

**Notes on some Petrels off San Diego.**—In the Condor for 1918 (vol. 20, p. 211), the Kaeding Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa kaedingi*) was restored to the California faunal list on the basis of a single specimen taken in 1904 just two seconds of latitude north of the projected Mexican border. Although technically correct, this solitary record has always given me the feeling of "winning on a technicality."

Much greater satisfaction is realized now in announcing the capture of three specimens and sighting several others on the direct line between San Diego and the south end of San Clemente Island. Dr. Alden H. Miller very kindly checked the identity with birds in the collections at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology in Berkeley, corroborating the identification.

During each of the last two summers it has been my good fortune to spend a period in studying the offshore birds under the auspices of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. These all too brief observations show that there is still much to be learned regarding the postbreeding movements of our petrels. During the 1935 season only two white-rumped birds were seen, one of which was collected and proved to be a Wilson Petrel. One Least Petrel was collected and thousands of Black Petrels were seen rafting in dense packs.

This year, in the same area and at the same date, one Least Petrel (*Haloccyptena microsoma*) was collected and others seen, three Kaeding Petrels were collected and numbers of others were seen, while Black Petrels were quite rare.

All of these birds that were collected, except the Wilson Petrel, had quite large gonads in process of reduction; all are species breeding farther to the south and hence were in a post-nuptial northward drift. Observing was done from fifteen to thirty miles offshore while "hove to" for oceanographic work. Such offshore study could be extended with profit over a greater part of each year for a number of years.

The Kaeding Petrels were feeding on floating eggs, apparently of fish, which they picked up while settled on the water with wings raised.—LOVE MILLER, *University of California at Los Angeles, October 7, 1936.*

**An Additional Record of the California Clapper Rail away from Marshes.**—A California Clapper Rail (*Rallus obsoletus obsoletus*) was picked up from the Southern Pacific tracks at Shattuck and Rose streets, Berkeley, Alameda County, September 23, 1936. It was presented to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology by Miss Lelah Reynolds, and is now skin number 69988, a female, weight 252.5 grams. This bird, taken at the same time of year as the two reported upon by Linsdale in the Condor (vol. 38, 1936, p. 216), gives additional evidence in support of his suggestions concerning dispersal in the fall season.—MARGARET W. WYTHE, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, October 1, 1936.*

**The Alaska Longspur and Oregon Horned Lark in Texas.**—In February, 1936, the writer spent several days collecting birds in the Texas Panhandle. Two birds, taken on February 9, represent two subspecies which have not been previously recorded for the state of Texas. A male Alaska Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus alascensis*) was collected from a flock of several hundred longspurs on the plains, 10 miles east of Canyon, Randall County, Texas. A male Oregon Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris lamprochroma*) was also collected at the same locality. I am indebted to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, U. S. Biological Survey, for the identification of these specimens.—JAMES O. STEVENSON, *Wildlife Division, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., October 7, 1936.*

**Cooper Hawk Eats a Flammulated Screech Owl.**—On August 31, 1934, a female Cooper Hawk, *Accipiter cooperii*, was killed at the Berry Ranch on the south boundary of Grand Canyon National Park, Coconino County, Arizona. During the preparation of the bird as a study skin, I noted the stomach was full; examination revealed the flesh, feathers, feet, and bones of a Flammulated Screech Owl, *Otus flammeolus*. The stomach contents were sent to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, where identification was verified by Joseph Grinnell and Alden H. Miller. I do not know of a previous record of the Cooper Hawk eating this species of owl.

The Flammulated Screech Owl has been recorded in Grand Canyon National Park only three times. The hawk, containing the owl here recorded, was taken just outside the south boundary of the Park. The Cooper Hawk is now number B-75 in the Grand Canyon National Park collection, and the remains of the owl are preserved in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley.—A. E. BORELL, *Wildlife Division, National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 30, 1936.*