

on the water, which, strangely enough, apparently paid no attention to them. However, the eagles made no more attacks on the waterfowl while we were there.

The ice was strewn for several hundred yards around the central pond with the remains of ducks and coots. Through the glasses we counted 130 individual patches of feathers, some of which, because of their lighter appearance, we assumed to be duck feathers. Along the leeward edge of the pool lay a windrow of either feathers, or dead birds, perhaps both, which we estimated to be over a foot wide by twenty-five feet long.

On a small patch of open water near the road, where the lake curves away to the west of the portion just described, we found a number of dead coots floating close to the shore. We counted fifty and there were many more. Ten of these birds I picked up and examined carefully, but none showed signs of violent death. There were no marks on them, thus indicating that they had died of causes other than the eagles.

In spite of the fact that we had seen an eagle kill a coot, the evidence of the dead birds made us wonder if perhaps many of the patches seen on the ice and around the edges of the ice-locked pool were not the remains of birds which had died like the birds near the shore, and had later been partly eaten by the reputedly scavenger eagles.—KARL W. KENYON, *Pomona College, Claremont, California, April 25, 1940.*

Notes from San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties.—The paucity of California records of the Black Pigeon Hawk, *Falco columbarius suckleyi*, warrants the recording of two specimens from Santa Barbara County that are now in the collections of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. One is an immature male taken by W. G. Abbott on April 6, 1932, in the city of Santa Barbara (no. 1863); the other a female taken in Montecito, about four miles east of Santa Barbara on January 25, 1940 (no. 3757). The latter specimen was observed chasing small birds through the trees by Mr. Hugh P. Dearing. When dissected, the stomach contained a few feathers and the tarsus and toes of *Passerculus sandwichensis* subsp.

On July 19, 1939, Mr. W. H. James reported a Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata fasciata*) nesting on the William R. Dickinson estate in Hope Ranch Park, which is about three and one-half miles west of Santa Barbara. The writer and an assistant immediately went to examine the nest. It was situated in a live oak. The tree was a very large one and the nest was about forty-five feet from the ground. It contained a young bird approximately two days old. Several days later, this nest was again visited, but the young bird had been destroyed, part of a wing still being in the nest.

A male Western White-winged Dove (*Melopelia asiatica mearnsi*) was taken on October 19, 1939, at Dune Lakes near Oceano, San Luis Obispo County. Although this species occurs along the Colorado River in the extreme southern part of the state, its presence so far north is rare. The specimen is no. 3740 in the collection of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

Although the Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) has been recorded a number of times from California, it is uncommon enough to be mentioned. An immature male was taken on October 26, 1939, at Dune Lakes, San Luis Obispo County. The specimen is now no. 3743 in the collection of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.—EGMONT Z. RETT, *Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California, July 8, 1940.*

A Record of the Eastern Mockingbird in British Columbia.—It may be of interest to record the taking of a Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) in British Columbia at Duncan, Vancouver Island, on January 20, 1940. The bird was under observation for several days and was noted to be feeding on discarded apples and holly berries. Although its feeding habits were dissimilar, it was first thought to be an albinistic Townsend Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*). When recognized after collection, the skin was sent to Major Allan Brooks, who tentatively determined it to be the eastern form, *M. p. polyglottos* (skin now in his collection). This was confirmed by Dr. Alden H. Miller of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. There is one previous record for the species on Vancouver Island reported by Racey (*Can. Field Nat.*, vol. 47, 1933, p. 159). The race to which this bird belonged was not determined inasmuch as it was not collected.—DENNIS ASHBY, *Duncan, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, May 14, 1940.*

Winter Record of Burrowing Owl in Northern California.—On January 20, 1940, while I was making observations on waterfowl in the vicinity of Lower Klamath Lake, California, a Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea*) was seen near the northwest corner of the lake. When disturbed, the owl flew away, giving a single typical call, and disappeared behind a ridge. Examination of the burrow where it had been revealed only one old pellet and several whitish liquid fecal splashes. The pellet contained mouse hair and remnants of several ground beetles.—CLARENCE A. SOOTER, *Bureau of Biological Survey, Burns, Oregon, June 15, 1940.*