

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-