of Uruguay on the Río de la Plata and the Atlantic Ocean. Specimens in my collection are: Coronilla, Departamento de Rocha, July 1, 1956, one adult female, and September 30, 1957, one male; Playa Penino, Departamento de San José, November 28, 1960, one male. Sight record: Laguna José Ignacio, Departamento de Maldonado, March 6, 1961, 10 terns picking up insects on dunes near the lagoon.—RODOLFO ESCALANTE, *Montevideo, Uruguay, February 5, 1962.*

Starlings between Hawaii and California.—The Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) is known to disperse widely. Even so, I was surprised to observe an individual of this species alight on a ship sailing the high seas from Hawaii to California. I sighted the first Starling of this voyage of the Matson freighter S.S. Hawaiian Farmer at 9:54 a.m. ship time, November 13, 1961. One of the freighter's navigational officers subsequently kindly calculated that our position at 9:54 a.m. was latitude 31° 37′ N, longitude 139° 43′ W, or 1160 nautical miles from Honolulu and 920 nautical miles to the San Francisco light vessel. He further stated that we had passed the last ship sailing from the American mainland (which possibly could have brought land birds to this area) at 7:40 p.m. the previous day.

The Starling was in normal winter plumage; the long acute bill was dusky and the white speckles over its dark body were conspicuous. This individual disappeared after a few minutes, but at 11:21 a.m. I observed three Starlings flying beside the Farmer near her stern. The last Starling disappeared for the remainder of the voyage at 12:19 p.m. This time is close to that of the official noon deck report, wherein our position was given as latitude 31° 52′ N, longitude 139° 07′ W, 1193 miles from Honolulu and 887 miles to San Francisco.

Just before and somewhat after the Starling episode, Red-tailed Tropic Birds (*Phaëthon rubricauda*) appeared over the nearby ocean: two at 9:52 a.m. and one at 2:16 p.m.

Despite a recent statement to the contrary in Austin's Birds of the World (1961:273–274), *Sturnus vulgaris* has not yet occurred in the Hawaiian Islands. I know of no unpublished reports of Starlings from Hawaii.—EDGAR B. KINCAID, JR., *Austin, Texas, April 2, 1962.*

A New Miocene Locality Record for Puffinus diatomicus and Sula willetti.—In reporting the occurrence of *Osteodontornis orri* in a Miocene deposit at the end of Del Gado Drive, on the north slope of the Santa Monica Mountains, Sherman Oaks, California (Howard and White, Los Angeles County Mus. Contrib. Sci., 52, 1962), a shearwater and a sulid were noted as occurring in the same deposit. These have now been studied and are referred to the Miocene species *Puffinus diatomicus* and *Sula willetti,* respectively. Both specimens consist of associated skeletal elements impressed on slabs of diatomaceous shale.

The incomplete skeleton of *Puffinus* lacks the coracoid, humerus and femur. The skull lacks the posterior portion of the cranium. The specimen was compared with three representatives of *P. diatomicus* from the type locality at Lompoc, California; a cast of the type was also available. Both in length of individual elements and relative lengths of one element to another the Sherman Oaks skeleton falls within the Lompoc series.

The skeleton of *Sula* is represented by the leg bones only. Each of these bones is approximately 10 per cent longer than the measurement given by Miller (Carnegie Inst. Wash., 349, 1925:114) for the corresponding element of the type specimen of *Sula willetti*: femur 57.3 mm. (52.0 mm. in type); tibiotarsus 80.5 mm. (71.0 mm. in type); tarsometatarsus 45.3 mm. (41 mm. in type). The differential, however, is no greater than between specimens of Recent Brown Booby, *Sula leucogaster brewsteri,* in the collections of the Los Angeles County Museum. Proportions of length of one element to another are nearly identical to those of the type of *S. willetti*: tarsometatarsus to tibiotarsus, 56 per cent (57 per cent in the type); tarsometatarsus to femur, 79 per cent in both specimens; femur to tibiotarsus, 71 per cent (73 per cent in the type).

The Sherman Oaks occurrences are the fourth locality record for *Puffinus diatomicus* (see Wetmore, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 131 (5), 1956:11) and the third for *Sula willetti,* including the ten-