

Name and locality		Wing	Tail	Bill from nostril	Color of posterior underparts
<i>impediens</i>	7 ♂ ♂	82.7-86.5 (84.1)	68.5-75.2 (71.2)	12.8-13.2 (13.0)	Sanford's Brown (R); Russet Brown, 14-I-12 (M and P)
Feni-Green	5 ♀ ♀	82.4-82.8 (82.5)	70.0-72.0 (70.7)	12.1-13.3 (12.7)	
<i>fulviventris</i>	2 ♂ ♂	86.7-90.6 (88.6)	75.5	13.9	Ochraceous Tawny (R); Peruvian Brown, 13-L-11
Ahu, Ninigo	1 ♀	87.0	75.3	13.3	(M and P)
Group	1 ♀	89.6	77.4	15.1	As in <i>fulviventris</i>
Watom Island	1 ♂	89.8	76.3	14.5	As in <i>fulviventris</i>
Manus Island					
<i>tenchi</i>					
Tench Island	1 ♂ (type)	82.3	70.7	13.0	As in <i>fulviventris</i>
	1 ♀	80.0	69.5	12.3	
<i>perpallidus</i>					
Emirau-Mussau	14 ♂ ♂	81.8-86.4 (83.2)	70.0-78.6 (73.8)	12.5-13.8 (13.2)	Cinnamon Buff (R); 11-G-5 (M and P) = slightly
	11 ♀ ♀	78.0-84.4 (81.7)	68.5-74.8 (71.1)	12.1-13.4 (12.8)	lighter than Chamois

Inc., New York, 1930); measurements are in millimeters and averages are enclosed in parentheses. For the loan of comparative material, I wish to thank Dr. Ernst Mayr of the American Museum of Natural History and Mr. James L. Peters of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.—CHARLES G. SIBLEY, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, August 24, 1946.*

Occurrence of Mastiff Bat Remains in a Pellet of the Barn Owl.—In August, 1945, a small number of owl pellets was collected at Bee Rock, in the Hollywood Hills, Los Angeles County, California, by Mr. Peter M. Neely. This large rock contains, on its southern exposure, a number of small natural caves, in one of which the pellets were found. A study of these pellets seemed to indicate that they were regurgitated by the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), the species most frequently observed in the area.

Subsequent analysis revealed the presence of a nearly complete skull of the California Mastiff Bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), by far the largest and strongest of North American bats. The presence of this species of bat had been recorded previously in this locality, a single individual having been observed in flight about one hundred yards from the rock.

From time to time, the remains of smaller bats of various species have been recorded from the pellets of the Barn Owl. However, the presence of this large, swift-flying mammal seemingly is unique in the diet of the Barn Owl. Due to the strong, swift flight of this bat, it is probable that the mammal was either captured while occupying one of the small caves, or that the individual was in poor physical condition.

Although bats form an extremely small portion of the food of the Barn Owl, the occurrence of a new article of food is of interest.—WILLIAM G. REEDER, *Los Angeles, California, August 19, 1946.*

Distributional Records from Humboldt County, California.—The following observations together with records of specimens seem noteworthy in the light of data summarized recently by Grinnell and Miller (*Pacific Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944*). Specimens were identified by R. T. Orr of the California Academy of Sciences, whose kind assistance is here acknowledged.

Philactes canagica. Emperor Goose. A male of this species was taken by a local hunter on December 3, 1942; it was shot in the Eureka ship channel of Humboldt Bay.

Micropalama himantopus. Stilt Sandpiper. On September 22, 1940, a male was collected near the Clarke Street Slough, Eureka, California.

Sterna hirundo hirundo. Common Tern. On October 6, 1924, two males were collected on Humboldt Bay.

Colaptes auratus borealis. Yellow-shafted Flicker. On January 16, 1945, a female was found dead on the highway about one mile south of Eureka, California, by Mrs. Vera Vietor.

Dryobates nuttallii. Nuttall Woodpecker. On February 14, 1946, one was closely observed at Benbow's in southern Humboldt County. The same individual was also seen by two other observers, Mr. W. Perrott and Mrs. V. Vietor, who noted it on three occasions; on the last occasion, the Nuttall Woodpecker was in company with a Downy Woodpecker, which gave the observers a good opportunity to compare the two forms. The locality of record is north and east of the usual range, being in the denser coastal redwood region.