

On November 28, 1943, an adult California Cuckoo obligingly died in the writer's yard in La Grande, Oregon. The cuckoo was prepared as a museum specimen for the Eastern Oregon College collection.

The writer's record of an American Redstart family at La Grande (Condor, 44, 1942:282) was again verified this past summer, as redstarts were back at the Riverside Park again. Such records as these and the recent one of Catbirds nesting at the Malheur Refuge (Sooter, Condor, 45, 1943:234) indicate further possibilities for discovery of birds supposedly rare in this little known section of Oregon.—CHARLES W. QUAINANCE, *Eastern Oregon College, La Grande, Oregon, December 1, 1943.*

A Coastal Record of the Emperor Goose in California.—My attention was recently drawn to the presence of a specimen of an Emperor Goose (*Philacte canagica*) in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences (no. 43715, sex unknown), taken December 13, 1928, on Limantour Bay, Marin County, California, by Mr. Francis Coit. Although members of this species winter principally in the Aleutian Island area, a few individuals come as far south as central California where they usually occur in fresh-water situations. Heretofore the most southern known locality of occurrence for the Emperor Goose on salt water along the Pacific coast of North America has been Humboldt Bay, California, where it was recorded by Charles H. Townsend (Auk, 3, 1886:491) in the winter of 1884.—ROBERT T. ORR, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, December 21, 1943.*

Observations of California Pine Grosbeak at Southern Limit of Range.—On July 25, 1942, Dixon (Condor, 44, 1942:280) observed the California Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator californica*) "at a point $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above the junction of Evolution Creek with the South Fork of the San Joaquin River at an elevation of about 8900 feet, in Fresno County, California." In a later publication (Condor, 45, 1943:217) he states that this locality is the southernmost known record station for this grosbeak. Since records of the California Pine Grosbeak in the southern Sierra Nevada are rare, it may be of interest to give two additional locality records for it in Fresno County.

On September 3, 1939, I observed three individuals, two males and a female, at "Little Doris Lake," at an altitude of about 10,000 feet. This lakelet is shown, although not named, on the U.S.G.S. Kaiser Quadrangle (reprint of 1939) in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 19, Twp. 9 S., R. 27 E., M.D.M. The birds were seen for only a few minutes, but at such close range that identification was positive. Almost two years later, on July 7, 1941, a male and a female were seen at Dinkey Lake (sec. 7, Twp. 9 S., R. 27 E., M.D.M.) at an elevation of about 9200 feet. These birds were quite tame, and remained close to our camp for several hours. The male was in full red plumage, as were those seen in 1939.

Both "Little Doris" and Dinkey Lake are about 15 miles (air line) west and a little south of Dixon's locality.—WILLIAM A. DILL, *California Division of Fish and Game, Fresno, California, January 25, 1944.*

Shower-bathing in the Rain.—On December 20, 1943, while looking out the window enjoying one of our first showers after the long drought of summer and autumn, my attention was drawn to the odd movements of a Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). The hour was noon and the air temperature 48° F. The bird was excited by the influence of the shower. Presently it flew up into a small denuded soft maple tree. Here it grasped the larger twigs firmly and crouching down, spread its wing and tail feathers horizontally in apparent enjoyment of the falling rain drops. The feathers of the head, neck and body did not seem to be involved in the process; but the wing and tail feathers were in almost constant motion. First the wing and then the tail would fan out, alternating, in rapid horizontal flutterings; the motions continuing for a full five minutes. Although previously we had had a few showers in the night, this was our first daytime shower of any consequence for some months; it appeared to stimulate the bird, and the raindrops of medium-to-large size, falling vertically, and gently, without driving influence of wind, seemed unusually suited to the bird's needs and probably called up experiences of other first winter rains in the desert. Suddenly, with but slight indication of its intent, the mocker darted away into the evergreen foliage of a near-by camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and was lost to view.—WILLIAM T. SHAW, *Fresno, California, December 30, 1943.*

A Correction of Identification of Sandpipers.—Three specimens collected and identified by A. C. Lloyd as *Ereunetes pusillus* and deposited in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada, were reported by me from the Uinta Basin, Utah (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:394). Recently these birds were identified by Mr. L. L. Snyder as *Ereunetes mauri*.—ARTHUR C. TWOMEY, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1943.*