been shot, in the following species: Peregrine, Pigeon Hawk, Sharp-shinned and Cooper hawks. In the case of the Pigeon Hawk it was the female that acquired three successive mates, the last a brown immature. As it is now recognized that all hawks (except eagles) pass into the adult plumage at their first moult, these immatures must in every case have been less than a year old.—ALLAN BROOKS, *Okanagan Landing, B. C., June 30, 1927.*

A Note on the Dietary Habits of the Barn Owl.—The abode of a pair of Barn Owls *(Tyto alba pratincola)* was discovered on October 4, 1925, the nesting and roosting place being located in a cave in the cliffs of Wildcat Canyon about three miles north of the University of California campus, Berkeley. Pellets were collected at intervals over a period of one and one-half years in an attempt to learn whether there be any significant seasonal variation in the relative numbers of the different animals taken by the owls for food. The observations were interrupted by press of other duties sooner than was expected. The results are presented in the table herewith. For the sake of brevity the several collections of pellets are condensed into two categories, those belonging to the dry season (March to November) and those of the rainy season (November to March).

A total of 571 pellets yielded 1780 individual animals, recognized from the skeletal remains found in the pellets. Of the mammals, by far the most numerous was the common California meadow mouse, which comprised 64 percent of the catch. In order of decreasing frequency were white-footed mice (mostly *Peromyscus maniculatus gambeli*, together with a few which were probably *P. truei gilberti*), harvest mice *(Reithrodontomys)*, pocket gophers *(Thomomys)*, shrews *(Sorex)*, and pocket mice *(Perognathus)*, with a few scattering individuals of wood rat *(Neotoma)*, mole *(Scapanus)*, brush rabbit *(Sylvilagus)*, house mouse *(Mus)*, house rat *(Rattus)* and one kangaroo rat *(Dipodomys)*, the last named of rather rare occurrence in this locality. In the late summer and autumn the Jerusalem cricket *(Stenopelmatus)* is represented quite numerously in the pellets.

	Actual number of individuals			Relative number of individuals (percent of catch)		
	Dry Season: March to November	Rainy Season: November to March	Total	Dry Season: March to November	Rainy Season: November to March	Total
Microtus	767	364	1131	60.00	72.00	64.00
Peromyscus	196	44	240	15.00	8.70	14.00
Reithrodontomys	116	37	153	9.10	7.30	8.60
Thomomys	51	34	85	4.00	6.70	4.80
Sorex	31	2	33	2.40	.40	1.80
Perognathus	14	2	16	1.10	.40	.90
Scapanus	2	5	7	.16	1.00	.40
Neotoma	6	2	8	.47	.40	.50
Sylvilagus	1	1	2	.08	.20	.10
Stenopelmatus	84	15	99	6.60	3.00	5.60
Mus	2	0	2	.16	.00	.10
Rattus	0	2	2	.00	.40	.10
Dipodomys	1	0	1	.08	.00	.05
Total	1272	508	1780			

In regard to seasonal variation of the dietary, nothing very striking was found. The shrews, pocket mice and Jerusalem crickets were taken mostly in the dry season but these species make up only a small part of the catch. White-footed and harvest mice were taken somewhat more frequently in the dry months, whereas the reverse is true of the pocket gophers. Finally, certain animals are conspicuous by the complete absence of their remains from the pellets. No bird remains were found. There were no ground squirrels, which is good evidence that these animals have retired to their burrows before the owls come out to hunt. Nor were there any remains of jack rabbits, though the writer has often seen these animals abroad at night on hill sides where barn owls are seen and heard.

The writer expresses his thanks to members of the staff of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, especially to Mr. Joseph Dixon, for the help received in the identification of material from the pellets.—G. L. FOSTER, *Berkeley, California, July 1, 1927.*

California Brown Pelicans Nesting at Point Lobos, Monterey County, California.—During the last two summers I had, from time to time, observed that a number of Cali-