

be directed to this point." On June 18, 1949, I collected an adult male Crested Flycatcher about five miles north of Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence County, New York. It had exhibited the typical agitated behavior of a bird with nest or young near at hand. Its plumage was fairly worn, and its testes measured about 7×4 mm. When the specimen was being prepared, it was found to have a typical well developed incubation patch as far as could be determined by macroscopic examination. The abdominal apterium was free of down feathers, and the skin appeared typically thickened and vascularized. Reexamination of the study skin (no. 23788 in the Cornell University Collection) shows that the abdominal skin at the sewed incision is noticeably thickened.

I might add parenthetically that I have examined breeding males of 41 species (representing 12 families) of the suborder Passeres other than those listed by Bailey, and have found incubation patches in none.—KENNETH C. PARKES, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, January 5, 1953.*

Franklin Gull on Pacific Coast of British Columbia.—The Franklin Gull (*Larus pipixcan*) is sufficiently rare on the Pacific Coast to warrant recording of additional occurrences. On August 23, 1952, I noticed a different gull in company with Bonaparte and Short-billed gulls at Point Holmes near Comox, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, but could not make sure of identification. However, the bird was still there on August 29 when I was able to look it over and to see the diagnostic markings. I was quite satisfied it was a young Franklin Gull. Munro and Cowan (*A Review of the Bird Fauna of British Columbia, 1947:119*) give only three records for British Columbia, all in the interior of the Province.—THEED PEARSE, *Comox, British Columbia, January 12, 1953.*

Record of Starling in Humboldt County, California.—The heads and capes of a male and female Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) were found on April 18, 1952, on the Timmons Ranch about four miles northwest of Arcata, Humboldt County, California. The Starlings apparently were the victims of house cat depredation. In spite of close observation of many migrating flocks of Brewer Blackbirds that were common throughout the region at this time of year, no other Starlings were observed.

The next report of a Starling in Humboldt County was on December 1, 1952, when Larry Werter and Tom Barry found one dead on the Arcata Bottoms, two miles west of Arcata. Mr. William Wooten confirmed the identification of the bird and reported the item to the writer on December 8. Unfortunately the bird had been destroyed before its significance was known. It is believed that, to this date, the records of these three Starlings constitute the most western stations for the Starling in the United States.—FRED A. GLOVER, *Wildlife Management Department, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, January 5, 1953.*

Eastern Race of Yellow-bellied Sapsucker in Colorado.—On December 21, 1952, Miss Sadie Morrison observed a sapsucker at Morrison, Jefferson County, Colorado, in a small orchard, where it was feeding on frozen apples adhering to the trees. Due to the rarity of wintering sapsuckers in eastern Colorado, Dr. John L. Chapin and the undersigned visited the orchard the following day and tentatively identified the bird as an immature female of the eastern race. The bird was taken on December 23, and the identification verified, the plumage being in partial postjuvenile molt. This specimen (D.M.N.H. no. 26666) is the second substantiated record of the eastern race for Colorado. Niedrach and Rockwell (*The Birds of Denver and Mountain Parks, 1939:104*) list an adult male (D.M.N.H. no. 20497) collected on October 7, 1939, near Sullivan, Arapahoe County, 18 miles due east of Morrison.—A. LANG BAILY, *Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, January 10, 1953.*

Third Record of the Tropical Kingbird in California.—On the morning of October 7, 1952, I saw two kingbirds at Point Lobos Reserve State Park, Monterey County, California, which had a dull brown, forked tail. Both birds were observed alternately dashing into the air, then perching, in an open area which is dotted with *Baccharis* shrubs. At least one hour was spent in observation of the two kingbirds.

Later the two birds were shown to Laidlaw Williams who agreed that the back was olive green and that the tail was dull brown, without any white bordering or white tip, and distinctly forked.