

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