that the writer has observed. All nests were on slopes adjacent to streams, where this species is chiefly found. The nesting period appears to be in the month of May. Clutch size ranged from nine to eleven eggs.—ROBERT R. TALMADGE, *Willow Creek, California, September 30, 1956.*

Avian-pinniped Feeding Associations.—While serving on an icebreaker in arctic waters, the writer observed several instances of marine birds feeding in association with pinnipeds. It appeared that the birds were attracted to the vicinity of pinnipeds where they fed either on scraps of fish or other marine animals that the aquatic mammals strewed about the ocean surface, or upon small fry frightened to the surface by the feeding antics of the pinnipeds. Probably some of the birds followed the pinnipeds to feed on their feces. In the southern hemisphere, the Elliot Storm-petrel (*Oceanites gracilis*) has been observed following whales (Murphy, Oceanic Birds of South America, 1936:759) and the Wilson Storm-petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*) has been seen following feeding schools of fish such as carangids in search of scraps from their slaughter (*op. cit.*: 751). Flocks of Greater Shearwaters (*Puffinus gravis*) were also reported as following whales and porpoises to feed on their feces (*op. cit.*: 663).

The following are a few specific accounts noted in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean, arranged by mammalian species.

Odobenus divergens. Pacific Walrus. Ivory Gulls (*Pagophila alba*) and Glaucous Gulls (*Larus hyperboreus*) were seen feeding among walruses resting on the pack ice ten to twenty miles south of St. Lawrence Island in February, 1953. Apparently the gulls were feeding on walrus feces. On September 13, 1953, ten miles northwest of Atanik, Alaska, Glaucous Gulls were seen riding small, drifting ice floes with walruses, again apparently feeding on their feces. Nearby a flock of ten to fifteen Red Phalaropes (*Phalaropes fulicarius*) alighted on the water in the midst of a herd of swimming walruses and began feeding, relatively unconcerned with the bellowing, snorting, and splashing of the huge mammals, who were frightened by the approach of our ship. The phalaropes had miles of open water in which to feed but chose the association of the walruses, perhaps finding macroplankton more easily where the walruses had agitated the water.

Phoca hispida. Ringed Seal. In the Bering Sea during the winter of 1953, Kittiwakes (*Rissa tridactyla*) and Glaucous and Ivory gulls were seen feeding on seal carcasses but not in close association with living seals. On February 8, 1953, Fulmars (*Fulmarus glacialis*), in flocks of three or four individuals, were observed swimming in steaming open leads in the ice at about 179°W and 61°N in relatively close proximity to seals. Perhaps the two species were simply utilizing the same open water for feeding, neither profiting by the other's presence. In late August, 1953, ringed seals were found especially abundant in the loose pack ice in the northern end of Prince of Wales Strait between Banks and Victoria islands. Their presence was first detected by seeing small flocks of ten to fifteen Sabine Gulls (*Xema sabini*) and lesser numbers of Arctic Terns (*Sterna paradisaea*) hovering low over the water. The birds periodically dropped to the water, apparently picking up scraps of food that floated away from seals that surfaced. At one time, three such mixed flocks were seen flying after small parties of swimming seals. Throughout the latter part of August and the first week of September, 1953, practically every seal seen swimming was accompanied by an aerial escort of Sabine Gulls or Arctic Terns. Herring Gulls from the nesting colony on Princess Royal Island were also observed following seals, but they quickly deserted them in favor of the ship's garbage. Nesting Glaucous Gulls were more timid and were not seen among the seals, whereas flocks of Red Phalaropes up to fifty in number were observed resting on the ice and feeding in the water in close proximity to seals. Individual Pomarine and Parasitic jaegers (*Stercorarius pomarinus* and *S. parasiticus*) followed the gulls and terns, robbing them of their catches, but did not feed among the seals.

Eumetopias jubata. Steller Sea-Lion. Tremendously large flocks of shearwaters, mainly the Slender-billed Shearwater (*Puffinus tenuirostris*), were encountered in the Bering Sea from July 17 to 21, 1953. Many of these birds seemed so full that they could not fly but only splash and flap ahead of the ship. During this passage, sea-lions were also fairly numerous. Two individuals had dead fish which they tossed about and shook, much as a terrier shakes a rat. The fish were reddish colored and estimated to be about two feet long. Twenty to thirty shearwaters congregated about each sea-lion. At first glance, it appeared that a sea-lion had caught a shearwater and other shearwaters had gathered about their fallen companion. However, closer observation disclosed that the birds were feeding.

The birds swam and flew in close enough to the sea-lions to pick up fish scraps, some large enough to be seen with 7×50 binoculars at about 500 yards. The sea-lions did not molest the birds but seemed to ignore them. Long lines of low-flying shearwaters were also observed that diverged from their lines of flight to investigate swimming sea-lions, but in only the above-mentioned cases were shearwaters seen to alight and feed with sea-lions.

Callorhinus ursinus. Northern Fur Seal. On September 22, 1953, fifty-three miles northwest of Akun Island of the Aleutian Chain, a flock of almost 100 Fork-tailed Petrels (*Oceanodroma furcata*) and about 25 Fulmars was seen swimming about a pair of fur seals feeding among some drifting kelp. Several times the petrels fluttered off the water when the fur seals surfaced too close, but they landed again to continue feeding. Both bird species were apparently finding adequate food. The fur seals seemed curious and playful and did not attempt to catch any of the birds.

It is believed that the avian members of avian-pinniped feeding associations such as those described gain much from the association, whereas the mammals gain little if anything. However, the pinnipeds may at times locate food by swimming toward feeding flocks of birds, and some of the gulls may remove ectoparasites from walruses sleeping on the ice. Perhaps these associations are mainly a case of two animal forms feeding on a common source of food.—RONALD A. RYDER, *Utah Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Logan, Utah, August 22, 1956.*

Hummingbird Killed by Frog.—On September 13, 1956, my wife and I observed an unusual incident that resulted in the death of a female Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*). The observation was made at 3:30 p.m. at a small lake impounded by Herb Martyr Dam in Cochise County, Arizona. The location is in upper Cave Creek Canyon about two miles west of the American Museum of Natural History's Southwestern Research Station in the Chiricahua Mountains.

As we sat on the north bank of the lake observing birds, the hummingbird, a migrant, perched momentarily on a partly submerged tree branch, then flew down and landed at the edge of the water about 30 feet in front of us. Apparently the bird sought a drink; it dipped its mandibles into the shallow water once after landing. Immediately a frog of unidentified species leaped from the grass near the water line, struck the bird a hard blow and knocked it into deeper water. The bird struggled in several inches of water as the frog followed up its initial attack by seizing the bird and diving with it into a bed of submerged vegetation. Neither bird nor frog reappeared on the surface. We searched for some 15 minutes without success in an effort to locate them.

Neither observer had ever before witnessed such a capture. Whether frogs regularly take hummingbirds under like circumstances or whether the bird was mistaken for a large insect is unknown. —MORGAN MONROE, *Phoenix, Arizona, September 28, 1956.*

A Bobolink in Southern California.—In the late afternoon of June 5, 1956, the writers were at Malibu Creek, Malibu, Los Angeles County, California, observing water birds. Almost immediately after arriving, we saw a small bird perched on a clump of grass and each of us, at almost the same instant, exclaimed that it was a male Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). The bird was alone and remained on the same perch for at least ten minutes while we watched it. Although the Bobolink breeds in small numbers in the extreme northeastern part of California, this is, so far as we have been able to determine, the first record for the southern part of the state. In fact, from the available information, this appears to be the first record south of Monterey and Mono Lake, which would make it the most southerly record on the Pacific coast. While a sight record can never be as satisfactory as one that is substantiated by a specimen or acceptable photograph, the fact that both observers were thoroughly familiar with the species through long residence in the east, coupled with the fact that the male bird is unmistakable, leads us to report this unusual observation.—R. DUDLEY ROSS, *Pacific Palisades, California,* and RUTH P. EMERY, *Wollaston, Massachusetts, October 1, 1956.*

Yellow-billed Cuckoo Nesting in Yucatán.—In July of 1956, the Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) was a familiar sight on a small ranch called Xocnaceh, 5½ miles by road southeast of Ticul, Yucatán. Consequently I was not surprised when I discovered an occupied nest of the species on July 15, the first definite breeding record for the Yucatán Peninsula. The bird carried food in its bill as it approached the nest, even though the nest held only eggs. Again the next day, after