

the tail is distinctly less graduated, and the large, naked throat patch is divided only by a thin, broken line of very short bristles. No intergradation with *vetula* has ever been shown.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, November 26, 1941.*

Pacific Gull Color-banding Project.—Where and how do gulls migrate? What is their life history? In order to answer these questions, the Western Bird-Banding Association, with the cooperation of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, color-banded 11660 young gulls of three species at eleven nesting colonies in the summers of 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941.

The seven original colonies (see *Condor*, 41, 1939:38) were marked in the course of a scheduled three-year period as follows:

Colony	1938		1939		1940	
	right leg	left leg	right leg	left leg	right leg	left leg
<i>N. Coronado Island, Mexico</i> (off San Diego, Calif.): 859 Western Gulls; Mrs. M. C. Sargent.	Red Survey Red	.....	Red Red	Survey	Red Survey	Red
<i>Three Arch Islands, Oregon:</i> 283 Western Gulls; Reed Ferris.	Survey	Red Blue	Blue Red	Survey	Survey	Blue Red
<i>Haystack Rock, Oregon:</i> 1958 Western Gulls; Reed Ferris.	Blue	Red Survey	Red Survey Blue	.....	Red	Blue Survey
<i>Mono Lake, California:</i> 1510 California Gulls; Walter F. Nichols.	Blue Survey	Blue	Survey Blue	Blue	Survey	Blue Blue
<i>Yellow Island, Haro Straits, British Columbia:</i> 699 Glaucous-winged Gulls; Dennis Ashby.	Yellow Blue	Survey	Blue Yellow	Survey	Blue Survey Yellow	.....
<i>Gull Island, Howe Sound, B.C.:</i> 213 Glaucous-winged Gulls; Kenneth Alexander.	Yellow Survey	Blue	Yellow Survey Blue	.....	Blue Survey	Yellow
<i>Mittenatch Island, Strait of Georgia, B.C.:</i> 479 Glaucous-winged Gulls; Theed Pearse.	Yellow Survey	Yellow	Yellow Yellow	Survey	Yellow Survey Yellow	.....

Four additional colonies have been banded as follows:

Colony	1939		1940		1941	
	right leg	left leg	right leg	left leg	right leg	left leg
<i>Great Salt Lake, Utah:</i> 2834 California Gulls; A. M. Woodbury.	Red Survey	Yellow	Red Yellow	Survey	Red Survey Yellow	.....
<i>Utah Lake, Utah:</i> 2000 California Gulls; Vasco M. Tanner.			Yellow Red	Survey	.....	Red Survey Yellow
<i>Puget Sound, Washington:</i> 500 Glaucous-winged Gulls; Robert S. Bach.			Yellow White	Survey		
<i>Klamath Falls, Oregon:</i> 325 California Gulls; Carl Richardson.			Black Survey Blue	.....	Black Survey	Blue

Many good records have now been received on the movements of the immature gulls. However, as yet no evidence has been obtained on the breeding of the adults. Therefore, the Association welcomes the continued cooperation of all bird students in watching for these color-banded gulls, and, if opportunity offers, in visiting nesting colonies.

If a bird is found dead, send the numbered aluminum Survey band to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. If a live gull is seen, observe *carefully* the color combination, and report, with date, place and your name to the writer.—MRS. M. C. SARGENT, *Box 109, La Jolla, California, January 23, 1942.*

Winter Records of the Sora Rail in Washington.—In the Washington State Museum are two skins of the Sora Rail (*Porzana carolina*) taken in the vicinity of Seattle, Washington, in the months of November and January. So far as present information goes these are the first late fall and winter records of this bird in the state, and they constitute a considerable northward and westward extension of the winter range of the species. The nearest winter localities given by Ridgway and Friedmann (*U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* 50, part 9, 1941:138-139) are Marysville, California, nearly 600 miles south of Seattle, and Corvallis, Montana (where the species is only "occasional in winter"), about 390 miles to the east. Data for the two specimens are as follows: W.S.M. no. 11006, adult male taken at Seattle, Washington, on January 10, 1937; "Found frozen, starved.—by Jim Trot." Received

of W. W. Dalquest; wing 106.0 mm., tail 48.0, culmen 19.0, tarsus 34.0. W.S.M. no. 10336, adult male taken at Sammamish Slough, King County, Washington, on November 28, 1933; collected, after accidental death, by Walter W. Dalquest; wing 103.5 mm., tail 44.0, culmen 17.2, tarsus 31.5.—J. W. SLIPP and M. R. FLAHAUT, *Washington State Museum, Seattle, January 21, 1942.*

The European Starling in California.—Under date of January 22, 1942, C. G. Fairchild, Refuge Manager of the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Siskiyou County, California, wrote me as follows: "Wish to advise you that Howard Cantrell collected a starling at the Peninsula Cabin. He saw a flight of about forty, east of the town of Tulelake, California. He also saw another bunch around the Peninsula Cabin of approximately four." On February 4, 1942, I received by mail a specimen of starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in the flesh with a tag bearing the following inscription: "Howard Cantrell, January 10, 1942—11:30 a.m. Peninsula Cabin." The bird, an adult male, has been prepared as a study skin and the stomach saved for future study. So far as is known, this is the first record of the European Starling in the state of California.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, February 4, 1942.*

Winter Range of Oklahoma's Hybrid Orioles.—A few years ago the writer reported on oddly plumaged orioles from Oklahoma which he believed to be hybrids between Baltimore and Bullock orioles, *Icterus galbula* and *Icterus bullockii* (Auk, 55, 1938:1-6). Recently, while examining the Baltimore Orioles in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, he came upon three more of these hybrids, all highly plumaged males from Guatemala. The most obviously intermediate of the three is very much like figure 2 in the color plate illustrating the Oklahoma birds, the principal difference being that in the Guatemala bird the corners of the tail are orange rather than yellow, and the white tipping of the greater coverts is a little less extensive. This bird (no. 398609) was taken at San Lucas, Guatemala, on December 26, 1927; it was probably in its winter home (see Griscom, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 64, 1932:390). The other two (nos. 398601 and 398597) were taken at San Lucas, November 16, 1926, and at Panajachel, October 14, 1926. They are closer to *galbula* than to *bullockii*, but the paleness of the middle coverts, the extensive white tipping of the greater coverts, and a tendency to dusky tipping of the outer rectrices reveal their *bullockii* blood. Close examination of all Central and South American specimens in our museums will doubtless reveal further examples of these hybrids, and it would be interesting to discover where most of them winter.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, October 20, 1941.*

Osprey at Baldwin Lake, San Bernardino Mountains.—A lone Osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus*) was observed at Baldwin Lake, San Bernardino Mountains, California, on May 11, 1941. The bird was hunting over the northern part of the lake and was viewed for some time at fairly close range with seven-power glasses. It did not capture anything while James Fairchild, a boy scout, and I watched it. Occurrences of this species in this vicinity are so rare that they should be recorded.—WILSON C. HANNA, *Colton, California, September 6, 1941.*

Interior Dowitcher in the State of Washington.—In the course of recent studies of dowitchers from California and Oregon in various collections, a comparatively large number of skins of the interior race (*hendersoni*) of this bird has been recognized. There is a full-plumaged adult male *Limnodromus griseus hendersoni* in my collection taken at Westport, Grays Harbor County, Washington, on April 26, 1940. Although this race has not before been recorded from Washington, I predict that when Washington-taken specimens of dowitchers are given more study, a considerable proportion of them will prove to be this interior form. The race *hendersoni* Rowan (Auk, 49, 1932:14-35) was described too late to be included in the last check-list.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, September 25, 1941.*

Prairie Falcon Food Habits.—On May 28, 1939, I found a Prairie Falcon's (*Falco mexicanus*) nest about six miles north of Schurz, Nevada. The nest contained four young about 10 days old. Seventeen pellets were picked up in and under the nest, and these were analyzed with the following results: 13 pellets contained remains of ground squirrels, *Citellus mollis* (10 without other contents); 3 contained horned lark (1 nothing else); 2 contained grasshoppers; 2 contained pentatomid bugs; 1 contained beetles; and 1 contained hair of what appeared to be a young kangaroo rat. The insects probably could have been counted, but the mammal and bird material could not be. The importance of ground squirrel and horned lark in the Prairie Falcon diet in this region is borne out by my occa-