

verbal but unrecorded reports of this grebe at various points on San Diego Bay (Shelter Island and Coronado) in recent years would indicate that the winter range of the species reaches the southern border of California.—KEN STOTT, JR., *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, December 22, 1958.*

A New Race of the Mexican Pootoo from Western México.—The Mexican Pootoo (*Nyctibius griseus*) occurs from México to South America and the Caribbean region. It is a rare species in México, where it occurs mainly in the eastern section of the country (Mexican Check-list, pt. 1, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 29, 1950:151); the eastern population is referable to the race *mexicanus*. In addition, three specimens have been collected on the west coast of México; two of these are in the Moore Collection at Occidental College. Through the courtesy of Dr. Raymond M. Selle, Director of the Moore Laboratory of Zoology, I was able to examine the specimens of *Nyctibius griseus* therein. It is evident that the two specimens from western México pertain to an undescribed race, which may be known as:

Nyctibius griscus lambi, new subspecies

Type.—Male, no. 36607, collection of Robert T. Moore, Occidental College, taken at Lajuela, 75 feet, Colima, México, April 11, 1943, by Chester C. Lamb; orig. no. 7899 (duplicates a previous original number of the same collector).

Diagnosis.—Similar to *N. g. mexicanus* of eastern México, but wing and tail longer, bill longer and, especially, wider (see table of measurements; reference point for bill measurements is anterior edge of nostril).

Range.—The west coast of México, from Mazatlán, Sinaloa, south at least to Lajuela, Colima.

In addition to the type, a second specimen of *lambi* was available, a male collected by Mr. Lamb at Sauta, 7 miles south of Santiago Ixquintla, 150 feet, Nayarit, on April 15, 1946. Four male and three female *mexicanus* from eastern México were available for comparison. In color, *lambi* is slightly paler dorsally than *mexicanus*, but there is overlap in this character, and a specimen from Presidio, Veracruz, is indistinguishable from *lambi* in this regard.

Measurements in Millimeters of Males of *Nyctibius griseus* from México

| Moore Coll. No. | State | Date | Wing | Tail | Bill length | Bill width |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------------|------------|
| | | <i>lambi</i> | | | | |
| 36607 | Colima | Apr. 11 | 321 | 231 | 13.8 | 3.2 |
| 41878 | Nayarit | Apr. 15 | 315 | 222 | 12.9 | 3.1 |
| Average | | | 318 | 226.5 | 13.35 | 3.15 |
| | | <i>mexicanus</i> | | | | |
| 32263 | San Luis Potosí | Mar. 17 | 305 | 215 | 11.7 | 2.7 |
| 36182 | Veracruz | Mar. 25 | 308 | 205 | 11.7 | 2.7 |
| 59175 | Veracruz | Apr. 11 | 292 | 205 | 13.4 | 2.5 |
| Average | | | 301.7 | 208.3 | 12.27 | 2.63 |

Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 6, 1914:590, footnote *c*) noted the occurrence of cinnamon and gray color phases in *N. g. jamaicensis*, and these same color phases also occur in *lambi* and *mexicanus*. The type of *lambi* is in the cinnamon phase, as are three female *mexicanus*. Ridgway (*loc. cit.*) suggested the possibility that the cinnamon phase occurs more frequently in females of *jamaicensis* than in males. The same possibility is suggested for Mexican specimens by the present material. Regardless of race, only one of six males is in the cinnamon phase whereas all three females are in this phase.

A male collected at Rancho Caracol, 30 miles south of Tezonapa, Veracruz, on August 20, 1943 (RTM 48637) is a first-year bird that has completed the postjuvencal molt. However, two of the basal under tail coverts are nearly pure white and are very loose in texture, and they have obviously been retained from the juvenal plumage. The measurements of this specimen, not included in the table, are: wing, 302 mm.; tail, 213; bill length, 11.1; and bill width, 2.5.

In addition to the specimens from Nayarit and Colima, a specimen in the British Museum (Natural History) was collected by Forrer at Mazatlán, Sinaloa (Hartert, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 16, 1892:626; Salvin and Godman, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Aves, 2, 1888-1897:399), and presumably it pertains to the race *lambi*.

It is a pleasure to name this new subspecies after Chester C. Lamb.—JOHN DAVIS, *University of California, Hastings Reservation, Carmel Valley, California, March 5, 1959.*

An Unusual Concentration of White-tailed Kites in Napa County, California.—The White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) has generally been considered a rather scarce bird in California since about the turn of the century. In later years substantial numbers have been reported in San Diego County (Dixon, Dixon, and Dixon, Condor, 59, 1957:156-165). It appears, therefore, worthwhile to record a large concentration observed on November 27, 1958, in northern California. On this date at 7:30 a.m. while duck hunting in the marshes of the lower Napa River, Napa County, I observed what was apparently a roosting aggregation of 45 kites. There was an exceptionally dense ground fog that morning and the kites, which were perched on a line of eight dead eucalyptus trees, very likely had held to their roosts considerably later than they would have normally done. This line of trees extends for approximately 300 yards at right angles to the levee on the southwestern side of Knight Island, which at that point is bordered by China Slough. Knight Island had been flooded for a salt pond several years previously and the bases of the trees had therefore been completely submerged, causing them to die and lose all of their leaves. In this state they provided a very safe, if rather exposed roosting site and it is probable that most, if not all, of the kites occupying this marshland area were concentrated there.—WILLIAM M. LONGHURST, *University of California, Hopland Field Station, Hopland, California, December 31, 1958.*

Migration of Starlings into the Coastal Region of Northwestern California.—Glover (Condor, 55, 1953:219) reported the first records of Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) for Humboldt County in northwestern California: remains of a male and a female starling were found on April 18, 1952, on the Timmons Ranch about four miles northwest of Arcata. On December 1, 1952, one was found dead in the Arcata Bottoms two miles west of Arcata.

The writer, who moved to Arcata in August of 1953, on October 28 saw 25 starlings mingled with a flock of Brewer Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) at the south end of Humboldt Bay, Humboldt County. No other starlings were observed in this area until the following spring when five were seen along the Mad River on March 5 and six in the Arcata Bottoms on March 25, 1954. Several were seen in the Arcata Bottoms between December 12 and April 19.

In 1955 between October 21 and December 22 the following records of starlings were made by the writer: one, near south end of Humboldt Bay, October 21; 30 near mouth of Mad River, October 30; one in Sunny Brae one mile southeast of Arcata, November 9; 8 near Eel River, November 12; 4 near Bayside, November 25; 1000 plus in a field near Sunny Brae, December 4; 200 in Arcata Bottoms, December 22.

The first starlings seen in northern Humboldt County in the vicinity of Prairie Creek State Park were reported by Kenneth Legg: 50, at the Park on November 17, 1955; 25 were seen in the same area on December 11, 1956.

The last starling record in the spring of 1956 consisted of a flock of 35 seen on February 10 flying south along the north part of Humboldt Bay by the writer.

The largest invasion of starlings into this region occurred in the fall and winter of 1956-57. The first seen were 200 at Cock Robin Island on the lower Eel River on November 11 by the writer. Other records are: 3, flats west of Loleta, November 24; 23, Arcata Bottoms near Mad River, December 2; 1000 plus, lower Eel River, December 9; 25 at Prairie Creek State Park, December 11 (Kenneth Legg); 200 plus, south of Fields Landing, December 15.

On December 22, 1956, a spectacular flight of starlings was seen by the writer and George Black near the Eel River in the vicinity of Dungan's Pool west of Loleta. At 4:40 p.m. to the southeast of us, flying low over the Eel River and going north, was a large flock of starlings estimated to be over 4000 individuals. We were close and had glasses; all birds in the flock appeared to be starlings. Within