

first week of July and again on August 3, 1945. Evidently they were nesting in the sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and juniper (*Juniperus utahensis*) areas nearby since one individual was observed carrying insects in its bill. Well known in the general area, this colony seems to provide basis for extension of the breeding range northward into Lincoln County.—ROSS HARDY, *Weber College, Ogden, Utah, February 18, 1949.*

Wood Pewee Pursues Bat.—While camping in mid-August, 1948, in the yellow pine forest (altitude 8500 feet) of the Sheep Mountains of southern Nevada, I was several times surprised to see a small pallid bat flying about in the daytime among the trees at heights of twenty-five to seventy-five feet from the ground. On two occasions, once at mid-morning and once in the early afternoon, a Western Wood Pewee (*Contopus richardsonii*) suddenly dropped from its high look-out perch on the top of a partly dead fir tree and closely pursued the bat for a distance of at least a hundred feet. It is possible that the Wood Pewee was one of a pair which had a nest near and that it chased the bat as a potential intruder, but I could find in its other behavior no direct evidence of nesting. The bat fully sensing the need of escape maneuvered cleverly in zig-zag course and kept the bird from catching up with it. At times the two were no more than six inches apart.—EDMUND C. JAEGER, *Riverside College, Riverside, California, May 15, 1949.*

Starlings on Point Reyes Peninsula, Marin County, California.—On February 8, 1949, I observed three flocks of European Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) totaling more than 47 birds about the ranch property at the head of Barries Bay, the westernmost arm of Drakes Estero, Marin County, California. On February 13, a trip was made to the same area with Seth Bailey, Howard L. Cogswell and Robert W. Storer. On this later trip we saw more than 50 birds in at least five separate flocks. Three flocks consisted of Starlings, the fourth of Starlings and Western Meadowlarks and the fifth of a dozen or so Starlings among several hundred Brewer Blackbirds and Red-winged Blackbirds. The flocks were scattered from the ranch at the head of Barries Bay south to the Mendoza Ranch on Point Reyes, a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A hurried survey was made of the rest of the grassland north of Drakes Estero as far as the Pierce Ranch near White Gulch on Tomales Point, but no Starlings were seen north of the Barries Bay area. The east side of Drakes Bay was not visited.

Numerous birds were observed under very favorable conditions at distances of not more than 100 feet, but the local landowners prevented our collecting any birds. Starlings in both first winter and adult plumage were noted.

Starlings were seen in the same area on February 23, by Mrs. Junea W. Kelly of Alameda and on March 1, by Seth Bailey. When Bailey revisited the area on March 6 and March 20, no Starlings were seen.—GORDON W. GULLION, *Richmond, California, April 26, 1949.*

Vagrant Black-billed Magpie in Ventura County, California.—On April 10, 1946, I saw a Black-billed Magpie (*Pica pica*) eight miles north and three miles west of Piru, Ventura County, California, at an elevation of 4500 feet. The magpie and several ravens were feeding on the month-old carcass of a horse. Two days later the magpie was photographed by Ed N. Harrison of Encinitas, California, as it pecked at the maggot-infested axilla of the carcass. Although vagrancy is common in the Black-billed Magpie, this bird was more than 100 miles south-southwest of the closest published locality of record (Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 27, 1944:292). One would not expect an escaped bird to be found in a dry mountainous area of chaparral and rock several miles from the nearest ranch.—CARL B. KOPFORD, *University of California, Berkeley, California, June 6, 1949.*

Fur Seals and Murre Chicks.—Occurrences have been reported of bird remains in fur seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*) stomachs by Huey (*Jour. Mamm.*, 23, 1942:95-96) and by W. A. Clemens, J. L. Hart, and G. V. Wilby (*Analysis of Stomach Contents of Fur Seals Taken off the West Coast of Vancouver Island in April and May, 1935*, publ. by Dept. of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada, 1936). The following observation, as well as the meager records in the literature, indicate that ordinarily fur seals have little or no inclination to eat birds.

On the afternoon of September 1, 1948, I spent about an hour on the cliffs which are adjacent to Ardiguen fur seal rookery on St. Paul Island, Alaska. A mass of several hundred fur seals loafed in the quiet water about a kelp bed just beyond the light surf that broke at the foot of the cliffs. The