

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.*