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 I know of no unpublished reports of Starlings from Hawaii.—EDGAR B. KINCAID, JR., *Austin, Texas, April 2, 1962.*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-

tative identification of this species from the Lomita diatomite (Howard, Los Angeles County Mus. Contrib. Sci., 25, 1958:11).—HILDEGARDE HOWARD, *Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California, May 18, 1962.*

Distributional Data on Certain Owls in the Western Great Basin.—Recent field work by the authors has resulted in the accumulation of the following records which further our knowledge of the ecologic and geographic distribution of four species of owls in northeastern California and western Nevada.

Otus flammeolus flammeolus. Flammulated Owl. In summarizing the known Californian reports of this species, Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:189) cite only two records of occurrence in the northeastern part of the state: Fort Crook, Shasta County, one specimen, August 23, 1860, and Quincy, Plumas County, in 1907. The following new records are thus of interest: Modoc County.—Ten miles west of Canby, 5500 feet, June 7–10, 1958, from one to four called in each evening and two males collected in mature and residual ponderosa pine, white fir, and incense cedar. The remains of one were also found in the stomach of a Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus occidentalis*) obtained by Russell. Lassen County.—One mile east of Fredonyer Summit, 5700 feet, June 18, 1959, male taken in second-growth Jeffrey pine and white fir that formed an understory to an open stand of mature Jeffrey pine. This individual was the only member of this species found at this locality in a total of approximately nine hours of night calling by the senior author between June 16 and 18, 1959, and on May 30, 1961. Coyote Flat, 5740 feet, July 8, 1961, male taken by Charles S. Thaeler, Jr., in residual yellow pine and scattered young white fir. Sierra County.—One and one-half miles west of Sardine Peak, 6900 feet, May 14, 1959, three called in; June 2, 1959, five called in, female collected in mature, residual, and second-growth ponderosa pine and white fir. Dog Valley, 6100 feet, May 27, 1960, at least ten males found in a broken forest of ponderosa pine, Jeffrey pine, white fir, and incense cedar. The timber was often scattered through large *Ceanothus* patches. One and three-quarter miles east and one-half mile south of Babbitt Peak, 6800 feet, July 7, 1962, seven called in and five males collected in broken ponderosa pine and white fir forest. Placer County.—One mile west of Martis Peak, 7300 feet, June 30 and July 1, 1960, at least four males called in each evening and one taken in second-growth Jeffrey pine and white fir mixed with mature white fir.

There has been but one previous record of this species in Nevada (Linsdale, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936:62), that of a female taken on May 8, 1930, at South Twin River, 6500 feet, Nye County. On June 23, 1961, eight individuals were called in and a male and female were collected at one and one-half miles north of Crystal Bay, Lake Tahoe, 6900 feet, Washoe County, Nevada. This locality is near the California state line. The owls occurred in an open forest of mature sugar pine, ponderosa pine, white fir, and scattered incense cedar. Many patches of *Ceanothus* and granite boulders covered the ground between the trees.

Data on reproductive condition, weights, fat, and dates, respectively, for these 13 specimens are: ♂ ♂, testis 5 × 3 mm., 51.8 gm., no fat (June 9); 9, 48.8, no fat (10); 8 × 5, 50.6, no fat (18); 5 × 3, 55.9, no fat (23); 3 × 2, 54.9, moderate fat (30); 5 × 3, 55.0, no fat (July 7); 6 × 4, 58.4, some fat (7); 5 × 3, 66.1, fat (7); 6 × 3, 57.3, fat (7); 4 × 3, 58.2, very fat (7); 5 × 3, 58.3, fat unrecorded (8).

♀ ♀, largest ovum 3 mm., 60.3 gm., moderate fat (June 2) and 11 (yellow), edematous brood patch, 78.2, slight fat (23).

Information on stomach contents was recorded for 10 of the 13 specimens. One of the stomachs was empty; the remainder contained various insects among which were the following: seven Jerusalem crickets (occurred in five stomachs), one unidentified cricket, one grasshopper, two caterpillars, at least seven moths, and three scarab beetles each approximately three-quarters of an inch in length.

Otus asio macfarlanei. Screech Owl. Grinnell and Miller (*op. cit.*: 190) report a single record of this race from California, a specimen obtained (probably in 1860) at Fort Crook, northeastern Shasta County. On June 12, 1958, the authors collected a female (weight, 177.0 grams; ova small) in an open woodland of small black oaks at three and one-half miles west of Burney, Shasta County.

Glaucidium gnoma californicum. Pigmy Owl. The following specimen records document the distribution of this species in northeastern California essentially as described by Grinnell and Miller (*op. cit.*:199–201) chiefly on the basis of sight observations. However, it is now certain that at least the