

The Second Year of the Pacific Gull-Banding Project.—In the project sponsored by the Western Bird-Banding Association to study gull migration and life history, 4000 nestling gulls of three species have been marked to date. Each bird bears two colored celluloid bands and a Biological Survey band. In the summer of 1939, young of the seven colonies of 1938 were again distinctively banded, and a new colony at Great Salt Lake, Utah, was added. Color combinations used are as follows:

| Colony | 1938 | | 1939 | |
|---|----------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| | right leg | left leg | right leg | left leg |
| 1. <i>N. Coronado Island, Mexico</i> (off San Diego, Calif.): Western Gulls (<i>Larus occidentalis wymani</i>). Banders: Grace Sargent, David Michener, William Webb, Har- old Hill, Thomas Miller, Fred Gallup. | Red Survey Red | | Red Red | Survey |
| 2. <i>Mono Lake, California</i> : California Gulls (<i>Larus californicus</i>). Bander, Walter Nichols. | Blue Survey | Blue | Survey Blue | Blue |
| 3. <i>Three Arch Islands, Oregon</i> : Western Gulls (<i>L. o. occidentalis</i>). Bander, Reed Ferris. | | | Blue Red Survey Red | |
| 4. <i>Haystack Rock, Oregon</i> : Western Gulls. Bander, Reed Ferris. | | | Red Red Survey Blue | |
| 5. <i>Mittlenatch Island, Gulf of Georgia, B. C.</i> : Glaucous-winged Gulls (<i>Larus glaucescens</i>). Bander, Theed Pearse. | Yellow Survey | | Yellow Yellow | Survey |
| 6. <i>Yellow Island, Haro Straits, B. C.</i> : Glaucous-winged Gulls. Bander, Dennis Ashby. | Yellow Blue | | Blue Yellow | Survey |
| 7. <i>Gull Island, Howe Sound, B. C.</i> : Glaucous-winged Gulls. Bander, Kenneth Alexander. | Yellow Survey | | Yellow Survey Blue | |
| 8. <i>Great Salt Lake, Utah</i> : California Gulls. Bander, A. M. Woodbury. | | | Red Survey | Yellow |

Many reports are being received on the movements of these young gulls, but since the birds are not yet adult, much still remains to be learned. Every bird student can help the project by watching for these gulls. If a color-banded bird is seen, report the exact color combination, date, and place, and your name to the address below. If a bird is found dead, also send the Survey band to the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.—GRACE TOMPKINS SARGENT, *Chairman, Pacific Gull Project, Scripps Institution, La Jolla, California, November 1, 1939.*

An Ancient Nesting Site of the White Pelican in Nevada.—To look down from the mountain on a straight white line of pelicans gliding over the intensely blue waters of Pyramid Lake, rimmed round by a gleaming band of alkali, is to see these birds to good advantage. Then to look beyond into the afternoon's haze, and back again at the vividly clear picture of these soaring birds, whose white cloaks, with jet black cuffs, are surmounted by unbelievably grotesque, orange head dresses, like the long-nosed masks of aboriginal witch doctors, leads almost any imaginative observer to speculate, with a certain reverence and humility, on the innumerable years that have elapsed since the first big birds of their kind found secure haven here in the ancient desert. Then, as now, they must have sought some island on which to nest. The watcher muses and his eyes mark, one after another, low mountain tops that in centuries past barely protruded above Quaternary Lake Lahontan of which Pyramid Lake is but a remnant.

Although on a few of these eminences I have looked, in a casual sort of way, for evidences of the use that I suspected once was made of them, never did I see proof thereof until May 7, 1939, when Miss Laura Mills showed me bones and egg shells of pelicans in a deposit on Rattlesnake Hill at Fallon, Nevada.