

although undoubtedly somewhat reddened by post-mortem "foxing." The plumage is fresh save that the tail feathers show a slight amount of abrasion and it is reasonable to conjecture that it was collected in early winter. A very old and faded, hand-written ticket on the upright of the stand reads "Pyrgita Brand [sic] / Fringilla Wrangelli [sic] / Brand [sic] Sp. nov / Russie." At some subsequent date "Russi america" has been added, and still more recently Dr. Junge (Director of the Museum) has written in pencil the word "Type." On the bottom of the stand is written "Pyrgita? Brandt / Fringilla Wrangelli [sic] / Brand [sic] sp. nov. / Russie." The word "Wrangelli" has been lined through and "fuscus" written below. There is no indication of sex other than that provided by the bird itself. There is no catalogue number.

This type is somewhat redder (as a result of foxing, probably) than three other Bay region specimens in the Leiden Museum. It is not, nor in my judgment ever could have been, colored like the darker and grayer *crissalis* and *carolae*, of which there were three and one specimens, respectively, available also. Further evidence in support of this belief is found in the description of this specimen by Hartlaub, written ninety years ago (Jour. für Ornith., 3, 1855:361-362), wherein he describes a reddish brown, not a grayish brown bird. In regard to the measurements given by Hartlaub, it would seem that he used the English or Rhineland foot rather than the Pied du Roi which he usually employed.

Further, the type has the normally longer bill with straighter (less convex) lateral profile, and longer tarsi of the central coast race as compared with *crissalis*. The general size and particularly the bill rule out any association with *carolae*, aside, of course, from color considerations. Measurements of the type which, in so far as size is a criterion, is a female, are as follows: both wings (unflattened), 88 millimeters; tail (from insertion of the central pair of rectrices), 103; culmen (from edge of skin across ridge, to tip), 15.0; depth of bill (from edge of skin on mandibular ramus to edge of skin on ridge of culmen), 10.0; tarsus, 29.4; middle toe minus claw (not properly measurable because flexed around perch), 17+.

To repeat the previous determination, the name of *Oriturus wrangeli* is to be associated with the race of central coastal California since structural as well as color characters so identify the type. The citation for this earliest name for the San Francisco Brown Towhee, *Pipilo fuscus wrangeli* "Brandt" (Bonaparte), together with other comment concerning it may be found in the Auk as above cited.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, September 20, 1945.*

A Second Specimen of the Eastern Pileolated Warbler Taken in Oregon.—On the morning of December 6, 1944, W. H. Crowell, former President of the Oregon Audubon Society, found a dead warbler on the lawn at his residence in the west Portland hills district, Oregon. The writer was out of town at the time, so Mr. Crowell laid the bird away in his refrigerator until I returned on December 21, when it was presented to me. It proved to be an immature Eastern Pileolated Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*) in first fall plumage. This identification was verified by Dr. John W. Aldrich. The only other record of the occurrence of this bird in Oregon is a specimen (Jewett Coll. no. 685) taken by the writer on December 11, 1908, on Government Island in the Columbia River ten miles east of Portland, Oregon (Birds of Oregon, 1940:515).—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, June 30, 1945.*

Snail-eating by the California Jay.—In June of this year a California Jay (*Aphelocoma californica*) was observed at a distance of eight feet searching the main stem of a small bush of the cultivated plant *Ochna floribunda*. The bird's activity around a plant that would not be expected to yield fruit and its plucking away of dead and withered leaf clusters along the main stem led to more than casual observation. It was a surprise to see it locate and capture a common introduced garden snail, *Helix aspersa*, then hop to a fence rail and commence hammering at and breaking through the side of the snail's shell. Even with this evidence of gustatory interest, it did not occur to me that I was watching more than a display of curiosity and "play" until the bird began eating the contents of the shell.

On speaking of this interesting discovery to my family, I was surprised and chagrined to discover that they had observed the occurrence on several occasions, but they had not thought it worth mentioning.—R. B. COWLES, *University of California, Los Angeles, September 8, 1945.*

More Records of the Chat in Marin County, California.—We have previously reported in The Condor the trapping and banding of two specimens of the Chat (*Icteria virens*) at our residence in Manor, Marin County, California. The first specimen was taken on August 15, 1934, and the second specimen was taken on September 29, 1943. Additionally, we obtained a mid-summer