

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.

Only two White-breasted Nuthatches (*Sitta carolinensis*) were seen on our trips and one other was heard. Both specimens were taken and proved to be of the resident race *tenuissima*. If there had been any migration of *nelsoni* through the yellow pine belt in 1949, the birds must have passed on before our visits.

Pigmy Nuthatches (*Sitta pygmaea*) were abundant throughout the pine belt. At its upper limit, from a loose flock of this noisy little bird, we took seven specimens. These do not appear to differ significantly from the birds of northwestern and central-eastern Arizona. They are at least as brown on the hind-neck beside the concealed whitish spot as are the Arizona birds, despite their current recognition as a distinct race (*canescens*) on the basis of grayer head and hind-neck. The crown becomes grayer (less brown) with wear.

Although we were constantly on the lookout for Brown Creepers (*Certhia familiaris*), none was seen or heard. The weather was crisp and cold, and snow lay on the ground at elevations as low as the piñon-juniper belt. It is doubtful, however, that severity of the weather was at all extreme for these birds or that there had been any considerable migration. It would seem that this species must be quite rare in Kyle Canyon, if indeed it winters there.

A flock of Golden-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus satrapa*) was discovered almost immediately on our arrival at the upper picnic area at the upper edge of the yellow pine belt. It was estimated that there were about a dozen in the loose flock. Seven specimens taken are greenish-backed birds, one or two females being pale enough for *R. s. umoenus*; the others do not differ greatly from fresh fall specimens of *R. s. apache*. So far as we are aware, this species has not been recorded before from this range nor from Clark County. Previous Nevada records are all from the northeastern part of the state, much farther north (Linsdale, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936:100). Ruby-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus calendula*) were more generally distributed.

Although the Cassin Finch (*Carpodacus cassinii*) was recorded as common by van Rossem (*op. cit.*: 52), we found only one flock of about a half dozen birds; this was on October 21, in the mountain mahogany belt below the ranger station. At the upper picnic area the same day, one or two Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) were heard flying overhead. Aside from this we noted no other finches, nor any other fringillids except *Junco* and *Zonotrichia*.—WARREN M. PULICH, Boulder City, Nevada, and ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, Tucson, Arizona, December 15, 1950.

**The Identity of Two Asiatic Birds Recorded, from Nunivak Island, Alaska.**—On the basis of specimens taken in 1927 by C. G. Harrold for the California Academy of Sciences, Swarth (*Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, ser. 4, 17, 1928:251) recorded an Old World warbler and an accentor from Nunivak Island as additions to the list of North American birds. While the specific identifications were valid when published, more recent studies have divided both into subspecies, so that it has become important to compare the original specimens again with series from eastern Asia. Dr. Robert T. Orr of the Academy has kindly forwarded the skins to Washington for examination, since comparative material was not available in California.

The first of these birds, taken on Nunivak September 15, 1927, was reported as Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler, *Locustella ochotensis* (Middendorff). Two forms are now recognized, differing mainly in length of bill, the culmen from the base in *L. o. ochotensis* measuring 15.5 to 17 mm., and in *L. o. pleskei* Taczanowski 18.5 to 20.0 mm. The Nunivak specimen, having the culmen 15.8 mm., belongs definitely with typical *ochotensis*.

Meise (*Ornith. Monatsb.*, 46, 1938:173) considers *ochotensis* conspecific with *Locustella certhiola* (Pallas), but it seems to the writer better to await more detailed information before accepting this proposal. There is no question but that *certhiola* and *ochotensis* are closely related, as indicated by form, size, and tail-markings. They differ definitely, however, in the markings of the dorsal surface, this region being prominently streaked in *certhiola* and almost uniform in *ochotensis* (including *pleskei*). The birds marked by the two kinds of pattern seem to approach one another rather closely in breeding range without evident variation toward one another in the specimens seen. It is quite possible that they may overlap when their distribution is better known. It seems preferable for the present to maintain them as separate species, at least until more definite data on which to unite them is available. The bird from Nunivak therefore is identified as *Locustella ochotensis ochotensis* (Middendorff).