

state; there are summer specimens at hand to prove it. It is quite likely that birds of this relatively resident race scatter out over the lower territory to a greater or less extent in winter; and thus it may be that all of the Goshawks recorded (rather rarely) in usual years, and some of the Goshawks this year, belong to the race *striatulus*. But there is good ground for suspecting that there has been the past winter an invasion of California (and probably most other western states) by the extreme northern and eastern race, *atricapillus*, and that such an invasion is of very infrequent occurrence.

In the *Auk* (xxxiv, 1917, pp. 87-88) C. D. Bunker reports that a "flight" of "American Goshawks" has visited Kansas the past fall; from October 27 to November 20, 1916, nine specimens were brought in to the Museum of the University of Kansas. The coincidence of these dates with those of the California-taken specimens is noteworthy.

In this connection, this year's invasion by the Snowy Owl into northern California is also of interest (see Bryant, *Calif. Fish and Game*, III, 1917, pp. 37-38). It is possible that the Eastern Goshawks and the Snowy Owls came from the same summer home, and that their unusually extended autumnal exodus was due to the same cause. This cause may be supposed to have been a lessening supply of food (rodents and birds) succeeding a period of plenty when the owl and hawk population had augmented above its normal.

—J. GRINNELL, *Berkeley, California, February 13, 1917.*

**Del Norte County Bird Notes.**—August 13, 1916, proved not a day of evil omen, the 13th, but rather a most pleasant one, and producing interesting notes. Through the kindness of Martin Lund, the well known diver, who was looking for lost treasure claimed to be on the "Brother Jonathan" when she sank off Point St. George about fifty years ago, I was placed by those on his launch on Castle Island, off Point St. George and three miles north from Crescent City.

Despite the fact that eighteen head of sheep roam over the broken flat on the north slope, the Kaeding Petrel (*Oceanodroma kaedingi*) is nesting there to the number of a thousand or more, and often their burrows are dug right in the sheeps' trails. On the steep crags to the north and oceanwards I counted forty-three nests of the Baird Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax p. resplendens*) from one position. The Tufted Puffin (*Lunda cirrhata*) was nesting, in colonies and scattered pairs, in suitable places along the rim of the hundred foot bluff.

The top of Castle Island is accessible only at the northeast end and towards the mainland. It covers several acres, reaching its highest point at the southwest, where a row of pinnacles forms a barren ridge, the nesting site of numerous Western Gulls (*Larus occidentalis*). Nests of cormorants, puffins and gulls all contained large young. From a number of gulls' nests, the young had flown, but those of cormorants and puffins contained birds in every instance. The petrels had nearly all left the nests.

At the landing the water was dotted with exposed rocks, several rising some thirty feet high, the largest a continuation of the main island that could be reached by jumping from boulder to boulder at low water. At the water's edge, on the main rock and on the one just mentioned, I found two nests of the Pigeon Guillemot (*Cephus columba*), each containing two large young. While I was sitting at the water's edge two Wandering Tattlers (*Heteractitis incanus*) quietly appeared through a crevice between the rocks, and stood erect eyeing me at a distance of exactly six feet.

While sitting in the same place where the tattlers had appeared, eating lunch and watching the California Murres (*Uria troille californica*) travelling between Castle Rock and the one at my back, I observed a flock of about a dozen turnstones fly by. Most interesting of all, though, were the actions of five Black Oyster-catchers (*Haematopus bachmani*). They sat close together on a nearby rock, alert, and with their occasional calls, accompanied by the sudden uplifting of the forward part of their bodies. When I moved the piping became more frequent, and when I arose and moved in the birds' direction, they circled about, alighting on a nearby rock, and again on the one from which they had flown.

Grinnell's "Distributional List of the Birds of California", gives Trinidad, Humboldt County, as the only locality in California where this species is known to occur north of the Farallon Islands and Point Reyes. Castle Island, off Point St. George, is probably the northernmost rock of any size on the California coast, so the birds I saw probably hold the northern record for the state.—C. I. CLAY, *Eureka, California, December 25, 1916.*