

cherry red," and the legs, feet, nails and bill as black. The stomach contained grasshoppers. The specimen is a taken-down mount in excellent condition.

In Delacour and Mayr's key to Philippine drongos (Birds of the Philippines, 1946:250), *Dicrurus annectans* would key out to *D. b. balicassius*. The latter species does not occur in the Sulu Archipelago, but it is possible that other specimens of *annectans* from elsewhere in the Philippines may repose unrecognized in collections. The two species may be separated by the shape of the tail, which is scarcely forked in *balicassius* and definitely forked, with terminal half of outer rectrices outcurving, in *annectans*. In addition, *annectans* has a proportionately smaller bill and is less brilliantly iridescent than *balicassius*.

In discussing the drongos in the Menage collection it may be appropriate to mention the fact that two "cotypes" (more properly syntypes) of *Chibia menagei* Bourns and Worcester (= *Dicrurus hottentottus menagei*) from Badajoz, Tablas Island, are now in Carnegie Museum. Vaurie (*op. cit.*: 313) listed as "cotypes" two specimens in the United States National Museum. Bourns and Worcester were in the habit of attaching red type labels to a series of specimens rather than to a single holotype. —KENNETH C. PARKES, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1960.*

**Acorn Woodpecker Resident East of the Sierra Nevada in California.**—The Acorn Woodpecker (*Balanosphyra formicivora*) has been considered a resident in California only in that part of the state lying west of the Sierra Nevada where oak trees are present. There is only one record of occurrence on the east side of the Sierra in California; a single specimen was taken near Lone Pine, Inyo County, on September 8 (Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:232*). In their work on the vertebrates of the Lassen Peak area, Grinnell, Dixon, and Linsdale (*Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 35:250*) found no Acorn Woodpeckers east of the western edge of the yellow pine belt.

On June 4, 1959, we observed an Acorn Woodpecker near a stand of black oaks (*Quercus kelloggii*) about 5 miles southeast of Janesville, Lassen County, California, along highway 395. On June 21, another individual was found in the same locality, and four others were observed in the town of Janesville. Further observations on June 28 revealed the presence of a nest containing young in a black oak one-half mile southwest of Janesville. In this area we found three dead ponderosa pines (*Pinus ponderosa*) covered with typical nut-storage holes, many of which were filled with acorns. The ground beneath one of the trees was covered with acorn shells to a depth of over two inches. Black oaks were abundant in this area.

Specimens were collected at Janesville for subspecific identification. A male and female were taken on July 4, 1959, and four females were collected on October 2. Comparison of these specimens with others at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology show that they belong to *Balanosphyra formicivora bairdi*. All were typical of this subspecies except the two specimens collected in July; these had orange-red napes instead of the bright red of all other specimens examined.

Black oaks occur in a continuous stand along the base of the Sierra from seven miles south of Janesville north to Susanville. From Susanville the stand extends west for a short distance along the lower portion of the Susan River and east along Antelope Mountain to Willow Creek. No other oaks occur within several miles of this stand. The Acorn Woodpecker population in the Janesville-Susanville area apparently is therefore an isolated one.—STURGIS MCKEEVER, *Department of Zoology, University of California, Davis*, and LOWELL ADAMS, *Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, United States Forest Service, Berkeley, California, December 4, 1959.*

**Brown Thrasher in Death Valley, California.**—A Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) was found dead near Furnace Creek Ranch, in the center of Death Valley, Inyo County, California, on November 1, 1959. The bird had been dead for several days, but the skin was preserved and sent to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley, California, for identification; racial identification proved to be impossible. This species has now been reported several times in California as a rare winter visitor and most recently at San Diego by Morley, on November 26 and 27 (*Condor, 61, 1959:374*). —ROLAND H. WAUER, *Death Valley National Monument, California, November 15, 1959.*