

**Pacific Gull Color Banding Project.**—During the summer of 1938, the Western Bird-banding Association, with the purpose of studying gull migration and life history, was successful in placing distinctive colored bands (as well as the usual Survey bands) on 1800 nestling gulls at the following 7 colonies:

Colony	Color Combination	
	Right Leg	Left Leg
1. <i>N. Coronado Island, Mexico</i> (off San Diego, Calif.): 153 young Western Gulls ( <i>Larus occidentalis wymani</i> ) banded July 21, 1938, by Mrs. M. C. Sargent and H. David Michener.	Red Survey Red	
2. <i>Mono Lake, Calif.:</i> 510 young California Gulls ( <i>Larus californicus</i> ) banded July 12, 1938, by Walter Nichols.	Blue Survey	Blue
3. <i>Three Arch Island, Oregon:</i> 150 young Western Gulls ( <i>Larus occidentalis occidentalis</i> ) banded July 6, 1938, by Reed Ferris.	Survey	Red Blue
4. <i>Haystack Rock, Oregon:</i> 675 young Western Gulls ( <i>Larus occidentalis occidentalis</i> ) banded July 8 and 16, 1938, by Reed Ferris.	Blue	Red Survey
5. <i>Mittlenatch Island, Gulf of Georgia, B. C.:</i> 85 young Glaucous-winged Gulls ( <i>Larus glaucescens</i> ) banded August 15, 1938, by Theed Pearse.	Yellow Survey	Yellow
6. <i>Yellow Island, Haro Straits, B. C.:</i> 149 young Glaucous-winged Gulls ( <i>Larus glaucescens</i> ) banded August 2, 1938, by Dennis Ashby.	Yellow Blue	Survey
7. <i>East Bay, Gambier Island, B. C.:</i> 75 young Glaucous-winged Gulls ( <i>Larus glaucescens</i> ) banded August 2, 1938, by Kenneth Alexander.	Yellow Survey	Blue

Since the value of this project will lie in adequate geographical coverage of the migratory area by competent observers, the cooperation of all bird students is welcomed in watching for these gulls. It should be remembered that during 1939 all these young gulls will have mottled gray plumage. If a bird is found dead, send the numbered aluminum Survey band to the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C. If a live gull is seen, it is not necessary to capture the bird or to identify the species. Merely observe *carefully* the color combination and report, with date, exact place, and your name, to any of the following.—REED FERRIS, *Beaver, Oregon*; G. D. SPROT, *Cobble Hill, B. C.*; MRS. M. C. SARGENT, *Scripps Institution, La Jolla, California*.

## NOTES AND NEWS

Because of the meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in the San Francisco Bay region from June 19 to 23 of this year, it has been thought best to postpone the Annual Meeting of the Cooper Club until autumn. It may be necessary to arrange for a Business Meeting of the Club before that time, but no scientific sessions are contemplated. Club members in California are anxious to assure the success of this year's A.O.U. Meeting. Not since 1915, has the Union come to the Pacific coast, and we anticipate an excellent attendance of eastern members.—A. H. M.

Of exceptional import for bird preservationists is the article by Mr. R. A. Johnson (in *Wilson Bull.*, vol. 50, 1938, pp. 161-170, figs. 24-25) entitled "Predation of Gulls in Murre Colonies." The author's own direct observations were made in the Gulf of St. Lawrence where Black-backed Gulls and Atlantic Murres occupy nesting sites in common. These species are counterparts of the Western Gull and California Murre, observations upon which as associated on the Farallon Islands the author cites from Californian sources. The nature of Mr. Johnson's conclusions are indicated in part by the following statements of his: "So