

chick lost from the hen. In spite of difficulty in securing specimens, I have no doubt in referring these swifts to the above species, and not to *cayennensis*, because of the large size. One female collected from a large flock on August 2, 1944, has the following measurements: wing, 188 mm.; tail, 88; culmen, 7. This Guatemalan species has not been recorded from Mexico previously.—MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Museo Zoologico, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico, September 25, 1951.*

Additional Records of *Cuculus* in North America.—The status of the genus *Cuculus* in North America has been reviewed by Deignan (*Condor*, 53, 1951:154-155) on the basis of three specimens from Wales, St. Paul Island, and St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. After re-examination of these specimens, it was concluded that *Cuculus canorus bakeri* is not represented in the North American fauna and that all three specimens must be referred to *Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi*.

Since this study was made in the interest of the A.O.U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature, I should like to add two more records for consideration. One of these is a second specimen from St. Lawrence Island, collected by Howard Ataglook near Gambell on July 14 or 15, 1935. This was previously identified (by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser) as *bakeri* and was so recorded in my list of the Birds of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, Appendix 5, in "Archeological Excavations at Kukulik, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska," by Geist and Rainey, volume 2, Miscellaneous Publications of the University of Alaska, 1936.

On June 29, 1937, Mr. John Steenis, a member of our Fish and Wildlife Service field party investigating the Aleutian Islands, collected a cuckoo at Rat Island. Dr. S. Dillon Ripley kindly examined the specimen and referred it to *Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi*, and it is so recorded in my unpublished manuscript on the fauna of the Aleutian Islands.

Recently I forwarded the second St. Lawrence Island specimen, referred to above, to Mr. Allen J. Duvall, at the United States National Museum, for further examination. Mr. Duvall reports as follows: "Bert Deignan and I have examined the specimen of *Cuculus* transmitted under your letter of August 26. We are of the opinion that it is not *C. canorus* but *C. saturatus horsfieldi*. The bird in question is the same race as the specimen taken by Mr. Steenis in the Aleutian Islands and we, therefore, now have five specimens, all referable to the same species."—OLAUS J. MURIE, *The Wilderness Society, Moose, Wyoming, October 15, 1951.*

Aberrant Heermann Gulls at Pacific Grove, California.—Because of interest in aberrant Heermann Gulls (*Larus heermanni*) which was stimulated by the paper by Hubbs and Bartholomew (*Condor*, 53, 1951:221-227), we paid particular attention to this species during two hours of observation of water birds at Mussel Point, on Monterey Bay, close to the Hopkins Marine Station in Pacific Grove, California, on October 8, 1951. Counts of Heermann Gulls perched on the rocks within a range of about 100-200 yards from our point of observation yielded up to 213 individuals. In addition to these there was a flow of scattered birds and small groups flying east or west close enough to observe adequately the wing pattern. For part of the time there was a large concentration of this species offshore. At first these gathered at some distance to the east, circling, alighting, resting on, or rising from the water in close formation, apparently feeding on some organism which made a sudden appearance at the surface. This mass of birds gradually moved westward opposite to us, then came in close to the rocks. In general, this behavior of large numbers of Heermann Gulls is not unusual in late summer and early autumn in the Monterey region. In the present instance we could do no more than guess at the number in the group and agreed it might have been 1000 or 1500. Individuals in this dense concentration could have been drawn from among those previously counted on the rocks or from among those which had been flying past us. Any attempt to arrive at a more accurate estimate of the total number of all Heermann Gulls seen would be futile.

Among those flying past, alighting on, or springing up from the rocks, and in the feeding flock over the water there were at least five individuals with white wing patches such as those described by Hubbs and Bartholomew. It might be supposed that because of local wandering, and because no two white-patched birds were seen simultaneously, some of these five were repeat observations of the same individuals. But we found that symmetry and asymmetry in the presence and size of the patches rendered the birds distinguishable. The five distinct patterns were as follows: equal size patches on each wing, patches on each wing but decidedly larger on right, patches on each wing but decidedly larger on left, patch on left wing but none on right, patch on right wing but none on left. Individuals