

Name and locality		Wing	Tail	Bill from nostril	Color of posterior underparts
<i>impediens</i> Feni-Green	7 ♂ ♂	82.7-86.5 (84.1)	68.5-75.2 (71.2)	12.8-13.2 (13.0)	Sanford's Brown (R); Russet Brown, 14-I-12 (M and P)
	5 ♀ ♀	82.4-82.8 (82.5)	70.0-72.0 (70.7)	12.1-13.3 (12.7)	
<i>fulviventris</i> Ahu, Ninigo Group Watom Island Manus Island	2 ♂ ♂	86.7-90.6 (88.6)	75.5	13.9	Ochraceous Tawny (R); Peruvian Brown, 13-L-11 (M and P)
	1 ♀	87.0	75.3	13.3	
	1 ♀	89.6	77.4	15.1	As in <i>fulviventris</i>
	1 ♂	89.8	76.3	14.5	As in <i>fulviventris</i>
<i>tenchi</i> Tench Island	1 ♂ (type)	82.3	70.7	13.0	As in <i>fulviventris</i>
	1 ♀	80.0	69.5	12.3	
<i>perpallidus</i> Emirau-Mussau	14 ♂ ♂	81.8-86.4 (83.2)	70.0-78.6 (73.8)	12.5-13.8 (13.2)	Cinnamon Buff (R); 11-G-5 (M and P) = slightly lighter than Chamois
	11 ♀ ♀	78.0-84.4 (81.7)	68.5-74.8 (71.1)	12.1-13.4 (12.8)	

Inc., New York, 1930); measurements are in millimeters and averages are enclosed in parentheses. For the loan of comparative material, I wish to thank Dr. Ernst Mayr of the American Museum of Natural History and Mr. James L. Peters of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.—CHARLES G. SIBLEY, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, August 24, 1946.*

**Occurrence of Mastiff Bat Remains in a Pellet of the Barn Owl.**—In August, 1945, a small number of owl pellets was collected at Bee Rock, in the Hollywood Hills, Los Angeles County, California, by Mr. Peter M. Neely. This large rock contains, on its southern exposure, a number of small natural caves, in one of which the pellets were found. A study of these pellets seemed to indicate that they were regurgitated by the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), the species most frequently observed in the area.

Subsequent analysis revealed the presence of a nearly complete skull of the California Mastiff Bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), by far the largest and strongest of North American bats. The presence of this species of bat had been recorded previously in this locality, a single individual having been observed in flight about one hundred yards from the rock.

From time to time, the remains of smaller bats of various species have been recorded from the pellets of the Barn Owl. However, the presence of this large, swift-flying mammal seemingly is unique in the diet of the Barn Owl. Due to the strong, swift flight of this bat, it is probable that the mammal was either captured while occupying one of the small caves, or that the individual was in poor physical condition.

Although bats form an extremely small portion of the food of the Barn Owl, the occurrence of a new article of food is of interest.—WILLIAM G. REEDER, *Los Angeles, California, August 19, 1946.*

**Distributional Records from Humboldt County, California.**—The following observations together with records of specimens seem noteworthy in the light of data summarized recently by Grinnell and Miller (*Pacific Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944*). Specimens were identified by R. T. Orr of the California Academy of Sciences, whose kind assistance is here acknowledged.

*Philacte canagica*. Emperor Goose. A male of this species was taken by a local hunter on December 3, 1942; it was shot in the Eureka ship channel of Humboldt Bay.

*Micropalama himantopus*. Stilt Sandpiper. On September 22, 1940, a male was collected near the Clarke Street Slough, Eureka, California.

*Sterna hirundo hirundo*. Common Tern. On October 6, 1924, two males were collected on Humboldt Bay.

*Colaptes auratus borealis*. Yellow-shafted Flicker. On January 16, 1945, a female was found dead on the highway about one mile south of Eureka, California, by Mrs. Vera Vietor.

*Dryobates nuttallii*. Nuttall Woodpecker. On February 14, 1946, one was closely observed at Benbow's in southern Humboldt County. The same individual was also seen by two other observers, Mr. W. Perrott and Mrs. V. Vietor, who noted it on three occasions; on the last occasion, the Nuttall Woodpecker was in company with a Downy Woodpecker, which gave the observers a good opportunity to compare the two forms. The locality of record is north and east of the usual range, being in the denser coastal redwood region.

*Sayornis saya saya*. Say Phoebe. A female was taken off some old wreckage on the ocean beach at Samoa, California, on October 12, 1924. On November 26, 1939, another female was collected in Eureka, California.

*Sialia currucoides*. Mountain Bluebird. On February 12, 1922, a male was taken on the sand dunes a mile north of Samoa, California, by a local collector.—JOHN M. DAVIS, *Eureka, California, September 4, 1946*.

**Some Records of the Spotted Owl in Washington State.**—Authentic records of the Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurinus*) in the State of Washington are so few as to warrant publication of the following additional occurrences. Two records from the eastern slope of the Cascade Range are at hand. A skin labelled as a female collected at Cle Ellum, Kittitas County, on October 15, 1930, is in the E. A. Kitchin Collection at the College of Puget Sound. Presumably the collector was Mr. Kitchin, although this is not recorded; the length is given as 18¾ inches. In June of 1942 Dr. V. B. Scheffer and the writer examined a mounted specimen which was being held in the Jonas Brothers' shop in Seattle, for Mr. Leo P. Gleason of Leavenworth. In reply to my request for information Mr. Gleason wrote (June 6, 1942) that this bird "was shot by me last winter on the trap line about 1 mile above Lake Wenatchee, Chelan County. This is the only one that I know of that was ever killed here . . ." These, and Kitchin's account of a pair seen in the Blewett Pass region (Mt. Rainier Nat. Park Nature Notes, 17, 1939:128), seem to be the easternmost records of this species in the state.

A number of specimens have been reported from the Puget Sound basin, including the type of *caurinus*. The whereabouts of two may be briefly noted: A male in the Kitchin Collection was collected by Leo K. Couch at Mud Bay [= Eld Inlet], [west of] Olympia, Thurston County, on August 15, 1934. An adult female from near Lake Washington, Seattle, collected November 1, 1905, by "W.H.S. for S.F.R." is in the S. F. Rathbun Collection at the Washington State Museum.

Published records of this owl on the Olympic Peninsula seem limited to the early statement of Merriam (Auk, 15, 1898:39-40) that it occurred there. A skin from Royal in western Clallam County in the D. E. Brown Collection at the Washington State Museum is therefore of interest; the bird was a female collected on September 11, 1927. A second clearly authentic record is attested by a letter from John Fletcher, dated August 25, 1942. He recalls that "the owl was captured by a cascara bark peeler around the last week of July or the first week of August, 1938: [it was] mid-afternoon [when] he noticed the owl flying short, clumsy distances, and walked up . . . and captured it quite easily as it sat on a stump . . . in the woods near the Fred Fletcher farm on the lower Hoh [River] . . . . The owl's height was approximately 15" and the first thing noticed was the dark irises of the eyes instead of the usual yellow . . . . The ease with which the bird was captured and the motley young looking plumage led us to suspect that it was a juvenile." The owl was identified by means of Taverner's "Birds of Canada," and was kept 3 or 4 weeks before being released. It fed well on chipmunks and jays that were shot for it.—J. W. SLIPP, *Tacoma, Washington, September 16, 1946*.

**Loss of Feathers at Times Other Than the Normal Molt.**—The loss of corresponding feathers on both wings at a time other than the normal molt is a condition we have observed a few times each year in the birds handled in the course of our many years of intensive banding. Most of these records are for House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus*). This species far outnumbered any other trapped by us.

The absence of feathers in one wing is always regarded as an accidental loss and the absence of identical or almost identical feathers in both at the same time was at first considered as due to some unusual accident and as a coincidence.

On November 24, 1936, when an adult male House Finch (C-34397) was taken from a trap, it was noticed it had dropped several secondaries in the trap. These were 2-3-4-5 from the right side. While examining the bird, secondaries 2-3-4-5-6 from the left wing came out at the merest touch and also secondary 6 from the right wing. All other feathers were firmly attached. With ten secondaries gone this bird flew well and was released. It was known to have been in the trap for only a short time and it was not molested in any way. This bird had been banded as an adult male on May 15, 1930. It was this experience that made us feel such cases merited observation.

On December 30, 1936, a male House Finch (37-1053), which had been in hand and had had wings spread for examination on four of the six days since it had been banded on December 24, was observed to have lost secondaries 4-5-6-7 of the right wing and secondaries 3-4-5-6 of the left wing. It was caught almost daily thereafter. On January 3 the two wings were exactly alike with secondaries 2-3-4-5-6-7-8 gone from both wings, and two upper greater secondary coverts and one upper middle secondary covert also were gone on each side. The missing feathers grew out and on February 12 this note was made: "The new secondaries are now all full length. Wings are perfect except that on