

A United States Record of the Pacific Golden Plover.—The Dickey collection at the California Institute of Technology contains a specimen (no. 21286) of *Pluvialis dominica fulva*, which was collected at Clallam Bay, Clallam County, Washington, on October 28, 1921, by Carl Lien. The original source of this specimen was the D. E. Brown collection, which was purchased by Mr. Dickey in 1927. It may be added that Major Allan Brooks has recently examined the bird (a male of the year) and has verified my own identification.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, March 29, 1936.*

What is the Status of the Inland Crested Cormorant of California?—The recent article concerning the cormorants of Great Salt Lake, Utah, by Mr. William Behle (Condor, vol. 38, 1936, pp. 76-79) was of more than casual interest to the present writer since it brought vividly to mind the conditions which existed at Buena Vista Lake in Kern County, California, in the summers of 1922 and 1923. When I made observations at the lake in late June and July, 1922, the scores of adult cormorants then present had long since dropped their nuptial plumes. The single adult collected at that time (July 1) retained three short plumes worn down to but a fraction of their original length. These remaining stubs were black. A juvenile (July 26) is darker below than five *albiciliatus* from the seacoast of southern California and is similar in this respect to five juveniles of *auritus* from the Atlantic coast. However, the relatively few specimens examined in this last connection make me hesitant about suggesting this feature as a racial character.

In April and early May, 1923, I again visited the lake, in company with Major Allan Brooks, and at this time the vast majority of the adult cormorants bore nuptial plumes. So far as we could determine by visual means—and we observed a great many birds at very close range—the plumes varied from pure black to pure white, although most individuals showed a mixture. The four specimens collected in 1923 are characterized as follows: adult female (April 27) with plumes entirely black save for a few minute white streaks behind the eyes; adult female (April 27) whose plumes were mixed in the proportion of two white to one black; one-year-old female (April 27) with plumes about equally black and white; adult female (May 6) whose plumes were entirely white.

Summarizing the above evidence and basing subspecific determination only on the color of the nuptial plumes, it would appear that the cormorants of Buena Vista Lake are intermediate in characters between *Phalacrocorax auritus auritus* and *Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus*, with certain individuals showing the extreme characters of either race, and that the mass average is slightly in favor of the white-plumed *albiciliatus* type. Whether this average would be maintained were an adequate series of specimens collected is, of course, problematical.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *San Diego Society of Natural History, San Diego, California, May 12, 1936.*

Two New Records for Zion National Park, Utah.—In checking over a card index of the avifauna of the Zion Canyon region, Utah, I find the following unpublished records.

Long-tailed Chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis*). On February 9, 1936, Mr. W. S. Long observed one on the Narrows Trail, at the head of Zion Canyon. Mr. Long is familiar with this species, and was able to observe this individual for five minutes at a distance of thirty feet.

Black Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte atrata*). On February 3, 1936, Mr. Long, at that time Wildlife Technician in the park, collected an adult male from a large flock near the Mount Carmel Highway, 5500 feet altitude, a few miles east of Zion Canyon. The specimen is now in the Zion Museum, number 125.—C. C. PRESNALL, *Zion National Park, Utah, April 4, 1936.*

Observations on the Food of the Duck Hawk.—Twenty-six pellets were taken from under the regular winter roost, near Santa Barbara, California, of an adult female Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*). The roost was on an old wooden tower on the beach, near a small slough which is frequented by ducks and other water birds. The pellets were taken in March, and showed the following contents. (Numbers are of pellets and not of individuals represented.)

- 5 grebes, probably all the Eared Grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*)
- 8 almost certainly same as above
- 11 American Coots (*Fulica americana americana*)
- 1 yellow-legs (?) (*Totanus*, sp.)
- 1 rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*)

Partly eaten birds found under the roost were two Eared Grebes and a Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*). Since a Duck Hawk will rarely strike a bird except on the wing, the large number of grebes is remarkable. The same Duck Hawk was seen to kill a Ruddy Duck (*Eristamatura jamaicensis rubida*) earlier in the year.

An immature male Duck Hawk spent from early November to near the end of February at another slough near Santa Barbara, in which water fowl are protected and fed. The attendant saw