

the tail is distinctly less graduated, and the large, naked throat patch is divided only by a thin, broken line of very short bristles. No intergradation with *vetula* has ever been shown.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, November 26, 1941.*

Pacific Gull Color-banding Project.—Where and how do gulls migrate? What is their life history? In order to answer these questions, the Western Bird-Banding Association, with the cooperation of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, color-banded 11660 young gulls of three species at eleven nesting colonies in the summers of 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941.

The seven original colonies (see *Condor*, 41, 1939:38) were marked in the course of a scheduled three-year period as follows:

Colony	1938		1939		1940	
	right leg	left leg	right leg	left leg	right leg	left leg
<i>N. Coronado Island, Mexico</i> (off San Diego, Calif.): 859 Western Gulls; Mrs. M. C. Sargent.	Red Survey Red	.....	Red Red Survey	.....	Red Survey Red	.....
<i>Three Arch Islands, Oregon:</i> 283 Western Gulls; Reed Ferris.	Survey	Red Blue	Blue Survey Red	.....	Survey	Blue Red
<i>Haystack Rock, Oregon:</i> 1958 Western Gulls; Reed Ferris.	Blue	Red Survey	Red Survey Blue	.....	Red	Blue Survey
<i>Mono Lake, California:</i> 1510 California Gulls; Walter F. Nichols.	Blue Survey	Blue	Survey Blue	Blue	Survey	Blue Blue
<i>Yellow Island, Haro Straits, British Columbia:</i> 699 Glaucous-winged Gulls; Dennis Ashby.	Yellow Blue	Survey	Blue Yellow	Survey	Blue Survey Yellow	.....
<i>Gull Island, Howe Sound, B.C.:</i> 213 Glaucous-winged Gulls; Kenneth Alexander.	Yellow Survey	Blue	Yellow Survey Blue	.....	Blue Survey	Yellow
<i>Mittlenatch Island, Strait of Georgia, B.C.:</i> 479 Glaucous-winged Gulls; Theed Pearse.	Yellow Survey	Yellow	Yellow Yellow	Survey	Yellow Survey Yellow	.....

Four additional colonies have been banded as follows:

Colony	1939		1940		1941	
	right leg	left leg	right leg	left leg	right leg	left leg
<i>Great Salt Lake, Utah:</i> 2834 California Gulls; A. M. Woodbury.	Red Survey	Yellow	Red Yellow	Survey	Red Survey Yellow	.....
<i>Utah Lake, Utah:</i> 2000 California Gulls; Vasco M. Tanner.	.....	.....	Yellow Red	Survey	.....	Red Survey Yellow
<i>Puget Sound, Washington:</i> 500 Glaucous-winged Gulls; Robert S. Bach.	.....	.....	Yellow White	Survey	.....	.....
<i>Klamath Falls, Oregon:</i> 325 California Gulls; Carl Richardson.	.....	.....	Black Survey Blue	.....	Black Survey	Blue

Many good records have now been received on the movements of the immature gulls. However, as yet no evidence has been obtained on the breeding of the adults. Therefore, the Association welcomes the continued cooperation of all bird students in watching for these color-banded gulls, and, if opportunity offers, in visiting nesting colonies.

If a bird is found dead, send the numbered aluminum Survey band to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. If a live gull is seen, observe *carefully* the color combination, and report, with date, place and your name to the writer.—MRS. M. C. SARGENT, *Box 109, La Jolla, California, January 23, 1942.*

Winter Records of the Sora Rail in Washington.—In the Washington State Museum are two skins of the Sora Rail (*Porzana carolina*) taken in the vicinity of Seattle, Washington, in the months of November and January. So far as present information goes these are the first late fall and winter records of this bird in the state, and they constitute a considerable northward and westward extension of the winter range of the species. The nearest winter localities given by Ridgway and Friedmann (*U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* 50, part 9, 1941:138-139) are Marysville, California, nearly 600 miles south of Seattle, and Corvallis, Montana (where the species is only "occasional in winter"), about 390 miles to the east. Data for the two specimens are as follows: W.S.M. no. 11006, adult male taken at Seattle, Washington, on January 10, 1937; "Found frozen, starved.—by Jim Trot." Received