

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

was especially conspicuous, since the tail was kept spread in true Redstart fashion. Almost more diagnostic than markings was the behavior of the madcap sprite. Member of an exceedingly active family, the Redstart outdoes all the others in wild acrobatic feats, and once known is not soon forgotten. Its agility almost deceived the observers into the belief that there was more than one. But in spite of the fact that there seemed to be Redstarts all over the tree, the frayed condition of the tail soon proved all to be one and the same bird.

Willett and Grinnell record but three occurrences of this species in southern California. To my knowledge, at least one other has since been published in the CONDOR, by Miss Potter and Mrs. Ellis.—MARY MANN MILLER, *Los Angeles, California, January 6, 1926.*

Wood Ibis in the Yellowstone National Park.—On July 16, 1925, Mr. Elmer Harrold of Leetonia, Ohio, saw one of these birds (*Mycteria americana*) wading and feeding in a small marsh near the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone in northwestern Wyoming. This bird was not timid, but permitted the observer to approach near and watch its methods of slowly wading about, agitating the water with one foot at a time, and occasionally swallowing some morsel seemingly disclosed by the stirring. This was reported to Park Naturalist Edmund J. Sawyer, and by him to the writer; neither one of us had ever before seen the species in Yellowstone National Park. Neither Wilbur C. Knight in his "The Birds of Wyoming", 1902, nor B. H. Grave and Ernest P. Walker in their "Wyoming Birds", 1913, record this species in Wyoming. But Aretas A. Saunders gives two records in Montana (A Distributional List of the Birds of Montana, 1921), while W. Vincent Evans records it as "extremely rare" (Birds of Park and Sweetgrass Counties, Montana). Messrs. Harrold and Sawyer are to be congratulated on a new distributional record for this species.—M. P. SKINNER, *Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station, New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York, January 2, 1926.*

A Third Rusty Blackbird to Be Recorded in California.—On Saturday afternoon, November 14, 1925, while at Monte Vista Ranch, Jamacha, San Diego County, California, I saw a bird that I did not recognize, in a piece of low, semi-marsh land covered with short grass and weeds such as grow in alkaline marshes. When flushed, the bird flew about twenty-five feet and alighted in a bare willow. I returned to my car about a mile away and, coming back with my gun, found the bird had disappeared; later, however, I located it crouched beneath a dead bush about two feet in height, close to the spot where it was first flushed. During the entire time it was in sight it was extremely tame, and rather sluggish in all its actions. I collected it and, upon taking it to the Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, I found that it was a Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*), the third capture, according to the records, in the State of California. L. M. Huey of the Museum staff, who prepared the specimen, states that it was an adult female, weight 55.5 grams, and that the crop and stomach were empty. It is now no. 10163 in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History.—JOSEPH W. SEFTON, JR., *San Diego, California, November 16, 1925.*

Bird Notes from Wheatland, Wyoming.—On May 23 and 24, 1925, I had the pleasure of a trip to the mountainous country at the southwest base of Laramie Peak, and again on October 3 and 4, 1925. While there I observed for a brief time the birds of that region. Most of my time was spent in studying the Dusky Grouse, but I never missed an opportunity of observing any other species that I might come across in my wanderings. The country visited lies at about 8,000 feet altitude and it is traversed by many small streams bordered with aspen, willow, and pine.

Dusky Grouse. *Dendragapus obscurus obscurus.* This is probably the most common bird of the entire region. During the spring trip it was most easily approached in the early morning and the males drummed frequently from the rocky open timbered ridges. Later in the day the birds were flushed from the thick groves of aspen and pine, and droppings found on these feeding grounds indicated brooding birds. It was not until we were about ready to leave for home that we discovered a nest of eight eggs under the corner of a projecting rock on a sparsely timbered pine ridge that was