

(June) male of *jewetti* has retained the winter plumage on the entire abdominal area; the other nine summer males and all four summer females show a complete prenuptial molt.

Grinnell, in connection with his original description of *salicamans* (Auk, 14, 1897:397), has previously emphasized the molt of southern California birds as compared with *tristis* of the East; significantly, also, he noted the browner coloration of an unstated number of Oregon and Washington specimens, although in accord with the recognition standards of a half-century ago he did not name them.

Specimens of *jewetti* have been examined from Vancouver Island, 4 (Comox); Washington, 10 (Seattle, Tacoma, Gray's Harbor, Clallam County); Oregon, 14 (Eagle Point, Ashland, Salem, Tillamook, Eddyville, Gold Beach). A midsummer, full-plumaged male from Humboldt County, California (Bishop coll.), is placed here on a presumptive basis. One hundred forty-seven specimens of *salicamans* have been examined from San Diego north to Fresno and Palo Alto in California. Evidence of an approach to *jewetti* is seen in the Palo Alto series of six specimens in the Los Angeles Museum.

My sincere thanks are due to Dr. Bishop and Mr. George Willett for unrestricted use of the collections at the Los Angeles Museum.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, March 12, 1943.*

White-tailed Kites in Santa Barbara County, California.—On the afternoon of November 15, 1942, I had the pleasure of seeing eighteen White-tailed Kites (*Elanus leucurus*). Most of them were in the lower Lompoc Valley within five miles of the ocean. All birds were counted from the main highway between Lompoc and Surf. Had time allowed, I have no doubt that several more could have been observed. With hardly an exception the birds were in pairs; in one instance four pairs were found in an area of not more than twenty acres which was surrounded by approximately 200 acres which were identical in topography and cover to the area of concentration. At least one other observation indicated a gregarious tendency apparently unassociated with any economic expediency.

The chief concentration was on level land on the floor of the valley one-half mile to two miles south of the Santa Ynez river. Formerly this region was cultivated, but at present it is a part of Camp Cooke, and the fields are covered with dry grass and occasional tall, dry weeds.

I also saw and had reported to me a few individual kites from the area two or three miles east of Lompoc. In eight years residence here I have previously seen only one or two pairs of White-tailed Kites in the lower valley, where they apparently nested.—DALE T. WOOD, *Lompoc, California, March 29, 1943.*

The Starling in Eastern Washington.—On March 20, 1943, four students in my ornithology class (Stanton Jamison, George Klemz, Warren Bischoff, and Stanley Smith) and I saw a group of five Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) along the road in Spring Flat, eight miles north of Pullman, Washington. The birds were feeding on the ground and were observed from a distance of forty feet. The identification, therefore, is accurate.—LEONARD WING, *Department of Zoology, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington, April 16, 1943.*

A Partly White Red-winged Blackbird From the Willamette Valley of Oregon.—On January 17, 1943, I observed a mixed flock of Brewer and Red-winged blackbirds perched on a watering trough a few miles south of Corvallis, Oregon. One of the Red-wings (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) had just a tinge of buff at the bend of the wing, the rest of the body being black with the exception of a broad white strip down the center of the tail and white primaries. These snowy white areas showed up in contrast to the black body and buff patch on the wing. This is the first "partial albino" Red-wing known from this area.—FRED G. EVENDEN, JR., *Oregon State College, February 15, 1943.*

Some Birds Not Commonly Observed in Utah.—Because of the scarcity of authentic published records of the following species of birds in Utah, it seems appropriate to record their recent occurrence at or near the Bear River marshes in northern Salt Lake Valley, Box Elder County.

Anas rubripes. Black Duck. A male bird was collected on December 8, 1942, by Mr. W. M. Bransford of Salt Lake City who gave the bird to Mr. Vanez T. Wilson, Superintendent of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge. A study skin was prepared by Dr. E. R. Quortrup. Close examination of this bird shows a trace of mallard ancestry, as evidenced by the slight amount of greenish coloration on the head. Dr. J. W. Aldrich, who also examined the bird, states that the speckled head and distinctly reddish feet suggest the northern race, *A. r. rubripes*.

Clangula hyemalis. Old-squaw. A male was observed at close range and later was seen flying over Unit 5 of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge near Perry, Utah, in December, 1942. One or