

one and one-quarter miles off the Clatsop County, Oregon, shore line. On this rock is located an important lighthouse with a permanent crew maintained by the U. S. Lighthouse Service. Hugo Hanson and Werner Storm, assistant keepers of the light, told me this interesting story.

"From the time we first discovered the bird until nearly sundown, he had never alighted on land or sea, but swung slowly back and forth and from side to side without ever moving his enormous wings. About 5:30 in the afternoon the bird started to look for a roost but had some difficulty in selecting a place to his liking as he would almost settle, then as if reconsidering he would rise and cast about for a more suitable perch among the jagged rocks comprising the lower level. Finally he came to rest on a small iron tripod, part of the derrick that was carried away during the recent storm, and after much folding and refolding of those amazing pinions he settled down for the night. Something caused him to leave his low roost during the night, as one of the keepers while on night watch noticed him tottering in the breeze asleep on the large cable from the top of the derrick mast to the end of the boom far above the rock. Upon looking for him next morning we scanned the sky in vain and decided that he had departed in search of his home or of more comfortable surroundings; but when Mr. Hanson went down to do some work on the steam hoist he discovered our friend huddled at the base of the derrick fast asleep in the everlasting rest."

After the bird died, as described above, Mr. Hanson skinned the specimen and it was presented to me, proving to be of the species *Fregata magnificens*. The sex was not determined. This is the first reported occurrence of this southern species as far north as the Oregon coast, and it constitutes the first authentic record of a *Fregata* for the state of Oregon.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, March 12, 1935.*

**The Rosy Finch in Saskatchewan.**—The Gray-crowned Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis*) is a somewhat irregular winter visitant to Saskatchewan, appearing generally about the beginning of November and staying until the end of March. Breeding as it does in the Rocky Mountains at an altitude of 7000 feet, and descending to the plains in winter, it furnishes an interesting example of altitudinal migration.

The species was first recorded by the writer on November 8, 1912, when two birds were seen. For some years no more were noted, except at rare intervals in very cold stormy weather, or when no collecting was possible, and it was not until November 27, 1921, that the first specimen was taken. This was a male bird, feeding in company with some redpolls around a flax strawpile on this ranch. On January 19, 1922, two other birds were secured at a near-by ranch; and on March 18 two more, evidently a pair, were shot here. Although the taking of these specimens was considered necessary in order to establish the Rosy Finch as a Saskatchewan bird, it is interesting to note that a specimen was taken near the forks of the Saskatchewan River, in what is now central Saskatchewan, in May, 1827, which is prior to the writer's record by nearly one hundred years; also that there are two or three records from Manitoba, one at Birtle in 1891 (Macoun, J., and Macoun, J. M., *Catalogue of Canadian Birds*, 1909, p. 465). Doubtless it is merely owing to lack of observers that the Rosy Finch was not recorded in southern Saskatchewan long ago.

All the foregoing records refer to the type race (*L. t. tephrocotis*) which, as Taverner (*Birds of Western Canada*, 1926, p. 279) states, is the bird to be expected on the plains. But according to Aretas Saunders (*Pac. Coast Avifauna* No. 14, 1921, p. 110) the Hepburn Rosy Finch (*L. t. littoralis*) also is to be found in that state; and for several years the writer has endeavored to establish the presence of that subspecies in this section. It is also worthy of note in this connection that the one record of a Rosy Finch in Minnesota is for *littoralis*, not *tephrocotis*.

In 1933 Mr. Spencer Pearse, a neighboring rancher, informed me that he had observed in his yard on February 3 about a dozen unfamiliar birds which he identified as Hepburn Rosy Finches, but not realizing the importance of his discovery he failed to secure a specimen; however, later on, on March 1, he shot a male, sending it to the Provincial Museum.

The winter of 1933-34 proved to be a good rosy finch winter, several flocks

appearing at intervals, usually after a storm. On February 21, 1934, while the writer was standing in the entrance of the local grain elevator he saw a solitary Heppburn almost at his feet, picking up waste wheat. On March 9, some forty finches visited our hay stacks, and from these, five specimens were collected, three *tephrocotis* and two *littoralis*. It is likely that in any good-sized flock there will be found a sprinkling of the latter kind.—LAURENCE B. POTTER, *Gower Ranch, Eastend, Saskatchewan, Canada, April 4, 1935.*

**Nesting Colonies of the Herring Gull in British Columbia.**—Recent authors have recorded the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*) as nesting at Atlin Lake (59° N, 133° W), in the extreme northwest, and at Babine Lake (54° N, 126° W), in the central part of the Province. So far as I know, these are the only published nesting records for British Columbia. The first of these, reported by E. M. Anderson (Rep. Provincial Museum Nat. Hist. for 1914 [1915], p. 9), has

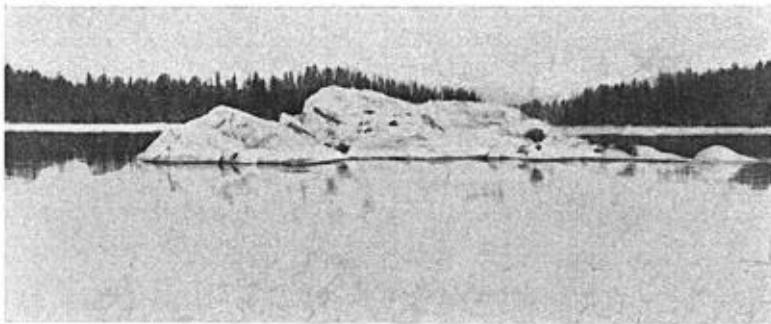


Fig. 42. Nesting site of Herring Gulls on islet in Bridge Lake, British Columbia.

been substantiated by Allan Brooks and R. M. Stewart, both of whom have visited the nesting colony which is situated on an island close to the village at Atlin. The record for Babine Lake is based on less satisfactory evidence. The reference apparently was first published by Cooke (U. S. Dept. Agr., Bull. 292, 1915, p. 36). Miss M. T. Cooke, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., informs me that the statement is based on a record by E. A. Preble (MS 1903, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.) which reads as follows: "A few Herring Gulls were seen daily near the outlet of Babine Lake, August 17 to 19. A native told me that they nest in small numbers on Babine River a few miles below the lake, as well as on certain islands in Babine Lake."

The purpose of this paper is to describe a Herring Gull colony located on Bridge Lake (51° N, 120° W), approximately 200 miles south and 200 miles east of Babine Lake, which I visited on July 26, 1933. Local residents report that this colony has existed for many years.

Bridge Lake, four and one-half miles long and a mile and a half wide, is one of a number of deep-water lakes which occupy a well wooded and picturesque plateau in one of the less frequented regions of the Cariboo District. The zonal association is predominantly Canadian. A forest of lodge-pole pine, Douglas fir and black spruce intermixed with trembling aspen extends to a shore-line growth of willow, birch and alder. Here and there, particularly on the south and east, trembling aspen occurs in clear stands of tall, slim, white-barked specimens. The shores are rocky and in some places steep. There are twenty-six islands in the lake, ranging in extent from a few square yards to one of approximately 180 acres. The islands are well timbered, with one exception noted below; even the smallest support some tree growth. The lake shore is irregular, with deep bays and long peninsulas so that it is not possible from any one place on the shore to see the lake as a whole nor to distinguish always between mainland and island. The waters are not very