

itself. The bird was located about five feet above the ground on the east side of the tree which had been partly burned in a recent (August, 1950) fire. When skinned by Laurence M. Huey, no damage was found other than freezing. The bird had probably been dead for several days. It is the opinion of the writers that the bird was not "placed" in the tree as might be suspected. No tracks of any humans were seen in the snow about the area.

The Clark Nutcracker has been recorded from the Laguna Mountains, San Diego County, in 1877 by Willett (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 7, 1912:69) and in 1920 by Fortiner (Condor, 22, 1920:190).

The specimen is now in the Ornithological Collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History.—BAYARD H. BRATTSTROM and JAMES R. SAMS, *San Diego Society of Natural History, San Diego, California, February 15, 1951.*

Pleistocene Duck Bones from Ohio.—Bones of an anatine duck from Pleistocene lake beds at Lockland, Hamilton County, Ohio, were recently sent me by Donald Baird, Curator of the University of Cincinnati Museum. Explaining the occurrence, Mr. Baird stated that the bones "were found in sediments deposited in water ponded against the face of the Wisconsin ice sheet."

The specimens, paired humeri and coracoids, and fragments of furcula and sternum, apparently all belonged to one individual. The species represented can, without doubt, be assigned to the genus *Anas*. The coracoids agree favorably with specimens of *Anas acuta*. The humeri, however, are heavier. Although shorter than available specimens of *Anas platyrhynchos*, they are relatively as broad, and, across the shaft, they are even broader than in that species.

Variations are so numerous within the ducks, and the species of *Anas* generally so similar that the naming of a new species on the basis of the proportions of these humeri is considered unwise. It should be noted, however, that among the anatine bones examined from Fossil Lake, Oregon, there were three which, although shorter than Mallard bones, were very stout. Possibly future discoveries will reveal more occurrences of this nature. Therefore, measurements of the Ohio bones are recorded here: Humerus: length, 86.5 mm., breadth of proximal end, 19.8 mm., breadth of distal end, 13.8, breadth of shaft at middle, 7.5 mm. Coracoid: length, 47.0 mm., breadth of furcular facet, 7.1 mm., breadth below furcular facet, 7.8 mm. The bones bear the University of Cincinnati Museum number 25698.—HILDEGARDE HOWARD, *Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California, January 17, 1951.*

The Painted Redstart at Santa Barbara, California.—On January 12, 1951, Mrs. D. Irma Cooke of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History asked me excitedly to identify a peculiar looking bird that she said was feeding with some juncos outside the Junior Department of the Museum. I went with her and saw foraging on the trunks of the coast live oaks a Painted Redstart (*Setophaga picta*). It was working on the trunks of the trees somewhat like a nuthatch.

I went immediately for a collecting gun but when I returned the bird was gone. Although other members of the Museum Staff and I watched carefully we never saw it again.

Dr. John Davis of Pasadena reports that on January 14, 1951, while walking on the Museum grounds in Santa Barbara, he saw a Painted Redstart foraging in the coast live oaks. This was undoubtedly the same individual; although we redoubled our efforts to find the bird it was never seen again.—EGMONT Z. RETT, *Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California, February 2, 1951.*

Autumn Bird Notes from the Charleston Mountains, Nevada.—On October 21 and 22, 1949, the writers visited Kyle Canyon in the Charleston Mountains, Nevada National Forest. Kyle Canyon is about 35 miles northwest of Las Vegas in Clark County, Nevada. We were interested in obtaining fresh fall specimens of certain races of birds described by van Rossem from this range for comparisons with Arizona populations to the east. The summary of van Rossem's work in these mountains (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 24, 1936) permits some interesting comparisons of our records with his, which were mostly made earlier in the fall.

A Yellow-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes auratus borealis*) was collected near the ranger station at the mouth of the canyon on October 21. None was obtained by van Rossem, who cited (p. 27) possible sight records of this form. Our bird was alone; it flew low overhead and alighted on the ground near buildings in the lower yellow pine belt. Other flickers seen were of the *collaris* type.