

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-*

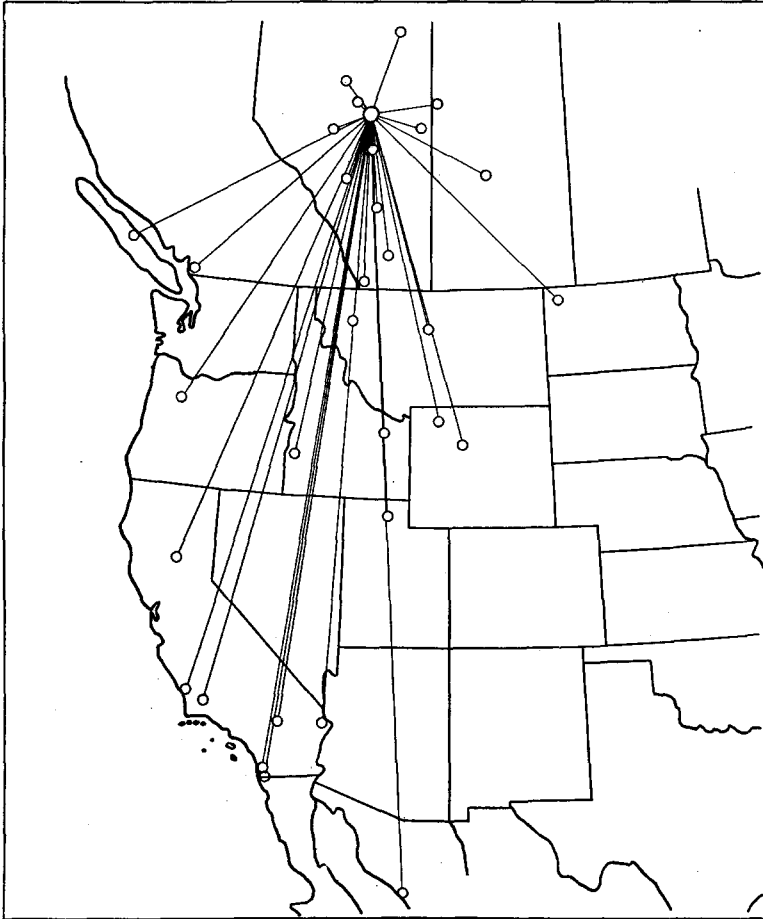


Fig. 95. MAP SHOWING RETURNS OF GULLS BANDED NEAR CAMROSE, ALBERTA.

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;

Calgary, two returns, September 16, and December 27; Pine Lake, September 18; Edgerton, September 26; Lake McGregor, two returns, October 10, and 13; Lethbridge, September 30; Waterton Lakes, October 20. Saskatchewan: Lloydminster, September 18; Mac Rorie, October 1. British Columbia: Vancouver, October 2; Comox, August 6. [This last is an interesting record; it is Ring-billed Gull no. 544527, and was collected by Major Allan Brooks, at Comox, Vancouver Island, just forty-five days after it was banded in central Alberta.] North Dakota: Battleview, September 26. Montana: Flathead Lake, September 14; Square Butte, October 16. Wyoming: Cody, October 24; Thermopolis, October 25. Idaho: Caldwell, October 2; Idaho Falls, November 1. Utah: Bear River, October 1. Oregon: Molalla, January 4, 1928. California: Needles, November 21; Gridley, December 11; Los Olivos, December 14; Barstow, December 27; Palm City, January 3, 1928; San Diego, January 27, 1928; Morro Bay, February 13, 1928. Sonora: Kino Bay, January 15, 1928.

I am indebted to Mr. Farley for permission to publish these returns.—JOHN MCB. ROBERTSON, *Buena Park, Orange County, California, August 7, 1928.*

On the Present Status of the Guadalupe Petrel.—Successive expeditions to Guadalupe Island during the past thirty years have returned with interesting representations of the island's fauna, and simultaneously have amassed evidence of the gradual decrease and final disappearance of many of the autochthonous bird species. The curtain has already gone down on the caracara, flicker, towhee, wren, and kinglet, and the results of the *Ortolan* expedition prepare us for the exit of the junco. Land birds have not suffered alone, and it has become patent that the Guadalupe Petrel is being, or has been, driven from the stage.

In 1922, the *Tecate* and, in 1925, the *Ortolan* visited Guadalupe, but the most careful search of the island failed to reveal the presence of Guadalupe Petrels. It is true that Mr. A. W. Anthony (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th Ser., xiv, 1925, p. 287) in reporting upon the collections of birds and mammals obtained by the members of the *Tecate* expedition, writes: "In former years there was a considerable colony [of *Oceanodroma macrodactyla*] along the ridge in the pine growth at the north end of the island. . . . In July of the current year the same ridge was explored and but little was seen to indicate a recent occupation of the nesting ground. A few burrows were seen, but they seemed to be very old. In 1892 dozens of dead birds were seen, where cats had torn away the breast, leaving wings and tail, enough to identify the species. Half a dozen similar dried bodies were seen last July, but so few that we were of the opinion that the colony was about finished."

None of the "dried bodies" was included in the collections, but the fragments of a wing collected at that time are in the museum of the California Academy of Sciences, and prove upon examination to belong to a bird of lesser dimensions than the Guadalupe Petrel. It would appear, therefore, that the colony was perhaps more nearly "finished" than Anthony believed, especially as no other specimens have been taken of late years, even at sea.

Aside from Anthony's report, the most recent definite record of the occurrence of the Guadalupe Petrel is from the pen of Dr. C. H. Townsend, who visited the island on the *Albatross* in 1911. He reports (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XLVIII, 1923, p. 6) the taking of two specimens of *Oceanodroma macrodactyla*, "Guadalupe Island, March 2-5."

I am indebted to Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and to Dr. Charles W. Richmond, of the U. S. National Museum, for the opportunity of examining one of these two examples. It is no. 305763, U. S. Nat. Mus., male, collected on March 2, 1911, by P. I. Osborn and C. H. Townsend. It has been compared carefully with the type of *O. macrodactyla* in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, and with material generously loaned by Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, Carnegie Museum, by Mr. S. C. Simms, Field Museum of Natural History, and by Mr. J. E. Thayer. In spite of the fact that a few of the central upper tail-coverts and some of the rectrices are lacking, the bird is readily recognizable, not as *Oceanodroma macrodactyla*, but as *Oceanodroma socorroensis*, this individual being one having indications of white on the lateral upper tail-coverts. I have not had an opportunity to examine the second specimen (presumably in the collection