

restriction within the normal range of its kind. Both the new plumage and the old are typical of *pealei*.

There is an adult female in the collection (no. 16481), taken by R. H. Beck at Pacific Grove, California, January 1, 1910, that is like *pealei* rather than *anatum*, but which I hesitate to record explicitly as the former. It lacks the cinnamonous tinge below that is usual in *anatum*, and it differs from ordinary *anatum* in that the feathers of the jugulum are longitudinally streaked. It is not as heavily marked below as is the case in the few northern adults of *pealei* that I have seen, and lacking knowledge of the nature and extent of variation in that subspecies I would not publish this occurrence as the sole basis for the inclusion of the Peale Falcon in the California list. I have no such hesitation regarding the San Diego specimen.—H. S. SWARTH, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, June 10, 1933.*

**California Condor in San Diego County.**—On the morning of August 3, 1933, while traveling over the Imperial Highway thirteen miles west of Oak Grove Station, and only a few miles north of Palomar Mountain, San Diego County, California, a male and female California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) were seen on the wing only a couple of hundred feet above the ground. They sailed about each other in opposing circles, and slowly climbed higher and higher to an elevation of perhaps a thousand feet, when they flew away toward Palomar Mountain. They were under observation through my binoculars for more than half an hour: A truly impressive sight.—DON MEADOWS, *Avalon, California, September 3, 1933.*

**A Cross-billed Blackbird.**—A female Brewer Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), caught in my yard in Benicia, California, in a bird trap on April 21, 1933, had an abnormally-shaped bill. The upper mandible extended downward and to the right of the lower, the tips of the two being .08 inch apart. The upper mandible had a bulge or overgrowth on the right edge. This may have been due to the fact that this edge did not hit upon the lower mandible and therefore did not receive normal wear. The length of the exposed culmen was .74 of an inch.

The mandibles closed somewhat like a pair of scissors, which accounted, no doubt, for the laceration of the end of the tongue and the absence of its extreme tip. Feeding would appear to have been difficult. Being an adult, however, it must have subsisted successfully for a year or more, for very likely it had been so handicapped from birth. After making the accompanying sketch, (fig. 47) the bird was banded and released.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California, May 28, 1933.*

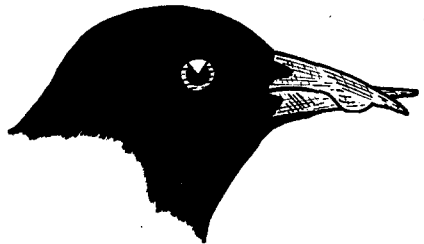


Fig. 47. HEAD OF BREWER BLACK-BIRD SHOWING ABNORMAL GROWTH OF UPPER MANDIBLE.

**The Tri-colored Red-wing in Oregon.**—Inquiry among interested ornithologists fails to produce any recent record of the Tri-colored Red-wing (*Agelaius tricolor*) for the state of Oregon; in fact, since there was apparently no Oregon-collected specimen to verify the records, the tendency has been to assume that probably early writers erred in their identification.

On July 14, 1931, the present writer, with Carl Richardson, now of Prospect, Oregon, noted three male *Agelaius tricolor* in a cattle lot about ten miles south of Klamath Falls, Oregon. The presence of cattle prevented the collecting of specimens, but we had opportunity to watch the birds closely and to compare them with Nevada Redwings (*Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis*) feeding close by.

On June 13, 1933, Richardson and I located a nesting colony of *Agelaius tricolor* on the Williamson River Ranch of the California-Oregon Power Company, about 26 miles north of Klamath Falls. This colony was studied on June 13, 14, and 16; there were about fifty birds nesting in the nettle (*Urtica*) on the levee separating Agency

Lake from the ranch land. About twenty nests in various stages of construction were noted; three contained one egg each. Specimens collected there are now in the collection of the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, in Mr. Richardson's collection, and in possession of the writer.

On June 13, 1933, we observed four males flying along the lake shore at Barkley Springs (south boundary of Klamath Indian Reservation), and on June 14 we saw two more at the same point. On June 14 we also noted a band of about fifteen birds flying southward, apparently headed directly over the city of Klamath Falls, for we were just at the northern city limits when we observed them.—JOHNSON A. NEFF, *Bureau of Biological Survey, Sacramento, California, August 1, 1933.*

**Birds Remains from an Indian Shellmound near Point Mugu, California.**—The Indian shellmound near Point Mugu, Ventura County, California, was excavated by the Van Bergen-Los Angeles Museum party in the fall of 1929 and the spring of 1932. Certain portions of the mound, at a level which Mr. Arthur Woodward, Curator of History at the Los Angeles Museum, estimates to be about one hundred and forty years old, were rich in bones of birds and mammals. The bird remains have been examined by the present writers, and a total of 1666 bones, representing approximately forty-seven species, have been identified. Of the total number of specimens, about two hundred and fifty had been made into artifacts, or showed signs of having been worked by the Indians. The bones most commonly used for this purpose were the humerus and ulna of cormorant, albatross, pelican, gull and large loon.

In the following list all identified bones are included, although in several instances the identification could not be carried as far as the species. In most cases inability to give specific identification is due to the fragmentary state of the specimen; the Laridae and certain of the Anatidae and Passeriformes, however, require more detailed study than available comparative material will permit.

Sixty-four per cent of the specimens here considered are now at the University of California at Los Angeles; the remainder are in the collections of the Los Angeles Museum.

Species	Number of specimens	Species	Number of specimens
<i>Gavia immer</i> .....	199	Unidentified geese.....	6
<i>Gavia pacifica</i> .....	36	<i>Melanitta deglandi</i> .....	24
<i>Gavia stellata</i> .....	64	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i> .....	71
<i>Gavia (pacifica or stellata)</i> .....	58	<i>Mergus, sp.</i> .....	10
<i>Colymbus nigricollis</i> .....	9	Other species of ducks.....	47
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> .....	39	<i>Cathartes aura</i> .....	8
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> .....	2	<i>Buteo borealis</i> .....	14
<i>Diomedea albatrus</i> (representing at least 13 individuals).....	55	<i>Buteo</i> (further identification impossible)	4
<i>Diomedea nigripes</i> .....	1	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> .....	1
<i>Diomedea</i> (further identification impossible).....	18	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> .....	1
<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i> .....	4	Eagle ( <i>Aquila</i> or <i>Haliaeetus</i> ).....	3
<i>Puffinus</i> (species identification impossible)	10	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> .....	1
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> .....	1	<i>Falco (mexicanus or peregrinus)</i> .....	2
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> .....	205	<i>Grus canadensis</i> .....	1
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> .....	134	<i>Fulica americana</i> .....	8
<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i> .....	167	<i>Numenius americanus</i> .....	1
<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i> .....	1	<i>Curlew (Numenius or Phaeopus)</i> .....	2
<i>Phalacrocorax (auritus or penicillatus)</i> .....	126	<i>Limosa fedoa</i> .....	1
<i>Ardea herodias</i> .....	8	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> .....	1
<i>Casmerodius albus</i> .....	2	<i>Larus</i> (at least two species).....	145
<i>Egretta thula</i> .....	1	<i>Uria aalge</i> .....	11
<i>Mycteria americana</i> .....	3	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i> .....	12
<i>Branta canadensis</i> .....	4	<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i> .....	3
<i>Branta nigricans</i> .....	7	<i>Lunda cirrhata</i> (at least 11 individuals).....	105
<i>Chen hyperborea</i> .....	10	<i>Tyto alba</i> .....	1
<i>Chen rossi</i> .....	9	<i>Corvus corax</i> .....	1
		<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> .....	2
		<i>Passeriformes, sps. ?</i> .....	2

—HILDEGARD HOWARD, *Los Angeles Museum*, and LEIGH MARIAN DODSON, *University of California at Los Angeles, August 28, 1933.*

**The Voice of the Tufted Puffin.**—Concerning the voice in the Tufted Puffin (*Lunda cirrhata*) Bent, in Bulletin 107 of the United States National Museum, says (p. 88) that he has "always found it absolutely silent," and believes that "references [by