

These hawks seem to be silent birds, for only twice have I ever heard one utter a sound. Once when two were fighting in mid-air, a spluttering *klee, klee, kleek, kleek* was given. One that I winged gave the same call as it came to the ground. They are generally solitary, and when two meet, a quarrel generally takes place immediately. The Pigeon Hawk will put a Sharp-shinned Hawk to rout if one should enter into the falcon's domain. This is quite the reverse of the Sparrow Hawk in a similar situation, as the Sharp-shin is the master of the Sparrow Hawk. One Pigeon Hawk was seen darting at a cat that was crossing the corner of a field. A mounted Great Horned Owl placed on a pole caused considerable consternation among the hawk population and brought three Pigeon Hawks during two days. At the end of this time, the owl was in such a bad way that the hawks paid little attention to it. The several species of hawks literally tore it to pieces. However, the Prairie Falcon and the Duck Hawk lord it over the Pigeon Hawk. Whenever either of the big falcons approaches a tree in which one of the smaller species is perched, the latter departs before the former alights.

The following list is of Pigeon Hawks that I have collected in the Yosemite region:

1. Male adult, February 26, 1919, perched in black oak tree near field.
2. Immature male, October 16, 1920, flying after robins.
3. Adult male, December 19, 1921, perched in same tree as no. 1.
4. Adult female, October 6, 1924, perched on fence post and gorged.
5. Adult male, October 12, 1924, perched in same tree as nos. 1 and 3.
6. Immature male, November 16, 1924, perched in a very tall black oak.
7. Adult male, November 17, 1924, flying after a flock of pipits.
8. Immature male, December 16, 1926, perched in the same tree as no. 6.

The dark-colored females and immature males outnumber the slaty-blue adult males to such an extent that the latter is a rare bird in comparison, even in this locality where Pigeon Hawks are relatively common in winter.

All the above specimens were taken in the neighborhood of Dudley, Mariposa County, from three to six miles east of Coulterville, California, at approximately 3000 feet altitude. They were taken under varying conditions of temperature and weather.

—D. D. McLEAN, *State Fish and Game Division, San Francisco, August 22, 1928.*

**A Cardinal at Redlands, California.**—A cardinal, a male in full plumage, was found dead in Sylvan Park, Redlands, on April 9, 1926, by Mr. Robert Adams, gardener of the park. Recognizing it as a rare bird, he turned it over to the writer for identification. The measurements and appearance suggested that it is the Arizona Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis superba*) rather than the Eastern Cardinal (*R. c. cardinalis*). The measurements are: length, 230.8 mm.; wing, 99.4; tail, 113.0. The specimen differs from *cardinalis* chiefly in the lengths of wing and tail. The color pattern is that of *superba*, as the black of chin and lores does not meet across the forehead. The general coloration is pale, and the bill is very stout.

In response to a request for possible information about the bird, published in the *Redlands Facts* of April 12, 1926, Miss Ruth M. Smith of Redlands reported that she had seen the bird alive March 28 and April 4, on Sunset Drive, about two and one-half miles from Sylvan Park, where it was found on April 9. She saw it distinctly and heard it sing. If this was the same bird, it had been in Redlands at least two weeks, succumbing after nearly a week of rain.

The specimen was sent to Mr. Alden H. Miller for identification, and is now no. 52902 in the collection of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California. It was not seen by Mr. Miller previous to the writing of his recent article (*CONDOR*, xxx, 1928, pp. 243-245).

Mr. Miller reports that upon close comparison the specimen is undoubtedly referable to *superba*. The great length of tail as well as all details of coloration agree with typical specimens from Arizona. He further notes that the appearance of the Arizona race in California again raises the question of the origin of the California cardinals. There is the possibility that *superba* as well as other races may contribute to the California cardinal population. However, no trace of this race within the state has been noted heretofore, and it still seems reasonably certain that the principal colony in the San Gabriel River bottom is composed of eastern birds.

The possibility of Arizona Cardinals straying across the desert barriers to the coastal region of California is suggested by the specimen now recorded; and yet, this bird, too, may have been brought in as a captive, from Arizona or Sonora, and so represent another case of artificial introduction.—C. H. ABBOTT, *University of Redlands, Redlands, California, August 6, 1928.*

**Returns of Banded Gulls.**—Between June 18 and June 28, 1927, Mr. Frank L. Farley made three trips to a small island in Bittern Lake, ten miles west of Camrose, Alberta, and banded over one thousand young California Gulls (*Larus cali-*

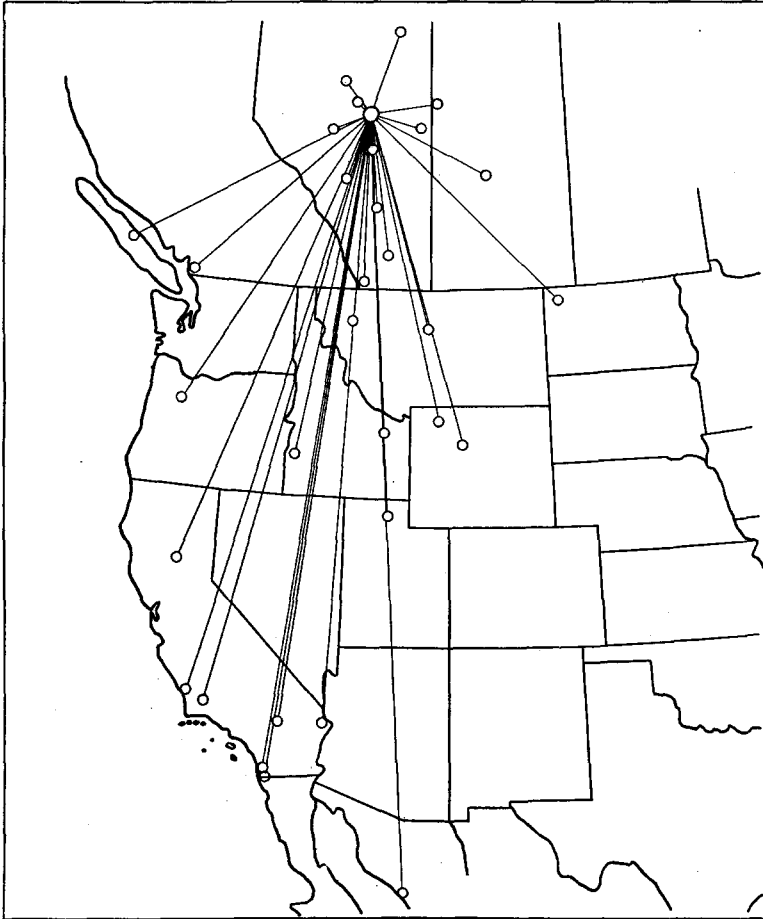


Fig. 95. MAP SHOWING RETURNS OF GULLS BANDED NEAR CAMROSE, ALBERTA.

*fornicus*) and Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*). The proportion of Ring-billed to California was estimated to be about one percent. These birds were from six to ten days old at the time of banding. Some of the first to be banded were observed at Camrose, ten miles away, on July 1, when they were probably about three weeks old.

The thirty-six returns of these birds that are shown in figure 95 are from the following places: Alberta: Lac La Biche, three returns, July 25, September 12, and October 13; Meanook, September 28; Armena, September 16; Bentley, September 10;