

on the east side of the Bay, portions of the piling exposed at low tide are frequently seen to have adhering to them numbers of rather large star-fish, apparently eight or ten inches in extreme diameter. On many occasions Western Gulls (*Larus occidentalis*) and Glaucous-winged Gulls (*L. glaucescens*) were seen swimming about the piles and pecking at the surface of the wood. Whether or not the birds were attacking the adherent barnacles and star-fish could not be seen from the train; but on several occasions a gull was seen sitting solemnly on the top of a pile, with a huge star-fish in his bill, and looking as though he were a little at a loss as to what to do with the prize now that it was secured. It would seem an almost impossible type of diet.—H. S. SWARTH, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, January 21, 1926.*

**A Banded Ferruginous Rough-leg.**—On October 25, 1925, an adult of this species (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*), with tail and wings very badly frayed, and wearing a leg-band, was killed at Inglewood, a suburb of Los Angeles, and brought to the Museum. The band is of aluminum with edges turned back to hold a strip of green celluloid bearing a black figure 6 (or 9) at each end; stamped on the inside is "Bourne Mfg. Co., Melrose, Mass." It is evidently one of the numerous styles used in banding poultry; but by whom was it attached to this hawk, and where? Local zoos appear to have no record of the bird, yet the condition of its wings and tail, and nature of the band, stamp it as an escape from captivity. Should any CONDOR reader have knowledge of this hawk, such information, with details, will be appreciated by the undersigned.—L. E. WYMAN, *Los Angeles Museum, December 31, 1925.*

**The Prairie Falcon in the Willamette Valley, Oregon.**—On November 24, 1925, at the Oregon State Game Farm at Corvallis, Oregon, one of the farm employees shot an adult female *Falco mexicanus* that was in pursuit of a female Ring-neck Pheasant. At this game farm there is kept a breeding stock of several hundred pheasants which, especially during the winter months, attract a number of raptorial birds; but this is the first Prairie Falcon to be seen there, and only the second record of the species in the Humid Coast Belt of western Oregon, of which I have knowledge. The first was a specimen recorded by O. B. Johnson (*Amer. Nat.*, 1880, p. 638).

Mr. Gene Simpson, superintendent of the Oregon Game Farms, who sent me the bird for identification, wrote of it as follows: "We had a few old pinioned pheasants out in an open field, and this bird gave us a lot of trouble. Be this a falcon, he is sure a pheasant killer."—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, December 7, 1925.*

**Unusual Visitors in Humboldt County, California.**—On August 6, 1924, a traveling salesman brought me a beautiful white hawk and told me it had been shot by a farmer's boy at Miranda, on the South Fork of the Eel River, in Humboldt County, California. The bird was seen in company with another of its kind along the river for several weeks before it was shot, according to my informant. It was a male White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*).

On December 10, 1925, one M. Lough sent me a specimen in the flesh of the White-faced Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis guarauna*). It proved an immature male bird. Mr. Lough informed me he shot the bird on the salt marsh at the southern edge of Humboldt Bay, where it had been seen several times the previous week. I believe these are the only records of the White-faced Glossy Ibis and the White-tailed Kite for Humboldt County.—C. I. CLAY, *Eureka, California, January 11, 1926.*

**American Redstart Near Los Angeles.**—On Monday, November 23, 1925, a female American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) was seen at Verdugo Woodlands among the willows along the stream. The bird was studied by eight members of the Southwest Museum Bird Study Club (at least four of whom were familiar with the species in the East) for about half an hour. It never left the willows while under observation, but fed on them and in the air in company with Audubon Warblers, Ruby-crowned Kinglets and Bush-tits.

Identification was easy. The yellow markings on wings, tail and sides, on a gray background, were noted by all. The broad interrupted band at the base of the tail