

Food Habits of the Horned and Barn Owls.—Although numerous authors have reported on the food habits of Horned and Barn owls, little data are available on food taken in southern California. The results herein presented are based on an analysis of three samples of pellets, two from the Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) and one from the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), from coastal Los Angeles County, California.

The Barn Owl pellets were collected in January, 1954, at the base of a Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) in a typical residential area. Because of the high percentage of wood rats (*Neotoma*) and the low percentages of pocket gophers (*Thomomys*) and meadow mice (*Microtus*) in the material, it is concluded that the birds foraged largely in the chaparral-covered Santa Monica Mountains approximately two miles north of the collection site. Other workers have similarly found that Barn Owls roosting in residential areas traveled considerable distances to forage (Hall, Condor, 29, 1927:274-275; Parmalee, Auk, 71, 1954:469-470; Wallace, Michigan State Coll. Agric. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bull. 208, 1948).

	Horned Owl		Barn Owl	
	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 1	Sample 2
	No. of specimens	Per cent of total	No. of specimens	Per cent of total
MAMMALS				
<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	40	7.9	26	11.3
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	119	20.7	83	36.2
<i>Mus musculus</i>	142	25.0	32	14.0
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	86	14.9	31	13.5
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	10	1.7	20	8.7
<i>Perognathus</i> sp.	24	4.1	18	7.8
<i>Dipodomys agilis</i>	25	4.3	7	3.1
<i>Peromyscus</i> sp.	22	3.8	7	3.1
<i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>	2	0.3	3	1.3
<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp.	5	0.8	1	0.5
<i>Sorex ornatus</i>	1	0.1	1	0.5
<i>Scapanus latimanus</i>	4	0.7	....	....
<i>Rattus</i> sp.	....	....	....	....
				13
				12.2
MISCELLANEOUS				
<i>Stenopelmatus</i> sp.	12	2.1	....	....
<i>Elgaria multicarinata</i>	1	0.1	....	....
Birds (unidentified)	25	4.3	....	....
				4
				4.5

Approximately 25 pounds of pellet material from Horned Owls (sample 1) was collected from a tower on the campus of the University of California, Los Angeles. The high incidence of house mice (*Mus*), *Thomomys*, and *Microtus* indicates that the owls probably foraged largely on the coastal sage-covered slopes immediately southwest of the campus.

The second sample of Horned Owl pellets was taken from a ledge 19 feet above the ground on a southwest-facing vertical sandstone cliff in the Santa Monica Mountains. Typical chaparral vegetation surrounds the site. The mean size of these pellets was 40 × 28 × 21 mm. While others have reported Horned Owls feeding on domestic fowl (Grinnell and Storer, *Animal Life in the Yosemite*, 1924; Peyton, Condor, 32, 1930:124), none was recovered from this sample, although a ranch with several thousand chickens and turkeys is located a quarter of a mile from the ledge. All the species identified in the pellets could have been captured immediately to the southwest of the nesting ledge and it is probable that these owls were localized in their feeding.—JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM, *Department of Education, University of California, Los Angeles, November 3, 1959.*

Occurrence of the Polymorphic Attila in Sonora, México.—According to the "Distributional Check-List of the Birds of Mexico" (Part II, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 33, 1957:59) the Polymorphic Attila (*Attila spadiceus pacificus*) is found in Sinaloa north to the "junction with Sonora and Chihuahua." However, no definite Sonoran locality is cited.

While going over a collection of birds taken on the Josephine Scripps-Natural History Museum Sonoran Expedition of 1959 a specimen of the Polymorphic Attila was discovered. The bird was taken