were counted in the collection from Site 1, with only 27 proximal ends and 24 complete tibiotarsi! No other skeletal element is represented by more than half this number of bones. Why the Indians should have broken the tibiotarsi just distal to the inner cnemial crest is not clear to me, and I have found in the literature no mention of a similar condition in the collections of bones from other kitchen middens along the California coast. If the legs were broken off when the birds were being prepared for cooking, it seems likely that the tibiotarsi would be broken near the distal rather than the proximal end. It is interesting to note that the smaller collection from Site 2 does not show a comparable disproportion in numbers of tibiotarsi, although some of the bones from this locality were broken in the same way. Except for the fact that there is a gradual decrease in numbers of bones from the surface to a depth of 6 feet in the shell heaps, there does not seem to be any significant difference in the species or the relative proportion of skeletal elements occurring at the various levels at either site.

Two of the species of birds in the collection (*Gavia arctica* and *Pelecanus occidentalis*) are nearly always found along the coasts rather than inland. Perhaps most surprising is the presence of the Brown Pelican, which is practically never found on fresh water. It is represented in the assemblage by a single scapula. The California Woodpecker may seem a little out of place in this association, but oaks probably occurred around the margin of the San Joaquin Valley as they do today. The bird may have been killed some distance from the lake and brought in for its plumage.

The species of birds previously identified by Dr. Wetmore (see Wedel, *loc. cit.*) are: *Plegadis guarauna* (White-faced Glossy Ibis), *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos* (White Pelican), *Grus canadensis canadensis* (Little Brown Crane), and a goose (Anserinae). The ibis was represented by a single specimen from Site 1, at a depth of 1 to 2 feet. Evidently it was not included in the collection sent to the University of California, for no bones assignable to this species were found.

A few forms, such as the Short-eared Owl represented by a fairly complete skeleton, may have left their remains in the deposit quite fortuitously, but it is probable that most of the bones are those of birds used for food by the Indians. Most of the long bones are broken, some have been cut, and some are blackened by fire. Obviously the relative abundance of the various skeletal elements is not normal, but it seems likely that the species found in the deposit are fairly representative of the larger birds occurring in the Buena Vista Lake region.—IDA S. DEMAY, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, April 20, 1942.*

The Yellow Rail and the Caspian Tern in New Mexico.—Presence of the Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) at Bitter Lake Wildlife Refuge, 10 miles northeast of Roswell, New Mexico, on the Pecos River, appears to be a new record for the state. The specimen, which was in good flesh, was collected on February 24, 1942, in a dense growth of salt grass.

The occurrence of the Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*) also appears to be a new record for New Mexico. Two individuals were seen at Elephant Butte Lake, New Mexico, on February 20, 1942. Neither individual was collected, although the birds were observed through field glasses at a distance of not more than fifty yards.—CLARENCE COTTAM, CLARENCE A. SOOTER, and RICHARD E. GRIFFITH, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., May 12, 1942.*

Records of the Herring Gull, Sanderling, and Lark Bunting in Utah.—First intimation that the Herring Gull might occur in the state of Utah was given by E. W. Nelson (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 17, 1875:358) when he listed with a question the species *Larus argentatus*, accompanied by the following comment: "I saw a large gull at the mouth of the Jordan [River] which I am quite sure was this species." An actual specimen did not come to hand, however, until April 27, 1937, when a decomposing bird was picked up on the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge. This was recorded by Marshall (Condor, 39, 1937:258) who also mentioned that another specimen was later found on the refuge. Stanford (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., Arts and Letters, 15, 1938:138) recorded a specimen in the collection of the Utah State Agricultural College taken at the Bear River Refuge, November 25, 1937. Since this was contributed by Marshall, it possibly is the second specimen referred to by Marshall (*op. cit.*).

On March 13, 1940, Dr. E. R. Quortrop brought a third specimen of the Herring Gull from the Bear River Refuge to the University of Utah. It had been picked up sick on the refuge in late September or early October, 1939, and was kept alive for some time until it died, presumably of botulism. Then it was placed in cold storage. Upon receipt at the University it was prepared by the writer as a study skin.

On May 8, 1942, the writer visited Egg Island, Great Salt Lake, where thousands of California Gulls were nesting. There a decomposing adult Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*) was