water when there was no room on the lily pads. On the open water, as on the lily pads, the pigeons bathed and preened their feathers with the ease and skill of a water bird. Surprisingly enough, the birds had no difficulty in swimming or in taking off from the water with an upward lunge similar in grace and performance to that of a surface-feeding duck. Twice during this 15-minute period the same bird alighted and flew from the open water. Each bird spent but a few minutes in the water— too short a time to get the feathers unduly wet. The birds obviously needed a bath, for approximately six feet around the pads the water was discolored with dust and grime.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., December 2, 1948.*

The Blue Grosbeak in Santa Barbara County, California.—On May 30, 1940, I saw a male Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*), nervous and noisy, in the trees and shrubbery of La Purisima Mission State Park, about three miles northeast of Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California. A few days later the female and three immature birds were seen. In the early part of July, 1944, young Blue Grosbeaks left a nest about 15 miles west of Lompoc. Near the same spot and time three young left their nest in 1945, and about two miles west a nest with three fresh eggs was found on July 2. At various times centering about July 1, males were seen at three other locations north and east of this area, and a pair at one spot several times. In 1946, a male was seen about seven miles southwest of Lompoc late in June. Males were seen in 1947 about mid-May, and in mid-June two were noted five and ten miles, respectively, east of Lompoc. This year a male was seen several times and a pair twice about twelve miles north of Lompoc in the period from early May until early June. On July 16 a nest with three young, with eyes not yet open, was found about fifteen miles east of Lompoc.

Grinnell and Miller (Pacific Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:444) note but one report of Blue Grosbeaks in this area: birds were seen near Los Olivos and were thought to be transients. The above records seem to indicate that this species visits and nests regularly in small numbers in the Santa Rosa section of the Santa Ynez Valley and irregularly in adjacent areas.—DALE T. WOOD, *Lompoc, California, November 4, 1949.*

Birds of Fremont National Forest, South-central Oregon.—In their excellent account of the birds of the Fremont National Forest, in south-central Oregon, McAllister and Marshall (Auk, 62, 1945:177-189) reported their observations from the western part of the forest in the summer of 1943. Over a period of 17 years, I have paid eight visits to the Warner Mountains, in the southeastern portion of the Fremont National Forest and in the northwestern portion of the Great Basin. Only from July 2 to 8, 1948, did I study the smaller birds. Then I found several species not recorded by McAllister and Marshall.

Leucophoyx thula. Snowy Egret. One at south end of Hart Lake in Warner Valley on July 5, 1948. I had not found them there in 1931 or 1934.

Anas discors. Blue-winged Teal. Pair at south end of Hart Lake, July 5, 1948. T. R. Conn, of the Oregon Fish and Game Commission, reported them breeding in various places within the boundaries of the forest. This seems to be the only breeding duck not recorded by McAllister and Marshall.

Oreortyx picta. Mountain Quail. Pair in Goose Lake Valley, July 4, 1948.

Myiarchus cinerascens. Ash-throated Flycatcher. Observed in willows at Beaver Dam and also in yellow pines nearby at Camp Creek, July 4, 1948.

Parus atricapillus. Black-capped Chickadee. Adults were seen carrying food into and fecal sacs out of a hole in a three-foot high yellow pine stub on July 6, 1948, east of Goose Lake.

Sialia mexicana. Western Bluebird. One was seen on the Klamath Falls-Lakeview highway near Drews Creek, July 2, 1948. Others were seen in Warner Canyon, July 6.

Spinus tristis. American Goldfinch. Heard and later seen along Camp Creek, July 4, 1948.— FREDERICK V. HEBARD, *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1948.*