

As far as the type locality is concerned I submit that there is, after all, no reason to question the authenticity of Hauxwell's labels, and that the type locality cited by Gould should remain unaltered.—JOHN P. O'NEILL, *Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 18 March 1966.*

Noteworthy Records of Shearwaters in the Gulf of California.—According to Friedmann *et al.* (Distr. Checklist of the Birds of México, I, 1950), the Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*) is casual in the Gulf of California, while the Pink-footed Shearwater (*P. creatopus*) is not mentioned for this area.

From 20 to 25 June 1965 we were collecting mammals on islands in the vicinity of Bahía de los Angeles, B.C. Our route took us north from Bahía de los Angeles along the west coast of Isla Angel de la Guarda to Isla Mejía, south along the east coast of Angel de la Guarda to Isla Partida, Isla Raza, and Isla San Lorenzos, returning from here to Bahía de los Angeles via the southern tip of Angel de la Guarda. Sooty Shearwaters were observed continually during the trip. Large concentrations were found east and south of Angel de la Guarda, where we estimated several hundred birds in sight at one time.

South of Angel de la Guarda we occasionally saw shearwaters with white bellies. Positive identification was withheld until a small flock of about 20 birds was seen near Isla Partida. We were within 50 feet of them, and the abundant Sooty Shearwaters afforded excellent comparison.

They were distinctly larger than the Sooty Shearwater, and had a slow wing beat. The bill was light colored. These observations enabled us to eliminate the Manx (= Black-vented) Shearwater, *P. puffinus opisthomelas*, and to identify the birds as Pink-footed Shearwaters.—ANTHONY G. FUTCHER and LEONARD R. BRAND, *Biology Department, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California, 9 May 1966.*

First Report of the Starling Nesting in San Francisco, California.—On the afternoon of 8 May 1964, at the north end of Lake Merced in San Francisco, we watched a pair of Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) carrying food to their nestling young. The entrance to the nest cavity was 20 feet above the ground in a telephone pole located near the junction of Sunset and Lake Merced boulevards. During the 15 minutes we spent observing, the nest was visited six times by one or the other of the adults, which foraged on a lawn 200 yards north of their nest. We could not see into the nest cavity, but heard the chicks' begging calls each time a parent bird arrived. We know of no previous report of Starlings nesting in San Francisco.—KATHRYN and RICHARD TENAZA, *Department of Biology, San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California, 10 March 1966.*

Unusual Bird Records from Hooper Bay, Alaska.—Some observations which seem noteworthy were made between 22 and 29 May 1964 in the vicinity of the village of Hooper Bay, Alaska (61° 32' N, 166° 06' W), by Dr. and Mrs. Werner Rathmayer, University of Frankfurt, and myself. The season was at least two weeks late, and when we arrived on 22 May the snow on the ground was still 3 feet deep and pack-ice was still present 2 miles out from the shore. Migration was correspondingly late, and some unexpected species were seen. All the observations reported below were made under good conditions, and there is no doubt as to accurate identification.

On 24 May I observed two Rufous-necked Sandpipers (*Erolia ruficollis*) in the tundra east of Hooper Bay together with four Western Sandpipers (*Ereunetes mauri*) and about 15 Dunlins (*Erolia alpina*). Large numbers of sandpipers were migrating north on this day, and the two Rufous-necked Sandpipers were in the vicinity for a short time only. The only other North American records of *Erolia ruficollis* are from islands in the Bering Sea, the Seward Peninsula, and an accidental occurrence in Ohio in 1962 (Ahlquist, *Auk*, 81:432-433).

Two Short-billed Dowitchers (*Limnodromus griseus*) were noticed on 24 May, two on 25 May, and six on 27 May; they were easily differentiated by their distinctive calls from *Limnodro-*

mus scolopaceus, which was also present. *Limnodromus griseus caurinus* is known to breed along the south coast of Alaska north to Bristol Bay (Pitelka, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zoöl., 50:1-108, 1950), and until now no positive identification of this dowitcher has been made farther north.

On 24 May three Aleutian Terns (*Sterna aleutica*) were seen among 20 Arctic Terns (*Sterna paradisaea*). Nowhere at present is *Sterna aleutica* common in Alaska, and records from the mainland are rare (Gabrielson and Lincoln, Birds of Alaska, 1959).

One Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*) was collected offshore west of Hooper Bay on 28 May by two Eskimos. The immature bird was still in partial winter plumage, and the specimen is in the collection of the University of Alaska (UA2428; culmen 29.6 mm; nostril 21.6 mm; wing 160 mm). Only two other records of this guillemot as far south as Hooper Bay have come to my attention: one collected by Frank Dufresne in May 1924 and a sight record on 5 May 1924 (Brandt, Alaska Bird Trails, 1943).

On the afternoon of 22 May a Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*) was observed under excellent conditions at a distance of 25 feet by the Rathmayers and myself near a hut at the east edge of the village. We are thoroughly acquainted with this species from prior experience in Europe, and we watched it for about half an hour. It was either a female or an immature male, and it remained aloof from other birds about the village; it disappeared that evening and was not seen again. Natives know the bird and noted that it comes rarely in hard winters to the village.

This observation of the Brambling seems to be the easternmost record of its occurrence from the breeding range. The only other North American records include a specimen taken in October 1914 on St. Paul Island (Gabrielson and Lincoln, Birds of Alaska, 1959) and two records from the east coast: New Jersey and Massachusetts (Audubon Field Notes, 13:280, and 16:14).—HEINRICH K. SPRINGER, Box 375, College, Alaska, 22 February 1966.

Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow Collected in Massachusetts.—On 30 September 1965 Mrs. Kathleen S. Anderson captured, banded, and released a white-lored White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) at the Monomoy Research Station of the Massachusetts Audubon Society located on the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. On 9 October 1965 the senior writer recaptured and collected this same individual at the same place. The specimen was a male in adult plumage, with a fully ossified skull, and testes that measured 1×2 mm. It was moderately fat, weighed 28.7 g, and had a wing length (chord) of 78.5 mm. The upper mandible was reddish yellow, and the lower mandible was yellowish. The specimen (no. 263,964) has been deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University.

L. Richard Mewaldt confirmed our identification of the specimen as *Z. l. gambelii*, stating that it "resembles very closely *Z. l. gambelii* . . . except that the bill of your bird is somewhat darker reddish than the paler flesh red of our western *gambelii*. Bill color, in fact, is more typical of the midwestern *gambelii* . . ."

This represents the second specimen record for *gambelii* for Massachusetts, the first being collected in Cambridge on 1 May 1939.—JAMES BAIRD, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Lincoln, Massachusetts, and KATHLEEN S. ANDERSON, Encephalitis Field Station, Lakeville Hospital, Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1 March 1966.