

Point Lobos, California:
50 Western Gulls
(also 24 aluminum only)
H. M. Hill and T. H. Work.

blue
aluminum
white

Tomales Bay, California:
17 Western Gulls
H. M. Hill and T. H. Work.

black
aluminum black

Farallon Islands, California:
174 Western Gulls
(also 82 aluminum only)
H. M. Hill and T. H. Work.

white
green aluminum

Records on these gulls have come in, even during the war; every record helps to fill in the picture of migration and life history. Location of banded adults during the summer months is especially desired for data on breeding colonies.

The numbered aluminum bands from birds found dead should be sent to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. If a living 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, April 10, 1946.*

Copulation Performed by Killdeer During Incubation Period.—On April 29, 1946, at the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Brigham, Utah, a female killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*) was closely observed leaving her eggs, which she had been incubating for 16 days, and advance about 8 feet from her nest site to meet an approaching male. Almost immediately copulation took place, after which the female wiggled her tail and shook her feathers, then returned to her nest and resumed incubation.—LLOYD F. GUNTHER, *Bear River Refuge, Brigham, Utah, May 1, 1946.*

An Unusual Flight of Sharp-tailed Grouse.—A long flight of a flock of Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*) was observed along the foothills east of Providence in Cache County, Utah, on March 22, 1946. The flock of twenty-three was sighted at 10 a.m. on a stormy cold day. Snow had been falling just prior to the time of observation. When first sighted the grouse were approximately a quarter mile south of the observers traveling in a northward direction at approximately 200 feet above the ground.

The grouse were identified by both writers. Field glasses were used to follow the flight as the birds flew north along the base of the mountains. The grouse were still progressing north when they were last seen approximately 2½ miles north. The birds undoubtedly came from the south end of Cache Valley where the largest remaining numbers of this grouse in Utah are found. A refuge has been established in this end of the valley for the grouse. A few have been reported within the past year in the north end of the valley. Speculation arises as to whether these birds were migrating from an area of too great concentration of grouse or whether the flight was part of a regular spring movement which we have not detected before. If flights of such length occur with any regularity, the one small refuge area in the south end of the valley may be inadequate to protect and to supply other needs of this grouse.—JESSOP B. LOW, *Utah Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit*, and DAVID M. GAUFIN, *State Fish and Game Department, Logan, Utah, April 22, 1946.*

Notes on Distribution and Color of the Mexican Turkey Vulture.—Friedmann's synopsis of the North American races of *Cathartes aura* (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 55, 1933:187-190) cites Mazatlán, Sinaloa, as the northernmost point of occurrence for the Mexican Turkey Vulture on the west coast of México. While there has been a suspicion that the actual range of the race, northwardly, would be found to be approximately coextensive with the Lower Arid Tropical Zone, no specimens have been collected in order to settle the question until recently.

On March 7, 1946, I recorded the wing and tail measurements of two dried carcasses found on one of the harbor beaches at Guaymas, Sonora. A few days later, on March 14, I shot two males from an assemblage of some half-dozen breeding pairs on Isla de los Burros, a sand island sometimes designated as Isla Lechuguia, off Topolobampo, northern Sinaloa. One of these was prepared as a specimen (Dickey Coll. no. 33341), the other was measured and the colors of the soft parts recorded. On the basis of these four individuals it is evident that the range of *Cathartes aura aura* extends northward on the west coast of México to at least latitude 28° in Sonora. The measurements in millimeters of the four birds are given below. The wing length is that of the natural chord (not flattened) from the carpal edge to the tip of the longest primary; the tail length is measured from the insertion of the central pair of rectrices to the tip of the longest.