

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

trees, they were observed to move some distance up some of the side canyons. These movements suggested only routine foraging activities. I made trips into or through the main canyon almost daily, but woodpeckers were not encountered on each trip and once, when sought, they could not be located. At the time of our visit at least, they were neither very conspicuous nor noisy.

The Acorn Woodpecker was not known to occur on the coastal islands prior to 1927. Pemberton (Condor, 30, 1928:147) reported it from an area of suitable habitat on Santa Rosa Island, where it was heard on April 2 and two individuals were seen on April 3, 1927. In 1930, Hoffmann (Condor, 33, 1931:171) observed Acorn Woodpeckers at three localities on Santa Cruz Island, and in 1931 he saw them again at one of the same localities. A specimen now in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology was collected on May 1, 1931, by H. H. Sheldon in "cottonwoods in cañon, east base of Mt. Diablo." Hoffmann (*loc. cit.*) contended that this species had "invaded the island only lately," but I think there is some room for argument on this point.

*Tyrannus verticalis*. Western Kingbird. Three previous records for Santa Cruz Island were all obtained in the month of April. Two immature individuals were collected at Prisoner's Harbor, one on September 2, the other on September 7. A third individual was seen there on September 10.

*Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens*. Ash-throated Flycatcher. There is one previous fall record, September 3, 1903. Single individuals were seen at or near Prisoner's Harbor on September 1 and 3, and an immature individual of unknown sex was collected on August 31.

*Empidonax traillii brewsteri*. Traill Flycatcher. Previously unreported from any of the Channel Islands. An immature male, very fat, was taken at Prisoner's Harbor on September 1.

*Troglodytes aëdon parkmanii*. House Wren. There is but one island record, an immature male collected on September 3, 1903. Single individuals were observed on September 3, 7, and 13 near or at Prisoner's Harbor, and one immature male was collected there on the 6th. Two were seen at the Christy Ranch, near the mouth of Christy Cañon, on September 11.

*Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus*. Winter Wren. There is but one island record for this species, also, a specimen collected on Santa Cruz on October 23, 1908. An immature female was collected at Prisoner's Harbor on September 10. Another individual was seen on September 13.

*Polioptila caerulea*. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Although suspected to occur as a resident on Santa Cruz Island, the available records are few and fall in the months from October through December. One was observed on August 30, and a group of three or four was noted on September 1.

*Bombycilla cedrorum*. Cedar Waxwing. There is but one previous record for Santa Cruz Island (April 5, 1915), and two records from other islands are for the months of May and November, respectively. Two individuals in juvenal plumage were present at Prisoner's Harbor from September 1 to 6.

*Vireo gilvus swainsoni*. Warbling Vireo. Considered a vagrant on coastal islands, but one record, an individual heard on April 4, 1915, being available from Santa Cruz Island. A very fat female was collected on September 6 at Prisoner's Harbor. Other individuals were observed on September 3 and 10.

*Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi*. Nashville Warbler. Recorded only from San Nicolas Island (May 1, 1929). Two immature individuals were collected at or near Prisoner's Harbor, the first a male on August 30, the second probably of the same sex on September 6. Observed a number of times on the intervening days.

*Vermivora virginiae*. Virginia Warbler. But one previous record of this species is available for the Pacific slope, an immature female taken in San Diego County, California, on September 3, 1931. An immature female, very fat, was collected at Prisoner's Harbor on September 8.

*Dendroica aestiva*. Yellow Warbler. No records are available from coastal islands. An immature, very fat specimen of unknown sex was taken at Prisoner's Harbor on September 7. Observed also on September 9, 12 and 13.

*Dendroica townsendi*. Townsend Warbler. There is but one previous record from Santa Cruz Island, a specimen taken on December 13, 1907. I collected an immature female at Christy Ranch on September 7.

*Geothlypis trichas*. Yellow-throat. Two specimens previously collected on Santa Cruz Island, on December 28, 1927, and in January, 1920, are said to represent *G. t. occidentalis* and *G. t. scirpicola*, respectively. There is also a sight record for San Clemente Island, March 23, 1915, listed under the

former. An immature male taken on September 12 in the cattail marsh at Prisoner's Harbor represents *G. t. occidentalis*. A female was observed there on September 9 and 10, and an immature female was caught in a mousetrap on the 13th.

*Wilsonia pusilla*. Wilson Warbler. Recorded in periods of migration only from Catalina, Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, and Anacapa islands. Observed repeatedly in the vicinity of Prisoner's Harbor, Santa Cruz Island, from August 29 to September 12. An immature male, collected on August 31, represents *W. p. chryseola*.

*Agelaius phoeniceus*. Red-wing. A juvenal male which came in to Prisoner's Harbor on September 6 and was collected appears to represent *A. p. neutralis*. No other blackbirds were observed. Sight records of this species have been reported from Santa Catalina (listed under the name *A. p. neutralis*), but there are no records for any of the other islands.

*Icterus bullockii*. Bullock Oriole. Previous records for Santa Cruz and other coastal islands apply to the spring season only. Observed almost daily in the period from September 2 to 8 at or near Prisoner's Harbor.

*Piranga ludoviciana*. Western Tanager. Recorded but once previously from Santa Cruz Island, on September 3, 1903. Noted on several days at or near Prisoner's Harbor in the period September 2 to 12. In the early morning of September 5, two drifted through the pine forest at the head of Christy Cañon.

*Pheucticus melanocephalus*. Black-headed Grosbeak. There are but two records for Santa Cruz Island; only for one of these is a date available, April 27, 1898. The only other island record is one from San Nicolas, April 26, 1929. One to several grosbeaks were noted daily from August 31 to September 11.

*Passerina amoena*. Lazuli Bunting. A migrant for which no fall records are available from the Channel Islands. One to several individuals noted daily in the vicinity of Prisoner's Harbor from September 1 through 8.

*Passerculus sandwichensis*. Savannah Sparrow. Previous records from Santa Cruz Island reported with dates apply to winter and spring seasons. A flock of six migrant individuals appeared on the high beach at Prisoner's Harbor on September 5, and the species was in evidence through the 12th. An immature male collected on September 10 represents *P. s. brooksi*. This race has been reported from Santa Cruz Island previously by Peters and Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 80, 1938:463).

*Poocetes gramineus*. Vesper Sparrow. Not recorded from the coastal islands. A migrant individual appeared briefly on the high beach at Prisoner's Harbor on September 12.

*Chondestes grammacus*. Lark Sparrow. Recorded but once previously from Santa Cruz Island, in November, 1907. A single individual was observed at Christy Ranch on September 11.

Single instances of several species in last stages of breeding activity were observed: Scrub Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens insularis*), September 6, adults feeding at least one well-grown fledgling (all three individuals collected); Hutton Vireo (*Vireo huttoni*), August 31, adult feeding well-grown fledgling; House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), September 3 and 5, adult followed by well-grown fledgling begging for food repeatedly; Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), September 1, adult followed by two well-grown fledglings begging for food; Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*), August 29, pair with at least two bob-tailed fledglings no more than two or three days out of the nest. In addition, a nest of the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) with two fresh eggs, the female incubating, was found on September 1 in a scrub oak five feet above the ground.

With one probable exception (*Vireo gilvus*), specimens of migrants collected were immature individuals. In this category are 16 specimens representing 13 terrestrial species. It seems likely that under ordinary weather conditions such as prevailed during my stay on Santa Cruz Island, adults of these species move southward along mainland routes and probably appear on the island, in the early fall at least, only occasionally. Thus, the wandering young-of-the-year would comprise the bulk of land migrants that appear on Santa Cruz and probably other nearby islands.

Our camp was at Prisoner's Harbor on the north shore, and there the varied terrain, deserted gardens, marsh, and fresh water attracted more migrants than were seen elsewhere on the island. Almost daily new arrivals were detected, but they drifted into the area in such small numbers that there was no suggestion of a wave of migrants, and only on the mornings of September 2 and 12

were groups of them at all noticeable. The most common of the migrants was the Pileolated Warbler. Most of the others were represented by no more than one to several individuals on each encounter.

It may be helpful in future work to mention names of actual, supposed or suspected resident species which I did not encounter at any time. No Burrowing Owls (*Speotyto cunicularia*) were found (where would they nest?), nor were any Cooper Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*), Red-breasted Nuthatches (*Sitta canadensis*), English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) or Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*). I saw no Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra*) and agree with Willett (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 21, 1933:165) that their breeding on Santa Cruz Island is unlikely.—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, July 2, 1949.*

**Robin Feeds Fledgling a Snake.**—Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 196, 1949:25-28, 57-59) lists many strange items as food of the Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), including snails and fish fry, but makes no mention of reptiles in the diet.

In the evening of August 9, 1946, I watched two parent Robins feeding their fledglings on a lawn in Eugene, Oregon. One parent caught a three-inch garter snake (*Thamnophis* sp.) and offered it to one of the young birds. The young refused the violently writhing snake. The parent then hopped to one side, pecked the snake several times and again offered it to the youngster. Four times the young bird refused the snake and each time the parent moved away to peck the snake some more. Finally, when offered the now limp snake a fifth time, the fledgling accepted and promptly swallowed it. Following this episode the parent continued feeding the fledgling earthworms and other invertebrates.—GORDON W. GULLION, *Richmond, California, December 31, 1949.*

**A New Name for the Canada Jay of the Rainbow Mountains of British Columbia.**—Stresemann (Ibis, 91, 1949:252) has recently shown that the name *Corvus pacificus* Gmelin (Syst. Nat., ed. 13, 1(1), 1788:372, no. 32) is applicable to the race of Canada Jay of western Alaska for long known as *Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons* Ridgway. With the early name *pacificus* thus coming into use in the genus *Perisoreus*, it is necessary to supply a new name for *Perisoreus canadensis pacificus* Miller (Condor, 45, 1943:117), the race of Canada Jay inhabiting the Rainbow Mountain area of coastal British Columbia. I therefore propose as a substitute: *Perisoreus canadensis arcus*, nom. nov.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, December 23, 1949.*