December 7, 1941, also had an effect on the swifts, as the quarry was re-opened. Upon returning there this year on June 27, I was surprised to find approximately eight pairs of swifts still there. I located six nesting sites of swifts along with those of a Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) and two Rock Wrens (*Salpinctes obsoletus*). The birds have withstood the constant blasting and roar of caterpillar bulldozers and compressors. The noise of war has also entered the bird world and the birds appear to be taking it in stride!—C. ANDRESEN, *San Rafael, California, July 2, 1943.*

Some Unusual Nesting Habits.—A unique nesting place for Pigeon Guillemots (*Cepphus columba*) is provided by the timbers beneath the flooring of San Simeon wharf, San Luis Obispo County, California. "Kelly" Truesdail of Paso Robles in 1933 said that nesting had occurred there for a number of years. Since then I have observed eggs, chicks and brooding adults several times through spaces in the flooring planks. Small orange-colored eels are the only food I have seen given to the chicks. On August 16, 1940, similar food was given to young at Point Buchon, thirty miles to the south.

About 1930, in the summer months, I found the nest of a Water Ouzel (*Cinclus mexicanus*) in a yew tree by the Sacramento River, south of Castella, Shasta County. The tree, which was less than ten feet high, grew on the river's edge with some limbs extending out over the water. The nest was about four feet above the water; the dried moss of the nest was easily seen, but when fresh the nest was no doubt well camouflaged by the dense outer foliage in which it was built.

On June 25, 1939, I found the nest of a Sora (*Porzana carolina*) at the edge of Mono Lake, Mono County. It contained twenty-two eggs; seventeen eggs were in the nest-cup, and two were built into the side and three into the bottom of the structure. The bottom of the nest rested in the water, suggesting that after construction the water level had risen or the supporting sedge stems had sagged. This perhaps stimulated the building of the added layer after three eggs had been laid; in the course of rebuilding, two more were laid and built into the side of the nest.—DALE T. WOOD, *Lompoc, California, March 29, 1943.*

Mallophaga on Young White Pelicans.—Mallophaga or biting bird lice are known to eat feathers, hair, dry skin, and dried blood, and occasionally to cause some irritation by rasping the skin surface. As far as I know, however, they have not been recorded as congregating to form large open sores. Observations which I had opportunity to make on young White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) on Anaho Island, Pyramid Lake, Nevada, June 14, 1942, therefore seem of decided interest. The naked young pelicans up to about two weeks of age were found to be heavily infested with the large bird louse *Tetrophthalmus* sp. The lice were kindly identified by Professor G. F. Ferris of Stanford University. The species, or possibly two species, cannot be named for certain until further work has been done on the group. Probably synonymous with one or both of these species is *Menopon perale*, described by Leidy (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1878:100-101) and mentioned by Hall (Condor, 27, 1925:152).