

frequently heard and occasionally seen in the evenings, but so far there have been no returns from the bands. Next spring may bring some results, when a brooding bird may be examined, and possibly its identity established.—JOHN MCB. ROBERTSON, *Buena Park, California, October 12, 1924.*

Occurrence of the Alpine Three-toed Woodpecker in Washington.—On July 12, 1923, an adult male Three-toed Woodpecker was collected at the Wenatchee Ranger Station, Asotin County, in the Blue Mountains of Washington. It was later pronounced *Picoides americanus dorsalis*, by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. This species, not previously recorded for the state of Washington, was found breeding in the locality, a nest being discovered in a live, healthy-looking larch (*Larix occidentalis*). The entrance hole, about twenty-five feet from the ground, was cut through perfectly sound bark. The specimen is now in the Washington State College collection.—WILLIAM T. SHAW, *Pullman, Washington, November 3, 1924.*

Rocky Mountain Jay Using its Feet for Carrying Purposes.—Reading in the November CONDOR (XXVI, 1924, p. 226) the notes under the title "More Birds that Grasp Objects with the Feet" reminds me of a case in point—one concerning a species not mentioned in those notes.

On my arrival at a snow-shoe cabin a few weeks ago, the usual half-dozen Rocky Mountain Jays (*Perisoreus canadensis capitalis*) came to await the scraps from my first meal. The latter consisted of bacon rinds, crumbs, and the like. I think it was one of the rinds—at least the morsel was about that size—which one of the jays grasped with *one foot* and, so carrying it, flew away with it. He had picked up the scrap within fifteen feet of me.—E. J. SAWYER, *Park Naturalist, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.*

The Coues Gadwall Extinct.—In the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club for 1876, p. 46, Dr. T. H. Streets described a native duck from Washington Island, in the Fanning group, under the name *Chaulelasmus couesi*. The following year, in the American Naturalist for 1877, p. 68, Streets relates that when he visited Washington Island in 1874 "the lake and peat-bogs were tenanted by a diminutive species of duck of the genus *Chaulelasmus*." These apparently are the only first-hand observations on this species that have been published, since Phillips, in his Natural History of the Ducks, vol. 2, 1923, p. 158, states that he has found no further record of the bird.

During work in the Pacific, in 1923, I had associated with me for a period of several weeks Mr. W. G. Anderson of Honolulu who was born about thirty years ago on Fanning Island, near the equator south of Hawaii, and who spent his boyhood and youth on that island and on Washington about eighty miles distant. He informs me that migrant ducks come to Fanning and Washington in considerable numbers from November to March each year, and that their hunting is a regular sport. Anderson is thoroughly familiar with the lake and peat bog on Washington Island, so that such a curiosity as a resident duck would certainly have come under observation. During all of his years of residence, however, he knew nothing of the native Gadwall, so that the species must have been extinct for many years.

The only specimens preserved are the two taken by Streets (now in the U. S. National Museum), and our only knowledge of its habits is the brief note by Streets in the American Naturalist. The species was probably exterminated by settlers who did not recognize it as distinct from other ducks encountered as migrants.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., November 26, 1924.*

The Socorro Warbler Added to the A. O. U. Check-List.—The Socorro Warbler (*Compothlypis graysoni*) has heretofore been regarded as restricted in habitat to Socorro Island, one of the Revillagigedo group, located about two hundred and fifty miles southwest of Cape San Lucas, Lower California. On November 3, 1923, I collected one of these birds at Todos Santos, on the Pacific Ocean side of the peninsula of Lower California, some forty miles north of Cape San Lucas. It is now in the collection of Dr. Louis B. Bishop. I was unable to ascertain the sex, but Dr. Bishop believes the