

land and New Jersey (*Moris loxostyla*) and also from California (*Moris vagabundus*). Though the coracoid of *M. vagabundus* is not known, if its proportions can be calculated to be similar to others of the genus, its small humerus indicates a bird smaller even than *M. loxostyla*. The latter, judging from the figured photograph (*M. [atlantica] loxostyla*, Shufeldt, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 19, 1915, pl. xv, fig. 123) is about the size of *Sula l. brewsteri*, and thus some nine per cent smaller than *M. reykana*.

Among the sulids from the Lompoc Miocene, *Sula lompocana* was originally described as similar to *Moris* (then *Sula*) *bassana* (Miller, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 349, 1925, p. 114). In connection with the present study, I have examined a specimen of this species (not the type) in the collections of the University of California at Los Angeles (figured by Miller, *op. cit.*, pl. 9) as well as a cast of the type itself. These specimens show the coracoid of this species to have the long, narrow sternal facet, the broad area toward the inner side of the lower anterior face, and the relatively long dorsal end characteristic of the gannets. The species would, therefore, be more properly assigned to *Moris*, now that this genus is distinguished from *Sula*. In size, the coracoid of *lompocana* agrees with *M. bassana* and is larger than the Pleistocene *M. reykana*, just described.

#### SUMMARY

In the foregoing paragraphs the following facts have been presented:

- (1) A new Pleistocene fossil bird locality has been recorded from the Del Rey Hills, California.
- (2) Eight of the ten species of birds represented are similar to forms living along the coast today.
- (3) This deposit is the fourth locality to yield specimens of the extinct diving "goose," *Chendytes lawi*.
- (4) A new species of gannet, *Moris reykana*, is described.

*Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California, June 1, 1936.*

### FROM FIELD AND STUDY

**Community Nesting of Western Robins and House Finches.**—Two instances of Western Robins (*Turdus migratorius propinquus*) and House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*) using the same nests have come to our attention during the past three years. In May, 1934, we were informed that House Finches were feeding young robins in a nest on a front porch in east Denver, Colorado. On investigation we found four half-grown robins, two newly hatched finches and four finch eggs. There were two female finches apparently with the same mate, and the three finches and the two adult robins fed the young regularly. Unfortunately, however, the large robins smothered their small nest mates. We did not determine whether the four remaining eggs hatched. All three adult House Finches fed the young robins in the nest, and after the young had left the nest.

On May 15, 1936, in a similar instance, the nest was on the back porch of Bailey's home, 2540 Colorado Blvd., Denver. The young robins were nearly ready to leave the nest, and there was no evidence that the pair of House Finches had laid eggs. However, both adult finches and robins fed the young regularly. The male finch was particularly solicitous and would alight on a wire a few feet from the nest and sing whenever one of the other birds brought food. The young robins left the nest May 20, and the finches were the only ones noted feeding them from that time on, although the adult robins were about and no doubt shared the responsibility.—ALFRED M. BAILEY and ROBERT J. NIEDRACH, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, June 15, 1936.*

**The Mockingbird in North Dakota.**—In the recent article on northern records for the Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) by L. B. Potter (Condor, vol. 38, 1936, p. 86) no mention is made of my record (Univ. Mich., Mus. Zool., Misc. Publ. No. 10, 1923, p. 77) of a bird taken on the campus of the University of North Dakota on November 23, 1916, by C. C. Schmidt.