

Manuel (Phil. Jour. Sci., 63, 1937:176) had previously listed Lumbucan and Comiran islands as the home of typical *C. v. griseogularis* without comment. Unfortunately, the Bureau of Science specimens were destroyed in Manila during World War II. On the basis of these two specimens, we believe that it is valid to resurrect and recognize the name *anthracina* for the population of the Metallic Wood Pigeon from the small islands off Palawan, namely Lumbucan and Comiran, and presumably the neighboring islands.—S. DILLON RIPLEY and D. S. RABOR, *Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, October 8, 1957.*

A White-winged Dove Record for Northern California.—At 2:00 p.m., on September 14, 1957, I observed a White-winged Dove (*Zenaidura asiatica*) as it flew across the Arcata-Samoa road one mile west of Arcata, California. The bird was about the size of a Mourning Dove and had noticeable white wing patches and white in its rounded tail.

Later, on November 8, 1957, a White-winged Dove was collected on the Arcata bottoms approximately four miles northwest of Arcata. The bird was seen to fly from a roadside marsh into a patch of teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*) where it was shot. The tail and wing feathers show no signs of wear similar to those of a bird that had been caged. The specimen is now in the Humboldt State College collection.

This appears to be the first record for this species from northern California. Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:77) refer to a record of a White-winged Dove that was seen five miles west of Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, in 1939; this is the northernmost record cited by these authors.—CHARLES F. YOCOM, *Division of Natural Resources, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, November 19, 1957.*

Occurrence of the Yellow-shafted Flicker in Northern California.—On May 1, 1957, a single male Yellow-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) was recorded on the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, Siskiyou County, California. This bird flushed ahead of my vehicle and flew across a wide canal to alight on the crest of the opposite bank. It remained there for several minutes, turning its head and hopping about rather nervously, before disappearing behind the farther slope. During the time the bird was in sight, it was observed through 20×60 binoculars secured to a vibration-free window clamp. With this magnification, and at a distance of only about 100 feet, every distinguishing feature was evident. The red triangle on the back of the head was conspicuous as were the yellow wing linings. When the flicker held its head at the proper angle the black "whiskers" could be plainly seen.

Grinnell and Miller (The Distribution of the Birds of California, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944) list a number of records of this species for California. Most of these are from the southern part of the state, the northernmost being from Marin County, immediately north of San Francisco Bay. Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, 1940) give two records of this species in Oregon, both from the northwestern part of the state. One was from Portland and the second was from Tillamook County.—LEROY W. GILES, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Tulelake, California, August 29, 1957.*

A Nesting Record of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Nuevo León, México.—On July 19, 1954, I discovered a nest of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) between Km. 1121 and Km. 1122 on the Monterrey-Nuevo Laredo highway in the state of Nuevo León, México. This locality is 32 kilometers by road north of the town of Sabinas Hidalgo and 25.5 kilometers south of the town of La Gloria.

Although Wolfe (Check-list of the Birds of Texas, 1956:46) indicated that the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher is a "summer resident" in all of Texas but the extreme western part, thus including many counties on the Mexican border, there is no breeding record cited in the Distributional Check-list of the Birds of Mexico, Part II (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 33, 1957), nor have I been able to locate any breeding records for México in other literature.

On the same date and along the same highway, one Scissor-tailed Flycatcher was seen at Km. 1172 in Nuevo León, two at Km. 1179, and one at Km. 1186, the last two localities being in Tamaulipas. On June 19, 1954, these birds were common locally along the highway from central Texas to the border at Laredo, and one was seen just south of Nuevo Laredo, México. Other summer records for México have been reported by Davis (Condor, 52, 1950:138) for several localities south to Tres Palos along