

This gull also seems to be unfortunate in the records of its occurrence, distribution, and nesting. The latest A. O. U. *Check-list* gives the correct distribution with the exception of the Colorado record, now known to be an error; but Ridgway has since then perpetuated the impossible record, first made by Fannin (*Check List of British Columbia Birds*, 1891, p. 4) of the breeding of *Larus occidentalis* in the Similkameen Valley, British Columbia—a locality which no gull would nest in, a narrow rocky gash in the mountains.

All Fannin's "*occidentalis*", so labeled by him on the bases of the stands of his mounted birds, were simply *Larus argentatus*. This, in all the harbors of British Columbia, being the next commonest gull to *Larus glaucescens*, he assumed it was the Western Gull—the common gull of the west. Many other observers seem to have made a similar mistake. They took the presence of the Western Gull for granted, a sort of ground pattern on which to work in the records of the other species. These last they identified; the "Western Gull" was assumed. In all my coastal voyages on various craft extending back for about thirty-five years I have never seen the Western Gull north of Cape Flattery, not even among the flocks following the steamers on Puget Sound—and I have always been keenly on the lookout for it. Once you round Cape Flattery, it at once becomes the most conspicuous gull.

There are only three records for British Columbia, a molting adult taken by Spreadborough on the south end of Vancouver Island, and two taken at Comox on the eastern shore of that island. The latter are both adults, one being of the light mantled type and the other the dark type so common in California, "*Larus occidentalis livens*" of Dwight. The first of these gave me an idea as to how the "yellow" feet of the Western Gull may have originated. When I shot it I noted that the feet were rosy flesh color. As it lay on the thwart of the boat in front of me, one foot was elevated, the other hung down. As the blood drained from the tissues the color of the elevated foot turned from rosy flesh to yellowish white, not "yellow" by any means, but what might possibly have passed for cream color of a very pale shade, the other foot remaining as in life.

The correct record of the colors of all soft parts is of the prime importance in the Laridae, where so many closely allied species have feet of very different colors. The two black-backed gulls of western Europe, *Larus marinus* and *L. fuscus*, can readily be told apart in life by the feet alone, the former having them flesh colored and the latter yellow. The many false records for the Kittiwake on the Pacific Coast would never have been made if the color of the feet had been looked up.—ALLAN BROOKS, *Okanagan Landing, B. C., March 3, 1922.*

Waterfowl Caught in Fish Nets.—On February 28, 1922, while driving along the shores of Tillamook Bay, Oregon, with Deputy Game Warden Geo. Russell, an adult male White-winged Scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*) was seen struggling in a salmon net in which it had become entangled. The net was set in about five feet of water. On being questioned the fisherman told me that during the past fall he had caught several each of loons, scoters and wild ducks in his salmon nets.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, March 10, 1922.*

Further Record of Savannah Sparrow in California*.—Mr. C. I. Clay, in *THE CONDOR*, vol. 19, 1917, p. 68, published a record of the occurrence in Humboldt County, of the Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*). This bird was identified by Dr. Joseph Grinnell of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, and constituted the first published record for the state.

During the field work of 1921 two sparrows were taken at Kneeland Prairie, Humboldt County, California, by Mr. Chester C. Lamb and myself, the identity of which I did not like to be too positive about without further professional opinion. These were submitted to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, and pronounced by Mr. H. S. Swarth as being typical *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* of southeastern Alaska. These two specimens were taken on September 29, 1921, in company with some of the Dwarf Marsh Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi* Bishop).

Two specimens of this genus were taken by Mr. C. Littlejohn and myself at Re-

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