142) measurements of 21 specimens from Molokai than with Murphy's (*loc. cit.*) measurements of the Galapagos Petrel (*P. p. phaeopygia*).

This bird came to land at the front of a severe southerly storm. Outwardly it appeared to be in good condition, but its actions were weak, and it died after four days, although force fed. Examination revealed head and leg injuries, possibly suffered at the time of capture or during the period of its captivity. The specimen was mounted for display at Hawaii National Park.—PAUL H. BALDWIN, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California,* and DOUGLASS H. HUBBARD, *National Park Service, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii, April 6, 1949.*

A Heavily Parasitized Flicker.—On March 31, 1948, I had occasion to collect a female Red-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes cafer*) near Eugene, Lane County, Oregon. Upon opening the coelomic cavity to obtain tissues for histological examination, I found a large number of nematodes present. There were no less than forty roundworms removed, ranging from 150 to 190 mm. in length, having a total volume of about 52 cc. In addition, three acanthocephalid worms were found in the intestinal tract.

Microscopic examination further revealed the presence of embryonated nematode ova near the spleen, ovary and kidneys. Individual ova were found in the renal veins, in the interlobular hepatic veins, and among the intestinal villi. Numerous coccidia were also found in the intestinal mucosa.

Samples of the worms were sent to the United States National Museum for identification. Dr. Benjamin Schwartz of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture identified the nematodes as being of the genus *Diplotriaena* and the acanthocephalids as probably being of the genus *Mediorhynchus*. Poor fixation on my part precluded definite specific identification of the nematodes and even made the generic determination of the acanthocephalids uncertain. Dr. Schwartz suggested the species *D. americana* for the nematodes.

Since this bird was actively excavating a nesting cavity at the time of collecting, this heavy infestation of parasites apparently had not interfered with its activities as yet. The ovary was found to contain several developing ova. The bird's stomach contained several hundred yellow-jackets (*Vespula* sp.) and ants.—GORDON W. GULLION, *Richmond, California, January 8, 1949.*

Striped Horned Owl in Southern Mexico.—On July 20, 1944, I collected a female Striped Horned Owl (*Rhinoptynx clamator*) near Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. At that time I overlooked the

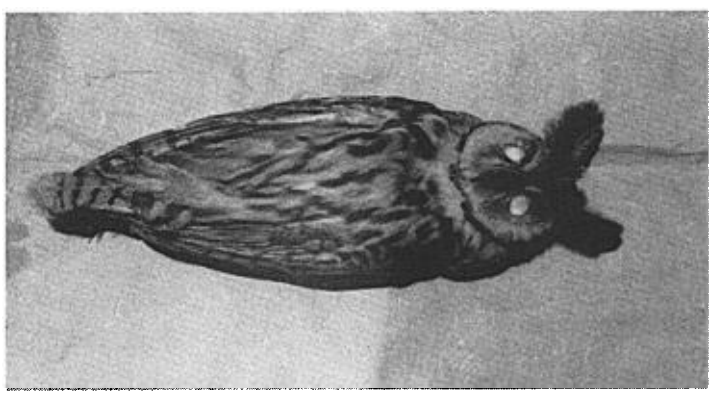

Fig. 44. Specimen of Striped Horned Owl taken near Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas.

fact that this owl has not often been recorded from Mexico. It is now realized that perhaps the record is of interest; to substantiate it a photograph of the skin is presented. The specimen is in my own collection.—MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Museo de Historia Natural, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico, March 20, 1949.*

An Extension of the Altitudinal Nesting Range of the Pintail in California.—Bodie, Mono County, California, a deserted mining camp, is situated near the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon at an elevation of 8374 feet. This area is typical of the Great Basin; the dominant vegetation is