Symphurus. The rays included one *Gymnura* sp., two round stingrays, *Urolophus halleri*, and a *Urotrygon asterias* containing two young, one of which protruded from her cloaca. With the exception of the *Urotrygon asterias* the fish were partly digested.

In his summary of the food of the Brown Pelican, Schorger (Handbook of North American Birds, 1:280, 1962) makes no reference to stingrays or tonguefish. Apparently this is the first report of the inclusion of cartilaginous fish (Chondrichthyes) in the diet of the Brown Pelican.

The method employed by pelicans to secure these bottom-dwelling fish is not known. It is probable that stingray predation is opportunistic, coincident with the discarding of these "trash" fish by Mexican fishermen. Shrimp trawlers and purse seiners are relatively common in the vicinity of San Felipe. Gifford (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., 2 (1):108, 1913) has shown that pelicans feed, at times, as opportunists and scavengers.

That opportunism is a hazardous way of life is indicated by the evidence on the probable cause of the pelican's death. The spine on the dorsal surface of the tail of the ray *Urotrygon asterias* was embedded in the ventral surface of the pelican's throat, near the posterior margin of the pouch. Apparently this impalement occurred when the bird tried to swallow the fish tail first (fig. 1). Presumably, death resulted from choking or poisoning; both generally elicit a regurgitation response which would explain the presence of the partly digested fish in the pouch.

We wish to express our appreciation to Bostic's vertebrate zoology class for assistance in the field, and to Joseph P. Copp for his help in identifying certain of the prey.—DENNIS L. BOSTIC, *Palomar College, San Marcos, California*, and RICHARD C. BANKS, *Natural History Museum, San Diego, California, 31 January 1966.*

Inland Record of an Oldsquaw in California.—An Oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) was shot by a hunter in mid-December 1965 (exact date not recorded) in the Mendota State Waterfowl Management Area near Mendota, Fresno County, California. The specimen was obtained by personnel of the California Department of Fish and Game and was identified as an immature male. Other inland records for California include a specimen taken by Beck (Condor, 46:129, 1944) at Lake Yosemite, Merced County, on 24 December 1939, and a sight record by Evenden (Condor, 57:304, 1955) on Lake Tahoe, Eldorado County, on 16 May 1955.—ROGER O. WILBUR, *California Department of Fish and Game, Los Banos State Waterfowl Management Area, Los Banos, California, 6 February 1966.*

Some Land Birds in the Caribbean.—During October 1965 my wife and myself crossed the Atlantic on the M/V "Martin Bakke," from Lisbon to Colon via the Mona passage between Puerto Rico and Dominica. No land birds were seen until the morning of 6 October when at 0910 (local time) and approximate position 22° N, 52° W a small passerine arrived from the east and flew strongly to the west-southwest. At 1010 a tired passerine landed for a short time before also flying to the west. Neither of the birds was definitely identified. But they were different species, and the latter was probably a Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). The wind at the time was light southerly with little cloud and excellent visibility. If the birds had come from the north they must have come from Bermuda (about 1000 miles) or the North American mainland (1700 miles). Both flew out of sight in the direction of the nearest land, the Lesser Antilles, about a further 750 miles.

No further land birds were seen until 9 October (16° N, 70° W), when an American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) was found looking for insects after a night of heavy thunderstorms. It is extremely doubtful if any bird could subsist on food found on a cargo vessel such as this, and the bird soon left.

Many more birds were seen on 10 October. At 0810 (12° N, 75° 30′ W) a Common Egret (*Casmerodius albus*) arrived from the north, circled the ship twice and departed south. An hour