

by the birds, not merely among rocks. There were eggs in the nests, but no young. The sexual organs of the five I am sending showed some enlargement, but not to the maximum size."

Birds of this species are already known to breed in the Indian Ocean in the Seychelle (Cousine and Aride') and Mascarene (Round and Réunion) islands; in western Australia (Dampier Archipelago, Slope, Rat, Rottnest, Abrolhos, Seal', and Carnac islands); in eastern Australia (Raine, Capricorn, South Solitary, North Coff's, Five, Brush, Broughton, Big Cabbage Tree, Big, Bird, Tollgates, and Montague islands); in the south Pacific (Lord Howe, Norfolk, Kermadec, Surprise', Vatom', McKean's, Willis, Vavita', Borabora', and Kandavu' islands); and in the north Pacific (Pescadores, Bonin, Sulphur, Marcus, ?Caroline, ?Krusenstern, Midway', and ?Fanning¹⁰ islands; the Hawaiian Archipelago: Kauai, Necker, and Laysan islands; Bird, French Frigate, and Lisiansky¹¹ islands; and San Benedicto, Revillagigedo Islands).

In many insular species, isolation tends to the development of island variations; and in the case of *Puffinus chlororhynchus* variations in both color and size appear. The light phase is dominant in Micronesia, the dark in the south Pacific and Indian oceans. White-breasted birds are common in the Hawaiian Islands, but they occur also in lesser numbers in the Revillagigedo Group and in the islands of the south Pacific and Indian oceans. Variations in size as well as in color have led to the recognition of many subspecies.

The specimens from Kelelesia Island (now in the collection of the B. P. Bishop Museum) are all in dark plumage. They yielded the following measurements:

		Wing	Tail	Culmen	Upper mandible Basal depth	Basal width	Tarsus	Middle toe and claw
2 males	Min	280.0	128.0	41.0	11.0	16.0	45.0	57.0
	Max.	298.0	143.0	41.5	11.0	16.0	48.0	62.0
	Av.	289.0	135.5	41.25	11.0	16.0	46.0	59.5
3 females	Min.	278.0	130.0	38.0	10.5	15.5	43.0	53.0
	Max.	296.0	139.0	41.0	10.5	17.0	48.0	59.0
	Av.	289.0	135.0	39.0	10.5	16.2	46.0	56.3

In average measurements as well as in relative proportions the Tongan birds differ from those breeding in the Hawaiian, Fijian, and Kermadec groups, and the application of a new subspecific name might be deemed justifiable. However, the range of variation exhibited in a large series of this shearwater from one breeding station makes it desirable that the characters of a new subspecies be derived from a more extensive series than the one under examination.—M. E. McLELLAN DAVIDSON, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, May 20, 1931.*

New Records from the Channel Islands of Southern California.—During the past two years the writer and A. J. van Rossem have together and separately made many trips to the Channel Islands off the coast of southern California and the following records relating to the extension of known ranges of birds have been obtained, all of which are believed to be new.

Larus californicus; *Larus delawarensis*; *Puffinus opisthomelas*; *Podasocys montanus*; *Buteo borealis calurus*. On December 28, 1930, while at San Miguel Island van Rossem noted the above five birds new for that island. Both gulls were noted in small numbers and several Red-tails were seen. The Mountain Plover was present abundantly on the island, while the Black-vented Shearwater was likewise abundant off-shore.

² Oustalet, Bull. Soc. Phil. Paris, 1877-1878 (1878), p. 191.

³ Sandland, Emu, XXX, 1930-1931, p. 297.

⁴ Campbell and White, Emu, X, 1910-1911, p. 203.

⁵ Stresemann, Orn. Monats., XXXVI, 1928, p. 83 (Uvatom=Vatom).

⁶ Beck, Nat. Hist., XXIII, 1923, p. 33 (Ravaivai=Vavita').

⁷ Brigham, Occas. Pap. B. P. Bishop Mus., II, no. 2, 1904, p. 17.

⁸ Lowe, Bull. B. O. C., XLV, 1924-1925, p. 106.

⁹ Bartsch, Auk, XXXIX, 1922, p. 466.

¹⁰ Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. B. O. C., XXIX, 1911-1912, p. 102.

¹¹ Munter, An. Rept. U. S. Coast Guard, 1915, pp. 130-140.

Sept., 1931

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Lophortyx gambeli gambeli. While we were at San Clemente Island on October 25, 1930, van Rossem collected an adult male Gambel Quail. One must assume that the bird had been introduced there but the details are lacking. This is of course a new record for any of the islands.

Ceryle alcyon. During the past three years a single individual has always been seen by the writer and his companions whenever we visited Santa Barbara Island. Through an oversight the published statement of its occurrence there has not heretofore been made. The bird was seen last on August 9, 1930.

Colaptes cafer collaris. The remains of a dead flicker were seen by van Rossem on San Miguel Island on December 28, 1930.

Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens. Six of these birds were seen by us on Santa Barbara Island on August 9, 1930. The species has been recorded before only from Santa Cruz Island.

Sayornis sayus; *Sayornis nigricans*. Both of these phoebes were seen by van Rossem on San Miguel Island on December 28, 1930, and a specimen of the former was collected.

Passerculus rostratus rostratus. A specimen of this bird was collected by van Rossem on San Miguel Island on December 28, 1930. This is a new record for the islands.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli. This species was abundant on San Nicolas Island on February 24, 1929, and a specimen was collected by van Rossem.

Passerella iliaca sinuosa; *Hyllocichla guttata guttata*. Specimens of both these birds were collected by van Rossem during our visit to Santa Barbara Island on February 25, 1929.—J. R. PEMBERTON, *Beverly Hills, California, May 2, 1931*.

The Breeding of the Mockingbird in the San Francisco Bay District.—For many years mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos leucopterus*) have been known as rare winter visitors to the San Francisco Bay region. Grinnell and Wythe (Pacific Coast Avifauna no. 18, 1927, p. 138) have summarized the occurrence of this species by citing earliest and latest dates of record as September 5 and the "latter part of April." Grinnell (Auk, xxviii, 1911, p. 299) described the fall movement of mockingbirds from the interior valleys of California to the coastal region and attributed the movement to the relatively higher temperature in winter near the coast compared with that of the interior. In spring and summer the interior is much warmer than the coast and, according to him, in response to temperature the mockingbirds return to the interior, thus failing to breed along the coast in central California. Factors other than temperature seem to have increased the number of mockingbirds in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys during the past twenty years as these valleys have been extensively cultivated and in many places planted to orchards. It is significant, therefore, to observe the conditions attending natural experiments in the invasion of the San Francisco Bay district during the breeding season by this species. Edge (Condor, xxxiii, 1931, p. 75) has reported the taking of a mocker at Healdsburg, Sonoma County, on August 17, 1930. This specimen which is in worn juvenal plumage suggests that mockingbirds may breed at this locality. Healdsburg, however, is fairly well shut off from the cooling effect of the coast, and one might well expect the mockingbird to invade this region as a breeding form.

On February 17, 1930, at Solano and Thirty-seventh streets, Richmond, Contra Costa County, a single mockingbird was seen and heard by the writer, singing its full spring song from the top of a telegraph pole. This neighborhood is a partly built-up residential district with acacia trees along the streets and many grassy fields between the houses. Mockingbirds were looked for casually several times later in the 1930 season but were not seen again. However, on March 27, 1931, a pair of mockingbirds was discovered by Mr. Dean Blanchard and myself a quarter of a mile east of the point where the one bird was observed in 1930. This pair fed along the gutters and in the acacia trees and gave no sign of breeding activity except that the two birds were constantly near one another.

A week later apparently the same pair was watched building a nest in an acacia at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Esmond streets. One bird carried sticks while the other accompanied it and sang occasionally. On April 19, Blanchard climbed to the nest and found that it contained two eggs. A second nest was found on the same