The Ringold colony was visited weekly. On April 7, about 500 gulls were present; many nests were formed but none contained eggs. The population increased until about April 28 when an estimated 2000 adults were present. On this date eggs were first observed in six of the several hundred nests formed by that time. On May 4, an estimated 70 to 75 per cent of the nests contained eggs; by May 17 all active nests contained incubated clutches of eggs.

Nests on both islands were censused on May 31 by placing ropes across each colony at approximately 10-foot intervals and scoring all nests and their clutches included in each delineated area. The census results are shown in the table. The clutch size was the same for both colonies, averaging 2.7 at Ringold and 2.6 at Coyote Rapids.

NUMBERS OF EGGS OR YOUNG PER NEST OF RING-BILLED AND CALIFORNIA GULLS AT HANFORD RESERVATION ON MAY 31, 1961

Number of eggs or young per nest	1	2	3	4	5	6	Totals
Ringold colony							
Eggs	31	194	610	24	16	1	876
Young	7	63	83	5	2	0	160
Total number of nests	38	257	693	29	18	1	1036
Total number of eggs and young	38	504	2079	116	90	6	2833
Coyote Rapids colony							
Eggs	70	277	625	29	15	0	1016
Young	15	72	49	3	0	0	139
Total number of nests	85	349	674	32	15	0	1155
Total number of eggs and young	85	698	2022	128	75	0	3008

Many nests were inundated during the period of the survey by rising river levels due to the annual freshets. A greater percentage of the nests of Ring-bills were flooded than were those of California Gulls because of the difference in nesting elevations. Final production of young was much below the potential of nearly 5800.

One California Gull nest contained two normal and one albino nestlings. The albino was smaller than average for the colony and had white down and pink eyes, bill, and feet. It was the only albino that was noted among thousands of young observed during five years of observation on these islands.

The census was carried out under Contract No. AT-(45-1)-1350 between the Atomic Energy Commission and the General Electric Company.—W. C. HANSON, *Biology Laboratory, General Electric Company, Richland, Washington, June 23, 1962.*

Parula Warbler again in California.—On June 18, 1962, my attention was caught by the song of a strange warbler at my home in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The singing bird proved to be a male Parula Warbler (*Parula americana*) which was observed at close range for a period of approximately twenty minutes before an unsuccessful attempt was made to collect it. It had foraged through the outer branches of live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), valley oaks (*Q. lobata*), Oregon oak (*Q. garryana*), and madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*).

On June 23 I again heard the same song and advised local bird watchers, five of whom were able to make observations of this fine male warbler. Two of these people, Dr. Parmeter and Mrs. Titus, had been familiar with the species in the east. The bird remained in the area throughout the day and could be located easily by its constant singing. Most of its foraging was being done at fairly high levels in the predominant Douglas firs (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), but it was also noted to feed in the upper branches of Oregon ash (*Fraxinus oregona*) on occasion.

Nothing was heard of the species in the interim between the dates mentioned nor has it been recorded since the latter date. One would of course assume that it was most likely the same bird. However, on July 15 I discovered the remains of the original bird which had *not* escaped the attempt at collecting as was thought. The specimen is now in the collection of Dr. Jack Arnold of Sonoma State College.

These records of the presence of two actively singing male Parula Warblers, coupled with the nesting record at Carmel, California (Williams, Legg, and Williamson, Condor, 60, 1958:345–353) provide additional data relative to the status of this species on the Pacific coast.—GORDON L. BOLANDER, *Santa Rosa, California, July 19, 1962.*