

CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME

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FOOD HABITS AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE BREWER AND RED-WINGED BLACKBIRDS

By PABLO S. SORIANO

INTRODUCTION

FROM THE economic point of view, birds may be divided into three classes, which are: (1) birds that are destructive throughout their lives, for example, western goshawk and sharp-shinned hawk; (2) birds that feed on crops a part of the year and on insects

with a corresponding number, and mail to the Division together with your name and address, the date and locality where the bird or animal was killed, its species and sex.

In connection with this contest arrangements are being made to award a suitable prize to the volunteer deputy who, during the time of the bobcat and hawk contest, sends to the Division the greatest number of stomachs of the following species of birds and mammals: great horned owl, sharp-shinned, Cooper and duck hawks, crow, black-billed magpie, blue jay, opossum, coyote, bobcat and semiwild, roaming domestic house cat.

LIFE HISTORY NOTES

STRIPED BASS AT SAN DIEGO

Coburn F. Maddox, in charge of the San Diego district for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, reports under date of June 8, 1931, that he was informed three striped bass had been caught by anglers near La Jolla. He found one of these bass, a seven pounder, on display at the Stanley Andrews sporting goods store and learned that it was caught by Frank Dexter while surf fishing at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. This report is of interest as it is the first verified report which has come to our attention of striped bass being taken south of Monterey Bay, although it is known that these introduced fish are becoming more numerous and have extended their range northward to Coos Bay in Oregon.—N. B. Scofield, 510 Russ Building, San Francisco, August 17, 1931.

STRIPED BASS

Howard R. Hill of the Los Angeles Museum reports the receipt of some striped bass, which were taken by sport fishermen at San Clemente, a small seacoast town in southern California. The specimens were young ones, around three and one-half inches long, and were reported to be "thick" in the region where they were taken. Local fishermen were unfamiliar with this species, and took specimens to Mr. Hill for identification.—Lionel A. Walford, August, 1931.

A PUG-HEADED RAINBOW TROUT

The malformation known as pug-headedness is uncommon but not rare among fishes. It is seldom that reliable information and good illustrations are brought to the attention of interested ichthyologists, however. The Division of Fish and Game has been fortunate in receiving a photograph of a deformed rainbow trout caught by Mr. Fred Hartzell of Susanville in Butte Lake, Lassen Volcanic National Park on June 21, 1931.

Dr. E. W. Gudger of the American Museum of Natural History has made a careful study of pug-headed fishes. In his published articles* he makes reference to a number of cases of the malformation which were brought to his attention. It appears to be most common among

* An adult pug-headed brown trout, *Salmo fario*, with notes on other pug-headed salmonids. American Museum of Natural History, Bulletin, vol. 58, art. 10, pp. 531-559, 1929.

Pug-headedness in the striped bass, *Roccus lineatus*, and in other related fishes. American Museum of Natural History, Bulletin, vol. 61, art. 1, pp. 1-19, 1930.