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**First North American Record of the Streaked Shearwater
(*Puffinus leucomelas*)**

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On 3 October 1975 I collected an adult female Streaked Shearwater, *Puffinus (Calonectris) leucomelas*, associated with approximately 15 *P. creatopus*, 40 to 50 *P. griseus*, and about 30 *P. bulleri* in Monterey Bay, California. Its location in the bay was approximately 36°45'N, 122°55'W, where depth was 70 fathoms. The specimen weighed 560 g, had a wingspread of 1,090 mm, wing chord of 290 mm, tarsus of 58 mm and a culmen-to-base length of 49 mm. The feet were flesh-colored and the bill was entirely olivaceous. The bird was in excellent condition with moderate fat deposits in the abdominal wall. The stomach contents consisted primarily of fish flesh, crushed cephalopod beaks, and beaks of *Loligo opalescens*, the common commercial squid off California.

The previous most easterly north Pacific report of a sighting is near the Hawaiian Islands, which, according to King (1967, U.S. Nat. Mus. Smithsonian Ident. Manual, Seabirds of the Tropical Pacific Ocean, pl. 3, pp. 26–27) “. . . requires elaboration.” The original report came from observers aboard a Japanese fishing vessel (King *in litt.*). Austin and Kuroda (1972, Bull. Comp. Zool. 109: 302) state that “This is the common shearwater off Japan. It breeds on small offshore islands from Hokkaido to Kyushu and winters in the waters from Tokyo southward, usually well out to sea.” King (op. cit.) indicates that the species also breeds on the Pescadore in Formosa Strait and winters in the tropical western Pacific north of New Guinea, offshore of the Palau and off the Bismarck Archipelago.

This species is well illustrated in Kobayashi (1956, Birds of Japan in Natural Colours, Osaka, Japan, pl. 41, No. 276). The characteristic white head and neck streaked with dark brown and the white edged dark brown feathers of the back, rump and upper tail coverts are accurately portrayed. The throat, ventral neck and entire underparts are white, including the underwing linings. Confirmation of my identification was made from a Kodachrome transparency by Warren B. King of the Smithsonian Institution.

At sea, the Streaked Shearwater may be distinguished from other white-bellied shearwaters off coastal California by its whitish face: the entire facial region anterior to and above the eyes appearing white. In the hand, these white feathers are seen to be flecked with dark brown (Fig. 1). In flight when viewed from the underside, the Streaked Shearwater resembles the New Zealand Shearwater (*P. bulleri*) in having all underparts white, whereas the Pink-footed Shearwater (*P. creatopus*) and the Manx Shearwater (*P. puffinus*) differ from the two former species in having sides of breast, flanks and abdomen grayish-brown. The specimen has been deposited at the California Academy of Sciences, No. 69265.—Received 11 February 1977, accepted 30 March 1977.

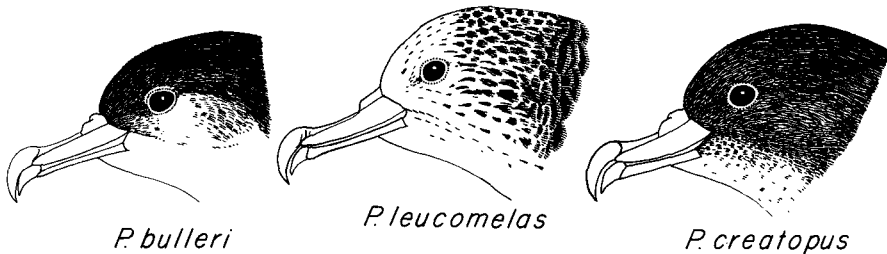


Fig. 1. Side views of shearwaters of similar size off coastal California to show the striking white facial region of the Streaked Shearwater. This is a good field character that distinguishes this species from others.