

Dendroica townsendi. Townsend Warbler. In the Charleston Mountains on October 7, 1953, I saw two in Kyle Canyon and one at Willow Creek. On October 12 one was at the summit of Charleston Peak. I saw two at Pine Spring in Hidden Forest, Sheep Range, on October 10.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., December 21, 1953.*

The Ash-throated Flycatcher at Vancouver, British Columbia.—On October 7, 1953, while banding birds at Marpole, Vancouver, British Columbia, I captured an Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*). It was an adult male in delayed molt and was taken by means of a net set up in a mixed deciduous growth of maple, alder, and other broad-leaved trees. The area is fairly moist. As far as I can ascertain, this is the first record of this species in Canada. It is now specimen no. 38710 in the Kenneth Racey Collection in Vancouver. On October 11, 1953, I captured at the same place another individual of this same species. This one was banded and released.—WM. M. HUGHES, *Vancouver, British Columbia, February 19, 1954.*

Report on the Two Native Passerines of Nihoa, Hawaii.—On December 21 and 22, 1953, and on March 18, 1954, I had the opportunity, thanks to the United States Coast Guard, to land on rarely visited Nihoa Island, an isolated mile-long islet in the Hawaiian Archipelago located about 300 miles west-northwest of Honolulu. Since the sole two land birds of Nihoa are endemic and have not, apparently, been observed since 1940 (Vanderbilt and deSchauensee, *Notulae Naturae*, Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 86, 1941:1-14), notes on the continued existence and feeding and breeding habits of these little known species may be of value. Nomenclature follows Amadon (*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 95, 1950:155-270).

Psittirostra cantans ultima. Laysan Finch. Family Drepaniidae. This bird remains reasonably numerous on Nihoa for we saw 15 to 20 individuals during two to three hours of observation on a limited part of the island in December. We found both sexes in rather bright yellow plumage then, compared to the dull coloration of Vanderbilt's specimens taken in August, 1940, but apparently not yet breeding. Two old nests were found—one, I think the first such nest site known for any drepaniid, in a rocky recess near the base of a cliff. In March in this same cliff nest, distinctive because of a number of large seabird feathers built into it, I found a young Laysan Finch not quite fledged. I believe this is the first breeding information of this drepaniid, although eggs of its related form on Laysan are known from May. Adding to its previously known habit of eating sea bird eggs and other animal and plant foods, I repeatedly observed in December the Laysan Finch eating the small, green flower heads of *Chenopodium sandwicheum* (which forms much of the native plant cover of Nihoa). Also, I observed one bird picking out the still partly green seeds of *Portulaca caumii*, a plant endemic to the island. This "finch" still allows approach to within three or four feet—a testimony to its effective isolation. The related form, *P. c. cantans*, survives on Laysan Island over 600 miles away.

Acrocephalus familiaris kingi. Nihoa Miller Bird. Family Sylviidae. The only relative of this reed warbler in the Hawaiian Archipelago, *A. f. familiaris* from Laysan, has been extinct for over thirty years. Vanderbilt apparently found the Nihoa species fairly common in 1940, and collected nine specimens. We found the bird still present in December, 1953, but saw just two individuals during our limited observation.—FRANK RICHARDSON, *Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 1, 1954.*

Observations on the Sandhill Crane in Northeastern California.—Recent literature dealing with the Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis tabida*) in California has in most cases been restricted to information on migration and wintering grounds. According to Leopold (1951, "Game birds and mammals of California—a laboratory syllabus," Berkeley, California), there have been no records of Sandhill Cranes nesting in California since 1931. However, it is the opinion of the writers that Sandhill Cranes have nested in scattered locations throughout northeastern California each year but observations have not been recorded and published. It is the objective of this paper to record spring and summer observations on Sandhill Cranes in northeastern California for the years 1948 through 1953.

Every spring since 1948, a waterfowl breeding ground survey has been carried on in California. The survey consists of making counts of breeding pairs of waterfowl on all major production areas within the state. The breeding ground survey in northeastern California in 1948 consisted only of ground counts but in 1949 the ground surveys were supplemented by aerial coverage. Since 1950, the