

Comparing these measurements with the table made by Grinnell and Test, it is seen that the June bird falls in the range of measurements given for the southern race, *plumbea*. It also is of the darker, more plumbeous type, matching the color description given of *plumbea*.

The December bird is larger, though not large enough to be called *O. f. furcata*. It fits well into the intermediate classification exemplified by birds from Sitka. This bird is lighter in color, yet not light enough for the northern race, and must still be called *plumbea*.

Dates of capture of the two San Diego birds may bring out an interesting point. Are we to infer that the Fork-tailed Petrels that breed in the southern section of their nesting area (coast of northern California, Oregon and Washington) may be expected at this southernmost end of their known coastal range in summer, whereas the intermediate bird from Alaska represents the winter visitors in the same section? Only time and additional specimens will throw definite light on such questions as to the wanderings of these ocean waifs.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, July 21, 1939.*

The Piping Plover in Colorado.—We wish to report a Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), no. 20066, ♀, Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist., taken May 6, 1939, at Barr, Adams County, Colorado. This plover has been recorded (Dawson, Wilson Bull., 1899, p. 49) once before from Colorado, but on rather questionable evidence. A specimen was said to have been killed near Julesburg, Sedgwick County, Colorado, in May, 1899, but the bird was not saved. Sclater (1912) did not include this record in his book, "A History of the Birds of Colorado." Consequently, this recently collected specimen adds another interesting species to the list of Colorado birds.—ALFRED M. BAILEY and ROBERT J. NIEDRACH, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, May 19, 1939.*

Another Record of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak in California.—On April 23, 1939, Mr. Vincent Yoder and I discovered an adult male Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*) feeding in the branches of a live oak tree in Scholl Canyon, near Glendale, California. We were fortunate in seeing the bird at very close range with nine power binoculars, and we were able accurately to note all points of identification in the course of the fifteen minutes that the bird remained in the tree.

There are a few other recorded occurrences of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak in California. C. H. Gilbert took several specimens of this species in Humboldt County, July 1, 1897 (McLain, Auk, vol. 15, 1898, p. 190); an immature male was taken by M. F. Gilman at Palm Springs, Riverside County, September 10, 1897 (Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avifauna No. 3, 1902, p. 59); Grinnell (Condor, vol. 33, 1931, pp. 254-255) records one taken at Quincy, Plumas County, August 5, 1891; and Carter (Condor, vol. 39, 1937, p. 217) reports one at Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, May 13, 1934.—WILLIAM G. WEBB, *Eagle Rock, California, June 7, 1939.*

Galapagos Shearwaters Killed by Man-o'-war Birds.—While collecting in the Galapagos Archipelago for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in February of 1937, the following observations of man-o'-war birds and shearwaters were made at Tower Island.

On the morning of February 18, 1937, while at anchor close to the beach in Darwin Bay, violent squalls and torrential rains raged intermittently. The nearness of our schooner to the beach and the stormy weather seemed to cause the greater part of the large colony of Ridgway Man-o'-war Birds (*Fregata minor ridgwayi*) and Red-footed Boobies (*Sula sula*), which were nesting in the low bushes at the head of the bay, to mill about in the lee of our boat.

Numerous Galapagos Shearwaters (*Puffinus lherminieri subalaris*) were skimming about and plunging into the roughened water at this time. When a shearwater dove near the soaring man-o'-war birds, several of the latter dropped near the surface of the water and seized it when it reappeared at the surface. The struggling shearwater was carried some twenty feet in the air and then tossed from one man-o'-war to another. After a few minutes it was dropped to the water from where it was immediately retrieved, fluttering feebly, and again tossed about in the air until it appeared nearly dead. At the end of about ten minutes of "playing" with the shearwater, it was again dropped into the water. Thereupon a number of other man-o'-wars which had not taken any part in the preceding fray swooped down at the apparently lifeless form floating on the surface, but they made no attempt to seize it.

At least four shearwaters were thus beaten to death within an hour, after which the gales diminished and we left for other parts of the island.

In the course of other observations on man-o'-war birds, in various places in the Galapagos Islands and eastern Polynesia, the bullying of boobies and terns frequently was seen, but in no instance were there attacks so severe as those noted on the shearwaters at Tower Island.—RONALD W. SMITH, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, July 10, 1939.*