

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.*