

sion, was discarded by the University of Kansas and is now at the University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History. It is *V. s. plumbeus* as originally identified in the field and is the first record of the subspecies for Coahuila.

The wing chords of a female *Numenius americanus* (skeleton K.U. No. 35400), included under the race *parvus*, measured in the field (but not reported by Urban) were 279 and 282 mm., respectively, and thus the specimen actually is the only record for the nominate race for that state. Wing measurements for another skeleton of the same species also taken in the field were reported.

The status of many species is given in terms of abundance or periods of occurrence, although the basis of these terms is seldom clear. *Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis* is listed as uncommon based on one literature citation, yet is probably an abundant migrant, as is true of the Lark Bunting; yet the conspicuous American Redstart only "seems to be uncommon," although this evaluation is based on one record. The Hermit Warbler "seems to be [an] uncommon spring and probably fall migrant" based on one spring specimen. The Yellow-breasted Chat is judged uncommon based on the "paucity of records in the literature."

Finally the manuscript suffered from a bad case of over-editing, a matter probably beyond the author's control. The use of the titles "Prof." versus "Dr.," and perhaps the title's use of "from" instead of the normally used "of" typifies this. One has no idea what "[Eds.]" means on page 454. Yet, better editing might well have eliminated many of the unfortunate references listed above. In line with other publications of the same series, the paper is excellently printed, essentially free of typographical errors, and easily available to workers in the field.—ROBERT W. DICKERMAN, *Department of Microbiology, Cornell University Medical College, New York, N.Y., November 7, 1962.*

Red-headed Woodpecker in Southern California.—On May 20, 1962, a Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) was found dead on the road at Maplegrove and Pass and Covina Road in Los Angeles County, near the city of La Puente. The bird had been dead for a considerable length of time, but was made into a skin, now number 2955, in the Long Beach State College Collections.

According to the Check-list of North American Birds (1957:318) only casual records have been reported in the Far West, notably in Alberta, Utah, and Arizona. No California records have been mentioned.

The possibility that the bird here recorded could have been imported and subsequently escaped or was released cannot be overlooked. However, a check with local bird importers and ornithologists in the Los Angeles area shows that no imports of this species have been made in recent years.

The bird was so deteriorated that it was impossible to determine its sex; however, it is in adult plumage and all distinguishing marks can be made out from the preserved specimen.—DAVID G. MARQUA, *Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, Los Angeles, California, October 15, 1962.*

American Redstart in the Monterey Area of California.—An immature male American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) was seen in Pacific Grove, Monterey County, California, on September 12, 1962. The bird was observed briefly at a bird bath and feeding on insects in the garden of the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History. Reports of competent observers indicate that other redstarts were on the Monterey Peninsula in mid-September; two observations of this species were made at separate localities on the same day. The species has not been recorded previously in this area. These records support the suggestion made by Root (*Condor*, 64, 1962:76) that redstarts recorded in the San Francisco Bay region were vagrants following the coast instead of using the desert flight line.—VERN YADON, *Museum of Natural History, Pacific Grove, California, November 6, 1962.*

Aberrant Glaucous-winged Gulls.—The Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens*) is a common nester in the vicinity of Vancouver, British Columbia, and large numbers winter in the city. The first sighting of aberrant individuals with orange-yellow legs was made by one of us, Oldeker, in the late fall of 1959. On June 1, 1960, an adult in full nuptial plumage was spotted, constituting the only summer record. A few individuals were seen again in the fall months of 1960 and 1961,