

spent many days in the field each year during the twenty-nine years of his residence in Manor, Marin County, without ever having encountered this species. For many years he keenly desired to take individuals of this woodpecker for the purpose of studying behavior patterns in captivity. In June, 1953, a nesting site was located in Lake County, California, and three nestling males were obtained and hand-reared. Unfortunately all three birds died from a mycosis resulting from thrush infection of the mouth and throat. In June, 1954, three additional nestlings, two males and one female, were taken from another nest in Lake County and were successfully reared. These examples currently are in splendid health and are under observation as subjects of sociological and other behavior studies.

On September 12, 1954, Mrs. Kinsey heard a wild Pileated Woodpecker calling near the northern ridge of the canyon in which our residence is situated. This species has characteristic call patterns which may be heard at great distances. The wild bird was being answered by the captive woodpeckers, and after a considerable period of time it was observed in flight from the northern to the southern rim of the canyon.

In the morning and again in the afternoon of October 10, 1954, and in the morning of October 12, 1954, the writer heard and saw a Pileated Woodpecker in the canyon. At no time was he able to approach close enough to determine sex. Whether these observations and that made by Mrs. Kinsey on September 12 were of the same individual is unknown.

The Pileated Woodpecker is reputed to be a permanent resident throughout its range. The writer feels, however, that the birds observed in Manor were migratory vagrants which were attracted down into the canyon from the northern and southern ridges by the calls of the captive birds. A careful watch will be maintained during the forthcoming breeding season to determine, if possible, whether there still may be resident individuals of this woodpecker in Marin County.—ERIC CAMPBELL KINSEY, *Manor, Marin County, California, December 29, 1954.*

Spring Record of Ross Goose from James Bay, Ontario.—In the autumn of 1953, an adult female Ross Goose (*Chen rossii*) was collected at the mouth of the Harricanaw River (51° 10' N 79° 47' W; Cooch, Condor, 56, 1953:307). At that time, Indians hunting in the area reported seeing similar birds in the spring of the year. In early May, 1954, a Ross Goose was accidentally killed at Hannah Bay, Ontario (51° 15' N 79° 50' W). The head was skinned out and given to Mr. P. H. Watt, Indian Affairs Fur Supervisor, Moose Factory, Ontario. This represents the fourth definite record of the Ross Goose in the Hudson Bay area since July, 1953. Bag checks were made on nearly 3000 geese during the 1954 hunting season, but these did not yield any additional specimens of Ross Goose.—GRAHAM COOCH, *Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Canada, December 3, 1954.*

Inca Dove and Ground Dove Recorded at Corona, Riverside County, California.—A pair of Inca Doves (*Scardafella inca*) was seen on October 1, 1954, feeding on a dirt road between orange groves at Corona, Riverside County, California. The birds flew directly away when approached within 50 feet by car; they then circled back and landed on the ground in a grove about 35 feet away. The only recent record of this species for California is that of Monson (Condor, 56, 1954:229-230), who reported observations of four individuals at Parker Dam, on the California side of the Colorado River, Imperial County, in November and December, 1948.

At 2 p.m. on October 22, 1954, six Mexican Ground Doves were seen in a small ravine filled with downed eucalyptus trees from which the leaves and small branches had been burned. The birds were seen daily until November 20, 1954. They fed and watered in an adjacent lemon grove. A specimen was collected and sent to the University of California at Riverside. It proved to be a young bird of this year; its sex was not determinable.

The Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina*) has but recently been reported breeding in Anaheim, Los Angeles County (Comby, Condor, 56, 1954:104-105). Prior to this report it was known in southwestern California only as a casual vagrant (Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:186). The foregoing record from Corona is apparently the second from Riverside County.—NORMAN H. MELLOR, *Idyllwild School of Conservation and Natural Science, Idyllwild, California, November 1, 1954.*