

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,

but never more than three were observed simultaneously. In the fall of 1962 these gulls appeared in greater numbers at several sites around Vancouver. The first two birds were seen on October 4 on the city garbage dump; their number increased to 15 by November 1, and on the 4th of that month two birds were collected. On November 6 their number was estimated at 30 individuals on the city dump and after this date they were observed at several locations where gulls gather in the Vancouver area.

The two birds collected on November 4, 1962, were fully adult males in winter plumage. Measurements: wing 400 and 385, tail 200 and 180, bill 60 and 56, tarsus 75 and 68 mm., weight 1360 gm. and 1179 gm., respectively, of the two specimens, now nos. 10898 and 10899 of the bird collection of the University of British Columbia. Compared with the weight of 31 incubating Glaucous-winged Gulls from the Georgia Strait area, they were heavier than the average of 1049 gm. but within the range of variation. Their plumage, including the primary pattern, does not differ from that of the typical, pink-legged adult Glaucous-winged Gull that has an ivory-yellow beak with an orange or orange-and-black blotch. The bills of the freshly shot birds were orange with the scarlet-orange gonydeal spot partly obscured by gray-black; legs and feet were orange-yellow, the irides dark brown with conspicuous silvery mottling, and the eyelids flesh-colored.

Among the recent influx of aberrant gulls, all age-classes except first-winter birds could be distinguished, although adults predominated. The adults resembled the two specimens just described, except for a variation of the black gonydeal spot on the lower mandible, which spreads to the upper mandible in some individuals. Unlike the normal Glaucous-winged Gull, the basal portion of the bill does not revert to ivory in the late fall but remains orange. Most adults had flesh-colored eyelids but at least three were seen with orange-yellow eyelids, the color being identical with that of the feet. Four immature birds, with plumage resembling that of a typical second-winter Glaucous-winged Gull, had orange-yellow, although somewhat dull, legs and feet. Three of these had black at the tip and along the edge of the upper mandible, and the basal portions of both mandibles were orange. The bill of the fourth immature bird was all black except for a small orange area at the base and along the underside of the lower mandible. These birds apparently changed the beak color from juvenal black *directly* to the adult orange without the intermediate stages (fleshy to ivory to yellow) of the typical Glaucous-winged Gull.

Locally banded breeding adults have been observed on the Vancouver feeding grounds mainly from March on, and no aberrant gulls have been spotted then, or in the breeding colonies that have been under intensive observation between 1957 and 1962 (Drent and Guiguet, British Columbia Prov. Mus. Occas. Pap. No. 12, 1961; Vermeer, 1963, MS). Therefore we surmise that these aberrant birds winter in the Vancouver area and breed at more remote colonies. It would be of considerable interest to know whether such conspicuously orange billed and legged Glaucous-winged Gulls occur elsewhere within the wintering area of the species and eventually to locate their breeding range.—K. VERMEER, R. F. OLDEKER, M. D. F. UDVARDY, and K. KELLEHER, *Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, November 26, 1962.*

Mottled Duck and Knot in Colorado.—An adult male Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*) in full nuptial plumage was caught in a banding trap and subsequently collected at Timnath Reservoir on September 18, 1962, eight miles east of Fort Collins, Larimer County, Colorado. This apparently is the second specimen record for the state of Colorado. Hersey (Auk, 28, 1911:490) described a male Mottled Duck collected near Loveland in 1907. Holt (Status and Migration Data of Birds of the Denver Area, 1961) mentions a sight record of this species on February 9, 1937, at the Mile High Duck Club near Denver.

A Knot (*Calidris canutus*) was collected in a mist net at Timnath Reservoir on September 5, 1962. It was accompanied by at least four other Knots, none of which was captured. This is the second known specimen record for the state. Mrs. C. N. Collister collected a Knot at Union Reservoir near Longmont on May 18, 1953. Earlier, Trautman, Trautman and Deignan (Condor, 52, 1950:135) observed one at Barr Lake near Denver, and Aiken (Auk, 58, 1941:71) reported a sight record for the Colorado Springs area. All of the above mentioned specimens are in the Denver Museum of Natural History.—RONALD A. RYDER, *Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, November 2, 1962.*