

or both of a certain pair of White-tailed Kites (*Elanus leucurus*) would be found perched on a bare limb of a lone eucalyptus tree near the Grizzly Island Ferry landing. On July 5, 1937, I picked up twenty-nine fresh pellets from the ground under this favored perch and sent them to the Biological Survey for examination.

Due to moving and war activities, report was not made until September 25, 1946, under which date Mr. A. L. Nelson of the Division of Wildlife Research reported the result of the examination. All twenty-nine pellets contained remains of *Microtus*. Thirteen pellets each consisted of remains of one of these mice, fourteen the remains of two; one contained parts of three, and one pellet contained parts, in addition to *Microtus*, of one harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys* sp.) and one house mouse (*Mus musculus*).

This report indicates that *Microtus* is the chief food of the White-tailed Kite on the Suisun marshes, Solano County, as has been found by Bond (Condor, 42, 1940:168) in Ventura County and by Hawbecker (Condor, 42, 1940:106; 44, 1942:267) in Santa Cruz County.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California, November 20, 1946.*

The Hammond Flycatcher in the Willamette Valley, Oregon.—While identifying some birds from the Warner and Cooke collection taken in the Willamette Valley over fifty years ago, I found an adult male Hammond Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*) bearing the label "Warner and Cooke—Clinton T. Cooke, 1342—Salem, Marion County, Oregon, April 28, 1891." So far as known this is the first and only known specimen of this flycatcher collected west of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon. It also constitutes the earliest spring arrival of *hammondi* in the state. Our earliest previous spring date of arrival as published in the "Birds of Oregon" (1940:396) was a specimen collected in Baker County in the northeastern part of the state on May 8.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, July 8, 1946.*

Notes from Death Valley, California.—On January 3 and 4, 1947, my father, L. P. Bolander, Edwin H. McClintock and I were in Death Valley, California. Among the twenty-five species of birds noted, there were four of more than passing interest.

Harris Sparrows (*Zonotrichia querula*) were first recorded in the valley by the late M. F. Gilman on November 10, 1936 (Condor, 39, 1937:90). At the time of our visit this species was present on and about Furnace Creek Ranch in sufficient numbers to be classed as common. At least fifteen individuals were seen at close range and no doubt there were others that escaped our attention. Each of us had excellent views of the birds and noted that all were seemingly immature. Only two were seen that closely approached the full adult pattern.

Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) were twice seen by McClintock and myself on January 3 at the Furnace Creek Ranch. Two were first seen feeding with a group of Western Meadowlarks until a Cooper Hawk routed the gathering. Later a flock of eleven was seen just as dusk was descending. They flew over on a northward course, but we were not successful in our attempt to locate their roosting spot.

The Wilson Snipe (*Capella delicata*) and the Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) were noted. These two water-loving species certainly seemed out of place in the barren surroundings even though they occurred along the irrigation ditches of the ranch.—GORDON L. BOLANDER, *San Francisco, California, January 15, 1947.*

New Records for the Boulder Dam Area, Nevada.—In the past few months three additional records have been added to the National Park Service check-list of birds of the Boulder Dam Recreational Area.

On September 2, 1946, a Frigate-bird (*Fregata magnificens*) was noted in the vicinity of Eldorado Canyon on the Colorado River about thirty-five miles below Boulder Dam. This is, so far as is known, the first record of this bird from southern Nevada.

During the latter part of September a Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) was observed on the shore of Lake Mead near the Boulder boat dock in company with a dozen or more White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*). These birds remained in the vicinity for several days before winging off to the south.

On October 22, 1946, a Steller Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) was seen in Boulder City. A race of this jay occurs on the Charleston and Sheep mountains west and northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada (Linsdale, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936:84). The occurrence of this species forty miles to the east and at an elevation of only 2500 feet above sea level appears to be extremely unusual. This or another bird was also reported from the same locality a week later.—GORDON C. BALDWIN, *Boulder City, Nevada, November 26, 1946.*