

San Diego Red-wings Nesting in an Orange Grove.—On the evening of March 15, 1925, a flock of about fifty San Diego Red-wings (*Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis*) settled in our orange grove near Buena Park, California, apparently to spend the night. The following morning they were still there.

The flock continued to frequent the grove, and on March 24 two males were trapped and banded. On March 28, with the traps open twelve hours, one male and eight females were banded. On this day the cover crop was turned under. The next morning the majority of the birds seemed to have left, although, as we discovered, a large proportion of the ninety trees in this area held nests in some stage of construction. Two nests seemed to be complete. On March 30, only seven pairs were counted. These remained and nested. The nests were located from five and one-half to eight feet from the ground and were among the smaller branches of the trees. They were built of green barley straws from an adjoining field and lined with fine rootlets or hair or both. There was no mud foundation in any of the nests examined. Each was woven in the same manner as when built in cat-tails.

The first eggs were laid April 1, and the first young were hatched April 17. The young of two nests hatched, one each successive day; but in the rest of the nests the eggs hatched during a single day or night, indicating that some females begin sitting with the first egg. There were six sets of three eggs and one of four.

As the season advanced the colony grew. On May 5, thirty nests with eggs or young were counted. Some of these possibly were second sets of the original seven. During the season, until July 15 when they had all departed, eight males, eleven females and twelve nestlings were banded from this colony. Five repeated.—JAMES A. CALDER, Buena Park, California, October 10, 1925.

As to the Type of *Falco peregrinus pealei*.—Mr. Allan Brooks' "Notes on the Status of the Peale Falcon", in the March number of THE CONDOR, has interested me very much. It is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of that bird; but I think that Mr. Brooks' surmise that the subspecific name requires changing is quite unwarranted.

The type of *Falco peregrinus pealei*, although taken in Oregon (at least so labeled), is very much darker in color, especially on the under parts, than any eastern specimen I have seen; that is to say, it is *more uniformly* dark; for I recall an eastern specimen in which the general color of the upper parts was actually *black*. In my opinion, there can be no question that the type really represents the young plumage of the dark-colored northwest coast form discussed by Mr. Brooks. It was doubtless a migrant from farther northward.

As to *Astur atricapillus striatulus*, while it is true that the original description included two forms—the young of the dark northwest coast form and the very adult of *A. atricapillus atricapillus*—this fact does not, however, invalidate the name *striatulus* for the subspecies, because it has been generally conceded that not only the author of such a name but a "subsequent reviser" has the right properly to restrict its application. The principle is precisely the same as the restriction of a generic name by a later author.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, Olney, Illinois, July 15, 1926.

A Spring Trip to Santa Cruz Island.—Through the courtesy of L. E. Hitchcock, of the Biology Department of the Pasadena High School, I joined a party visiting Santa Cruz Island, going March 29 and returning April 1, 1926. The first night was spent at Potato Harbor and the next two at Fry's Harbor. We cruised along the entire east and north coasts, and covered considerable territory inland, from the last named landing, on foot. Aside from sea fowl, we were impressed by the abundance of Ravens and the scarcity of Bald Eagles, and also by the Island Finches, inhabiting deep coastal caves having no flooring but that of surging water.

Rhinoceros Auklet (*Cerorhinca monocerata*). Off-shore all the way over and back. Near shore about Anacapa and Santa Cruz islands. Occurred singly or with two or three in sight at a time. Observed on wing most commonly; often flew in toward us but alighted outside of our following flock of gulls. Every individual examined by eye or glass had white filaments on head, and many showed a small horn. No Cassin Auklets were seen or heard.

Pigeon Guillemot (*Cepphus columba*). Common in pairs about rocky places, and seen flying to the roofs of various caves as if interested in nesting sites. One group of eight birds in a cave separated into pairs when disturbed and swam in pairs out to sea.

Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*). One huge individual, larger than any of the eight accompanying Glaucous-winged Gulls, followed our ship, drawing near and feeding time and again. It often alighted on the water and lagged behind, only to reappear in five or ten minutes. The mantle was of the lightest, most delicate pearl gray and the outer wings (primaries) were white. It was decidedly a white gull.

Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens*). A changing, small number of immatures followed the boat, going over and returning. One second-year individual remained in Wright's Harbor the full three days we were there.

California Gull (*Larus californicus*). Large rafts of mature birds (and only such) were seen resting at sea near Santa Cruz Island. Equaled the number of Western Gulls in the flocks that followed our boat.

Pacific Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis glupischa*). Fifteen to twenty were seen about San Pedro Harbor, only one in white and dusky plumage. At sea a few followed, dropping among the gulls as they fed on our lunch scraps. On our return trip only an occasional one or two approached us. Twice, floating carcasses were seen to be vigorously picked at for food. Our captain (Anderson of the "Moonlight") says they are known as fool-hens from their audacity and lack of fear.

Black-vented Shearwater (*Puffinus opisthomelas*). On the out trip very few seen. These swung in toward the flock of gulls feeding in our wake, but never stopped. On the return trip from one to six were in sight almost all the time, even near the mainland (Point Vincent). We saw them descend among gulls actively feeding on live fish, but not among the flocks that were feeding from our boat.

Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*). Two individuals followed for several miles on the out trip, scooting into the water with the gulls that were following us for food. No others seen. "Barracuda birds," says Captain Anderson.

Cormorant. The white filaments of the Farallon and Brandt cormorants, as well as the white flanks of the Baird Cormorant, were seen on individual birds. These were the exceptions. One unidentified bird carried sea weed to the rocks.

Allen Hummingbird (*Selasphorus alleni*). Mr. M. W. De Laubenfels saw this species on Santa Cruz Island. [On April 6, 1925, on the north end of Catalina Island, we observed them at the height of the mating display.]

Island Jay (*Aphelocoma insularis*). One pair observed building a nest. An acorn was found wedged in the rocks at the very crest of a high ridge, far above the oaks of the canyon bottoms. It must have been placed there by this bird; the distance above the oaks impressed me.

Raven (*Corvus corax sinuatus*). Seen in pairs, but these often assembled in flocks for a time. In one pair observed, both birds were seen to "roll", one after the other.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*). Joseph H. Wales found a nest with five young in a cave.—ROLAND CASE ROSS, *Nature Study Department, Los Angeles City Schools, April 10, 1926.*

Notes on White-fronted and Tule Geese in Central California.—Ever since the publication of Swarth and Bryant's excellent paper drawing attention to the two forms of *Anser albifrons* wintering in central California (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XVII, 1917, pp. 209-222), I have been particularly interested in these geese, and have taken advantage of such opportunities as offered for making observations upon them. Believing some of my notes may be of general interest, I hereby record them.

For the past fifteen years I have hunted ducks and geese on the Suisun Marshes, Solano County, where the White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons albifrons*) is a common winter visitant. Here dates of arrival over the period 1919 to 1925, inclusive, average October 11, with October 1, 1924 and 1925, and October 3, 1920, the earliest dates noted, and October 21, 1923, the latest date when first observed. The birds become common by early November.

The presence of the Tule Goose (*Anser albifrons gambeli*) on these marshes was first disclosed on November 23, 1919, when, in weighing the various geese resulting from a morning's shoot at a gun club three miles south of Suisun, Solano County, on the northern portion of Joyce Island, three specimens of this form were encountered. These birds, all adults, were strikingly larger than specimens of *A. a. albifrons* in the same bag, as their weights will indicate: 7 lbs. 8 oz., 6 lbs. 3 oz., and 7 lbs. 0 oz., against two immature White-fronted Geese weighing 4 lbs. 0 oz., and 5 lbs. 0 oz. The five specimens had 16, 18, 17, 16, and 16 rectrices respectively. The much darker shade