



Fig. 70. Left tibiotarsus of *Bathornis veredus*, $\times\frac{3}{4}$.

Transverse diameter across trochlea 18.0; smallest transverse diameter of shaft 8.6 mm. Bone completely fossilized, ivory white in color.

The drawings illustrating this specimen have been made for me by Sydney Prentice.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., July 14, 1937.*

Two Sea-bird Records for Southern California.—On January 28, 1937, while walking on the beach north of La Jolla, California, in search of birds which might have perished and been washed ashore in the recent off-shore storms, I found three Paroquet Auklets (*Cyclorhynchus psittacula*). Two of the birds were badly mutilated and were recognizable only by the unusual and distinctive shape of the mandibles. The third specimen was not in as bad condition as were the first two, although it had evidently been in the water several days and on the beach at least one day; decomposition made the determination of sex impossible. However, it was not beyond preservation and is now specimen number 326 in my collection. Mr. L. M. Huey of the San Diego Society of Natural History identified the bird by comparing the skin with specimens in the museum collection.

Upon investigation I find that the southernmost record of *Cyclorhynchus psittacula*, to date, is that of fourteen specimens taken by Beck off Point Pinos, Monterey County, California (Grinnell, *Pac. Coast Avif.* no. 11, 1915, p. 18). The three specimens found on January 28, 1937, extend the winter range of this species some four hundred miles southward, and to a point within twenty miles of the Mexican border.

It may be of interest also to record that on July 28, 1936, while searching for sea birds about one mile off La Jolla, I collected an immature female Man-o'-war-bird (*Fregata magnificens rothschildi*). Although the records of these birds this far north are not uncommon, I believe they may still be considered wanderers north of their regular range. Before it was collected, the bird was observed while it poised gracefully several times before plunging for fish.—KARL W. KENYON, *La Jolla, California, April 27, 1937.*

The Cassin Kingbird in San Joaquin County, California.—A slight northward extension of the known summer range of the Cassin Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*) in California is involved in the occurrence of a pair of these birds on July 15, 1937, in Lonetree Canyon, 9 miles south of Tracy, San Joaquin County. A large company of Western Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) was found about a group of eucalyptus trees and tobacco bushes near the mouth of the canyon on this date. In the same grove, but not mixing intimately with the Westerns, were the Cassin Kingbirds. They were at once recognizable by their distinctive notes. Mr. Ernest I. Dyer and I verified plumage characters by repeated observation.

Dawson (Condor, vol. 18, 1916, p. 27) reported Cassin Kingbirds from western Merced County, and similar records are known from San Benito and Santa Cruz counties. It is not unexpected that the species should extend northward along the arid coast ranges on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley to the point indicated by the present record. In my experience the species is by no means restricted to the Lower Sonoran Zone, and in Arizona it is principally of Upper Sonoran occurrence. Yet it seems to belong to that considerable aggregation of distinctly austral species which reach their northern limits of tolerance at about this point in the coast region.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, August 29, 1937.*

A Herring Gull Record for Utah.—On April 27, 1937, Ralph C. Winslow found the carcass of an unusually large gull on the dike of unit 5 of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, in Utah. Though the bird was too decayed for study-skin purposes, it was tentatively identified as a Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*). Dr. J. S. Stanford, of the Utah State Agricultural College, preserved the carcass in formalin and shipped it to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.; where Dr. Clarence Cottam and Dr. H. C. Oberholser verified the original identification. This is apparently a new record for the state, as there are no notes at any of the state's colleges or in the files of the Biological Survey to indicate its occurrence in this region. Since this note was submitted for publication, another specimen was found on the refuge.—WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, *U. S. Biological Survey, Brigham, Utah, July 20, 1937.*

The White-winged Junco in Arizona.—Previous records of the White-winged Junco (*Junco aikeni*) appear to be all from points east and north of Santa Fe, New Mexico. In the past winter, however, the species was found to have invaded Arizona.

The first record was obtained November 21, 1936, when Phillips, working with Jenks, took a young male at Brentwood Ranch, Apache County, 35 miles south of Springerville. The bird was feeding with a large flock of juncos of various species in a field grown to weeds and sunflowers in the yellow pine belt (Transition Zone). No others were seen during the winter in the White Mountains region.

Hargrave identified several White-winged Juncos on January 21, 1937, the date when a feeding station was established at the new building of the Museum of Northern Arizona, three miles northwest of Flagstaff, Coconino County. This locality is also in the Transition Zone. No observations of birds had been made at this location since December 11, 1936. Traps were set on January 23, and shortly after a male (Z8.944) and a female (Z8.945) White-winged Junco were trapped, separately, and collected. On the 25th two more were trapped; one was given a band (number 36-2324) and the other, a female (Z8.496), was collected. Several times on the 26th an individual *aikeni* was observed. Number 36-2324 was recaptured on the 27th, and again on the 28th, when an unbanded *aikeni* was seen at the same time. Later in the morning two unbanded White-winged Juncos were seen together at close range.

From January 29 to February 26 juncos of this species were seen irregularly. Never more than two were seen at a time. Another male (Z8.947) and a female (Z8.971) were trapped and collected.

The records of *Junco aikeni* in Arizona may be summarized: The first individual was seen and collected on November 21, 1936. The species wintered in the state, remaining until February 26. At least seven individuals were recorded during this period, one bird banded and six specimens collected, five of which are in the collection of the Museum of Northern Arizona.