

gestion of productivity. It should be noted that only one nest was seen to contain five young, all in the "pin-feather" stage. The majority of nests produced either three or four young. Few nests had only one or two young. The three- and four-young nests sometimes also contained one or two bad eggs or dead or dying young.

It is interesting to note that Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, 1940:525) give the inclusive egg dates of this species as May 3 to June 6 in contrast to the inclusive egg dates, April 15 to June 25, given in this paper.

Although the Redwing has been considered a permanent resident in western Oregon, the bulk of the local summering population moved out of the study area in late July. Thus there was a period of approximately four weeks when only occasional individuals were seen before a large Redwing population was again present. This situation probably results from the local dispersal of the birds over the surrounding country as the last young leave the nest.—FRED G. EVENDEN, JR., *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, California, July 9, 1949.*

Road-runner in Eastern Oklahoma.—Near the top of Kiamichi Mountain, two miles north of Honobia, Pushmataha County, Oklahoma, I observed a Road-runner (*Geococcyx californianus*) on May 5, 1948. The record is of interest because the locality is only 27 miles from the western Arkansas boundary, in which state the bird will undoubtedly be reported within a few years. Recent reports of Road-runners in Louisiana give testimony of the eastward extension of range within recent years.

It seems probable that the invasion of mesquite in Texas rangelands, as an accompaniment of overgrazing, has bridged grassland barriers and enabled the bird to reach naturally forested areas.—PHILIP F. ALLAN, *Soil Conservation Service, Fort Worth, Texas, April 10, 1949.*

Additions to the Avifaunal Record of Santa Cruz Island, California.—The period from August 28 to September 14, 1948, was spent on Santa Cruz Island, Santa Barbara County, California. In the records available from that island, late summer and early fall are poorly represented seasons, and it is therefore not surprising that noteworthy data on occurrence for as many as 29 species were recorded. These are reported here together with late breeding dates for six additional species and notes on extent of early fall migration. All records have been evaluated by reference to Howell (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 12, 1917: 1-127), Willett (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 21, 1933:1-204), and Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:1-608). In the text which follows repeated reference to these is omitted. Localities mentioned are to be found on a map published by Bremner ("Geology of Santa Cruz Island . . ." Santa Barbara Mus. Nat. Hist. Occas. Papers No. 1, 1932: plate 1).

Ardea herodias. Great Blue Heron. Recorded from Santa Cruz Island only in April, 1911. One was observed near Prisoner's Harbor almost daily from August 29 through September 12.

Phasianus colchicus. Ring-necked Pheasant. Introduced on Santa Cruz Island some years ago and evidently maintaining itself in small numbers at least in the vicinity of Prisoner's Harbor and the central ranch headquarters. A female in a late stage of postjuvenile molt was taken at Prisoner's Harbor on September 10.

Charadrius vociferus. Killdeer. Heretofore this species has been considered to be merely a winter straggler to coastal islands. A small group, perhaps representing a family, was present throughout the period of our visit along Cañon del Puerto, the canyon leading from Prisoner's Harbor to the central ranch headquarters. A ranch foreman reported them to be present the year around.

Actitis macularia. Spotted Sandpiper. One appeared on the stone beach at Prisoner's Harbor on September 9. Previous records for Santa Cruz Island apply to winter and spring seasons.

Tyto alba. Barn Owl. Although reported but twice previously from the island, this species is considered a rare resident. My only record was one in flight over Prisoner's Harbor heard late in the evening of September 12.

Calypte anna. Anna Hummingbird. Supposedly a resident of at least some of the Santa Barbara Islands, but no definite nesting records are available. Not recorded from Santa Cruz Island between late April and November. Near Prisoner's Harbor, one was seen on August 29 and another on September 6. On September 11, one was seen in the pine area at the head of Christy Cañon.

Balanosphyra formicivora. Acorn Woodpecker. A small population, evidently resident, was present along the Cañon del Puerto. Two adult males were collected on August 31 and September 3, respectively. Although these woodpeckers occurred usually in the vicinity of the larger canyon-bottom