

The Pallid Wren-tit has been found previously in the Rogue River Valley about fifty miles south of this area by Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, 1940). Since the Roseburg area is in the Upper Sonoran Life-zone, as is the inland Rogue River area, and in view of the general northwestward movement of Sonoran birds which is now evident, this northward extension of range is not surprising.—GORDON W. GULLION, *Eugene, Oregon, October 4, 1947.*

A Late Fall Record of the Poor-will in Oregon.—While driving north from Merrill, Klamath County, Oregon, during the early morning of October 26, 1947, I found a freshly killed adult male Poor-will, *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii nuttallii*, about two miles north of town. The bird's back was bruised, apparently when it had been hit by a passing automobile only a few hours before. A previous late record for this species was reported by Walker (Condor, 36, 1934:178) for Tillamook County, Oregon, on October 27, 1933.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, December 30, 1947.*

Scrub Jay and Sparrow Hawk Roosting in Cabin.—In the course of field work in eastern San Diego County, California, we made the following observations on roosting behavior. At 9:15 p.m. on July 23, 1946, we entered the screened porch of a deserted cabin in a dry wash two miles east of Jacumba. Here we found two Scrub Jays (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) roosting singly on a horizontal supporting beam beneath the roof. One jay was captured with the aid of a butterfly net; the second, aroused by this activity, escaped through a rent in the screen.

As we entered the main room, a Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*) took wing and was netted immediately and then released. The behavior of this hawk upon its release seems of interest, and we quote from our field notes: "The hawk struck a defensive pose as soon as it was on the ground, backing away from the powerful flashlight, seemingly blinded. The bird fluttered a few feet and then, outside the circle of light, took flight with steady wingbeats, flying westward."

The cabin apparently offered more adequate roosting cover than did the sparsely foliated desert willow, creosote bush, and cat-claw of the surrounding area.—KEITH L. DIXON and PHILIP H. KRUTZSCH, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, March 11, 1948.*

Unusual Feeding Behavior of the Brown Thrasher.—On August 24, 1947, I saw a pair of Brown Thrashers (*Toxostoma rufum*) along Duck Creek in Scott County, Iowa, engaged in a most unusual feeding procedure. One of these birds was wading around in a shallow portion of the creek, and the water often reached the breast feathers. This individual was seen to plunge its bill into the water and pick up something which it swallowed. Study with five-power binoculars proved that the thrasher was feeding on aquatic water striders (Hemiptera of the family Gerridae) that were common in this portion of the creek. This is the first time I have ever observed this species preying upon this type of animal life.—JAMES HODGES, *Davenport, Iowa, January 28, 1948.*

An Altitudinal Record for the Great Blue Heron in California.—On June 13, 1947, I had a clear view of a Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) in flight in Center Basin, at 11,200 feet, in Kings Canyon National Park, Tulare County, California. This is 2,600 feet higher than the greatest elevation reported by Grinnell and Miller (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 27, 1944:57) for the coastal race, *A. h. hyperonca*, and 2,300 feet higher than the record from Tuolumne Meadows of the interior race, *A. h. treganzai*. The bird observed was just one mile, in an air line west of the Sierran crest.—MILTON HILDEBRAND, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, February 6, 1948.*

Occurrences of the Emperor Goose in California.—Enroute to San Francisco, California, on October 26, 1947, the writer had the good fortune to observe an Emperor Goose (*Philacte canagica*) resting on a mud flat a short distance from the Berkeley approach-ramp of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. This is an unusual southern coastal record.

Emperor Geese have been reported previously in interior northern California. Fish and Wildlife Service officials at the Tule Lake Bird Refuge have provided me with records gathered by Ranger Lawson H. Brainerd while he was on duty at the Lava Beds Monument. In 1932 Mr. Theodore Nelson of Tulelake killed an adult bird. There were no further reports until 1937 when another adult bird was

taken by Fish and Wildlife Service officials at the Tule Lake Refuge. On December 8, 1941, Mr. C. G. Whitney of Klamath Falls, Oregon, killed a young bird, and during that season three additional birds were reported. All were young birds. Since 1941 no additional birds have been taken in this region.—DON C. FISHER, *Lava Beds National Monument, Tulelake, California, February 18, 1948.*

The Prothonotary Warbler in Arizona.—The Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) is characteristically a bird of low, wet, wooded places, both in periods of migration and nesting. It is found most commonly in regions of not over 500 feet elevation above sea level, but does occur sparingly up to 1000 feet elevation. This warbler is most abundant in the south, from the Brownsville district of Texas to the Atlantic seaboard, occurring north in decreasing numbers, to southern Ontario, southern Michigan, central Wisconsin and southeastern Minnesota; its westward range-limits are central Iowa, eastern Nebraska, central Kansas, central Oklahoma, and eastern Texas. It is therefore surprising that the Prothonotary Warbler should be taken twice in Arizona, approximately 800 miles west of its normal range, in a dry region, and at relatively high elevations. The first Arizona specimen recorded was taken by E. W. Nelson, on May 1, 1884, at Tucson, Arizona, at an elevation of 2300 feet (Swarth, *Pac. Coast Avif. No. 10, 1914:67*). The second record for Arizona is that of an adult male, now in my collection, taken by H. H. Kimball, September 8, 1924, along Cave Creek in the Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, about four miles northeast of Paradise, at an elevation of approximately 5000 feet.—MAX M. PEET, *Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 4, 1848.*

The Cardinal in Oregon—a Possible Explanation.—In *The Condor* (vol. 32, 1930:301) I recorded the occurrence of three Cardinals (*Richmondia cardinalis* subsp.) in Douglas County, Oregon. In this note I commented: "When and where they came from into the state of Oregon I have not the slightest idea." After nearly eighteen years a possible explanation is now available. The following letter has just been received from Prof. B. A. Thaxter of Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon.

"Some time ago you told me about having seen 3 cardinals somewhere in the vicinity of Canyonville about 1930, I think. I was talking to a Mrs. Keeney, a teacher in the Riverdale School in Dunthorpe (Oregon) and chanced to tell her of your seeing the birds and wondering where they came from. She, at that time, 1930, was a teacher in Eugene (Oregon). She told me that they frequently drove south to southern Oregon and that they had stopped for lunch several times at Deer Park Inn not far from Canyonville. One time, she said, and it was around 1930, she got quite well acquainted with the proprietress there who had had some cardinals sent her by her son who lived in Texas. Mrs. Keeney could not remember the woman's name but at any rate, the lady told her that she had either let out some of them or some of them had escaped from their cage. She said they remained in the vicinity for about a year and that she saw them no more."

The exact place I saw these Cardinals in the summer of 1930 is about one-half mile up the creek south of the Deer Park Inn. I am perfectly satisfied that the letter from Professor Thaxter explains just how I happened to see these Cardinals in Oregon.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, January 30, 1948.*