

Lake from the ranch land. About twenty nests in various stages of construction were noted; three contained one egg each. Specimens collected there are now in the collection of the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, in Mr. Richardson's collection, and in possession of the writer.

On June 13, 1933, we observed four males flying along the lake shore at Barkley Springs (south boundary of Klamath Indian Reservation), and on June 14 we saw two more at the same point. On June 14 we also noted a band of about fifteen birds flying southward, apparently headed directly over the city of Klamath Falls, for we were just at the northern city limits when we observed them.—JOHNSON A. NEFF, *Bureau of Biological Survey, Sacramento, California, August 1, 1933.*

**Birds Remains from an Indian Shellmound near Point Mugu, California.**—The Indian shellmound near Point Mugu, Ventura County, California, was excavated by the Van Bergen-Los Angeles Museum party in the fall of 1929 and the spring of 1932. Certain portions of the mound, at a level which Mr. Arthur Woodward, Curator of History at the Los Angeles Museum, estimates to be about one hundred and forty years old, were rich in bones of birds and mammals. The bird remains have been examined by the present writers, and a total of 1666 bones, representing approximately forty-seven species, have been identified. Of the total number of specimens, about two hundred and fifty had been made into artifacts, or showed signs of having been worked by the Indians. The bones most commonly used for this purpose were the humerus and ulna of cormorant, albatross, pelican, gull and large loon.

In the following list all identified bones are included, although in several instances the identification could not be carried as far as the species. In most cases inability to give specific identification is due to the fragmentary state of the specimen; the Laridae and certain of the Anatidae and Passeriformes, however, require more detailed study than available comparative material will permit.

Sixty-four per cent of the specimens here considered are now at the University of California at Los Angeles; the remainder are in the collections of the Los Angeles Museum.

Species	Number of specimens	Species	Number of specimens
<i>Gavia immer</i> .....	199	Unidentified geese.....	6
<i>Gavia pacifica</i> .....	36	<i>Melanitta deglandi</i> .....	24
<i>Gavia stellata</i> .....	64	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i> .....	71
<i>Gavia (pacifica or stellata)</i> .....	58	<i>Mergus, sp.</i> .....	10
<i>Colymbus nigricollis</i> .....	9	Other species of ducks.....	47
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> .....	39	<i>Cathartes aura</i> .....	8
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> .....	2	<i>Buteo borealis</i> .....	14
<i>Diomedea albatrus</i> (representing at least 13 individuals).....	55	<i>Buteo</i> (further identification impossible).....	4
<i>Diomedea nigripes</i> .....	1	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> .....	1
<i>Diomedea</i> (further identification impossible).....	18	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> .....	1
<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i> .....	4	Eagle ( <i>Aquila</i> or <i>Haliaeetus</i> ).....	3
<i>Puffinus</i> (species identification impossible).....	10	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> .....	1
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> .....	1	<i>Falco (mexicanus or peregrinus)</i> .....	2
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> .....	205	<i>Grus canadensis</i> .....	1
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> .....	134	<i>Fulica americana</i> .....	8
<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i> .....	167	<i>Numenius americanus</i> .....	1
<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i> .....	1	<i>Curlew (Numenius or Phaeopus)</i> .....	2
<i>Phalacrocorax (auritus or penicillatus)</i> .....	126	<i>Limosa fedoa</i> .....	1
<i>Ardea herodias</i> .....	8	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> .....	1
<i>Casmerodius albus</i> .....	2	<i>Larus</i> (at least two species).....	145
<i>Egretta thula</i> .....	1	<i>Uria aalge</i> .....	11
<i>Mycteria americana</i> .....	3	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i> .....	12
<i>Branta canadensis</i> .....	4	<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i> .....	3
<i>Branta nigricans</i> .....	7	<i>Lunda cirrhata</i> (at least 11 individuals).....	105
<i>Chen hyperborea</i> .....	10	<i>Tyto alba</i> .....	1
<i>Chen rossi</i> .....	9	<i>Corvus corax</i> .....	1
		<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> .....	2
		<i>Passeriformes, sps. ?</i> .....	2

—HILDEGARD HOWARD, *Los Angeles Museum*, and LEIGH MARIAN DODSON, *University of California at Los Angeles, August 28, 1933.*

**The Voice of the Tufted Puffin.**—Concerning the voice in the Tufted Puffin (*Lunda cirrhata*) Bent, in Bulletin 107 of the United States National Museum, says (p. 88) that he has "always found it absolutely silent," and believes that "references [by

'several writers'] to its vocal powers are based on hearsay or on confusion with the notes of auklets or other birds occupying the same breeding grounds." Other available references are vague or silent regarding the matter.

During the course of a recent trip to the Farallon Islands, I had opportunity to hear the note of this bird under the following circumstances. An adult individual of this species was taken from its burrow and was held long enough to photograph and band. The bird made several polysyllabic, hoarse, burred notes while being pulled toward the opening of the burrow and also during the time it was held captive. The sound resembled a hoarse, resonant cough, and was of very short duration. A closely similar phonetic interpretation may be expressed by the syllables *b-r-r-r-uh*. The note was audible for only four or five feet and was very low in pitch, resembling to some extent, in this respect, the croaking of bullfrogs. The bird made no audible note after being released, but flew at once out of sight.

At the time of this visit, August 17, 1933, the larger portion of the Puffin colony had left, and I do not believe that this bird was breeding. We were not able to find either egg or young in this burrow, although we could feel the end of the burrow with our hands; but a young bird might possibly have secreted itself in some nook or cranny which we did not detect. The adult bird had carried some substance in its bill into the burrow, of which we found no trace. Time did not permit extended observation on the owner of the burrow.—CLARENCE F. SMITH, *Oakland, California, September 1, 1933.*

**Sparrow Hawk Eats Hermit Warbler.**—It was in late afternoon close to five o'clock, of May 23, 1933; place, east side of valley of Mad River, eight miles southeast of Ruth, Trinity County, California. From camp I saw a falcon perching on the tip of a spike-topped Douglas spruce, facing into the wind and teetering somewhat. First impression was of much larger than sparrow-hawk size, and this circumstance caught and held my attention. Presently the bird flew down into the lesser growth, of black oaks and smaller spruces, which surrounded the perching tree; and very soon it reappeared, with something in its claws. It again perched on the spike tip, holding the "something" under one or both feet, while it proceeded to reach its head down again and again to that object.

Bringing binoculars to bear, the "falcon" was then seen to be an ordinary American Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*), and now and then feathers were seen to drift away from the "kill" it was holding and picking at. One of my camp-mates, Raymond Gilmore, meanwhile scouted through the woods and succeeded in getting a long-range shot with number 6's. The hawk fell, as also what it was holding; but Gilmore failed to find the latter. The hawk was stone-dead when found. Brought to camp, it showed gray feathers adhering to bill and toes, and the latter were bloody. A food mass could be felt in the gullet.

The next day I skinned out the bird, an adult male (now no. 62906, Mus. Vert. Zool.). The gullet contents, a mass of flesh and smeared feathers, I "floated out" in the camp wash-basin; and as the parts separated in the water and the feathers spread out, the identity of the "kill" became quickly apparent. There were strips of skin from the head with the yellow feathering attached, the two mandibles but apart, the eye-balls (broken), pieces of skull with most of the brain in portions, and bits of clean muscle—the identifiable parts all belonging to an adult male Hermit Warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*). When the shot reached the hawk, the latter had evidently not yet eaten much into the body of the warbler. Parts of the remains I floated onto a piece of card-board, to which they dried; this is now preserved in the Museum as "evidence."

Thus it appears that an American Sparrow Hawk may capture and eat a tree-inhabiting bird, and that even mature Hermit Warblers have feathered dangers lurking in their woods to watch out for. But, of course, the above instance is no ground for concluding that Sparrow Hawks in general feed regularly upon the smaller birds, nor that a regular enemy of the Hermit or any other wood-warbler is the Sparrow Hawk!—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, September 3, 1933.*